GHOSTS AND THOSE WHO HAVE SEEN THEM SEE PAGES 26 & 27.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BARGAINS AND WANTS ARE ALWAYS ADVERTISED IN THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

VOL. 40.—NO. 223. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1889.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER TWENTY CENTS A WEEK.

CRAWFORD'S
Tailoring Dep't

Elegant Traveling and Business Suits Made to Order of Plaid or Plain Cheviots for $22.50, $25 and $30.

SILKS!

At 25c a Yard,
The last lot of that great bargain in Black and White Striped Summer Silk will be sold out on Monday; the last lot, remember, and really worth 50c.

At 35c a Yard,
The rest of our Blue and Black Checked Summer Silk will go at above price on Monday; quality usually sold at 65c.

At 50c a Yard,
22-inch pure Silk Black Surah, the finest that has ever been offered in this city at the price, and worth 75c.

50c a Yard,
24-inch Black Lustrine Silk, used very extensively for lining, worth 65c.

50c a Yard,
All-Silk Black Gros Grain; worth 65c.

65c a Yard,
18 pieces All-Silk Black Gros Grain with soft finish; gives good satisfaction, being extra cheap and worth 85c.

65c a Yard,
Colored Moire for skirts and trimming, new Persian designs in latest styles; actual value, 85c.

85c a Yard,
20-inch pure Silk Black Faille Francaise; will not wrinkle or break and generally sold for $1.15.

90c a Yard,
Colored Armure Silk, makes up stylishly and wears perfectly; sold elsewhere at $1.15.

$1.00 a Yard,
One of the greatest bargains of the season in 24-inch Black Gros Grain; has sold readily in past seasons for $1.50.

$1.00 a Yard,
22-inch Colored Faille Francaise, a finely finished silk and worth $1.35.

$1.00 a Yard,
All-Silk Bright Colored Brocades, beautiful for combinations and tea-gowns; formerly sold at $1.75.

RIBBONS.

500 pieces No. 12 Satin Ribbon in all colors.................. 10c a yard

150 pieces No. 9 Moire Ribbon with Crown Edge of all silk, 15c a yard

A complete line of Moire Ribbon with Picot and Crown Edges for dress trimming.

100 pieces No. 16 Black Gros Grain with Fancy Stripe, at 20c a yard

150 pieces 8-inch Satin and Gros Grain Sash Ribbon, all silk, at 50c a yard

THE

ONLY GREAT, COMPLETE AND LOW-PRICED HOUSE FOR OUTFITTING TRAVELERS

IS

Whether in Necessaries
For
Summer Wanderings
By
River, Brook,
Lake or Seashore,
Over Mountain or Hill,
Or in
Forest Depths;

CRAWFORD'S GREAT BROADWAY BAZAAR

Everything that a Tourist Needs is on Sale at CRAWFORD'S,

And the House that will Outfit You at the Least Expense is CRAWFORD'S.

Whether for Use in
Walking,
Climbing,
Stage Coach Jolting
Or
Luxurious Travel
On
Ocean Steamer or
Palace Car.

Colored Dress GOODS.

For 8 1-3c.
42 pcs Fancy Brocatelle Suiting, all-wool filling, in tan, gray, beige and brown; early price was 15c.

For 10c.
35 pcs Light-Weight English Heather Cloth, in plain, stripes and check; all durable shades; worth 20c.

For 12 1-2c.
45 pcs Genuine English Beige Mixtures, in all the newest shades; the best goods for all-around wear made; regular price, 20c.

For 15c.
42 pcs Printed India Mousseline Suiting, one of the latest novelties in wash fabrics; patterns entirely original and colors fast; well worth 25c a yard.

For 20c.
50 pcs French Printed Lace Striped Batiste, entirely new this season; very choice patterns; colors perfectly fast; sold elsewhere at 25c a yard.

For 20c.
32 pcs All-Wool Lace Grenadine in the leading shades; well worth 35c a yard.

For 25c.
65 pcs 32-inch Genuine French Challies; the most complete stock of these goods in the city; selling elsewhere at 35c.

For 35c.
15 pcs English Brilliantine Novelty Suiting; one of the most elegant fabrics shown this season; sold elsewhere at 50c yard.

For 40c.
32 pcs 38-inch French All-Wool Striped Batiste Suiting; very light weight for summer wear; something entirely new; worth 50c.

For 50c.
25 pcs 40-inch French Crepe Margaux Suiting, one of the latest summer dress fabrics, in all the new shades; cool as a grenadine; made to sell for 75c.

For 75c.
25 pcs 48-inch Lupin's Celebrated Silk-Finished Henriettas; this price is made to close them; they are selling everywhere for $1 a yard.

GLOVES.

110 dozen Ladies' 5-Button Length Fine Quality All-Silk, either in plain or embroidered backs, in tans and gray; worth 50c to 65c. This lot will be 35c a pair.

500 dozen Ladies' Extra Quality and Weight Jersey Top Mitts, wide and narrow embroidery and fast black, only 50c per pair.

Balance of our Ladies' $1.00 Four-Button Undressed Kid Gloves, 4-row embroidery, in tan shades, reduced to 50c.

Handkerchiefs

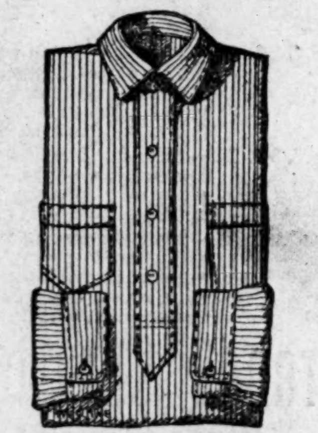
Gentlemen's Printed Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fine fabric, fast colors and new styles, at 10c each.

85 doz. Ladies' Plain White Union Linen Hemstitched and Revered Handkerchiefs, only 8 1-3c.

45 dozen assorted styles in White and Colored Embroidered Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerch'fs, worth 20c to 25c, all at 15c each.

Men's Outing Shirts

Special Sale this Week.



150 doz Men's Fine Imported Scotch Flannel Shirts, made with double yoke collars and two pockets, in checks and stripes, medium shades; sizes 14 to 17; regular price $1.75, this week **$1** each.

150 Men's extra fine French Flannel Outing Shirts, light weight and small light stripes; regular $2 shirts; this week for **$1.50** each.

D. Crawford & Co. carry the largest stock of Men's Traveling Shirts in the city. Over 500 different styles of shirts always in stock; sizes for boys 12 years to men wearing 21 in collar.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS

100 doz Men's Fine White Night Shirts, 52 inches long, necks 14 1-2 to 19 inches, made of good muslin, felled seams, collars and pearl buttons and side pockets, worth 75c; this week 50c each.

BOYS' SUITS.

For this week at $1.75
100 Boys' Suits in checks and stripes, sizes 4 to 14 years; regular price $2.75.

For this week at $1.90
50 Boys' Suits in tan, brown and gray checks, all sizes, and well worth $3.50.

For this week at $2.25
150 Boys' Suits, made of Scotch Bannockburn Tweed. For good solid wear beats anything that can be bought.

For this week at $3.75
180 Boys' Suits in light stripes and checks; regular price $5.50.

For this week at $5.75
100 Boys' Suits made of Scotch and English novelties in the latest style, equal to anything in the trade at $10.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS.

For this week at 30c
200 pair Knee Cassimere Pants, 4 to 14 years; regular price 60c.

For this week at 50c
300 pair Knee Pants, 4 to 14 years; regular price 75c.

Just opened up a large assortment Indigo Blue Cloth Pants, sizes 4 to 14 years, the prices are 85c and $1; can't be duplicated in the city under $1.25 and $1.50.

WRAPS!

Silk and Mohair Traveling Wraps in Connemara and Peasant Styles, at lowest prices.

Linen Traveling Dusters, all sizes, at 65c, $1.25 up to $2.25.

We are closing out Jackets at Crawford's at marvelously cheap prices. Our one-button Jackets in summer weight cloths and newest color stripe designs, just the things for seashore or mountain wear, go this week at half price, viz.: $3.50 to $4.50.

Broadcloth Jackets, in a variety of colors and styles, of which we have left a good assortment of sizes, beginning with our $6.50 lines and including those of higher prices, go this week from $2.25 up

Black Stockinette Jackets, tailor made and satin faced, with bound seams, our regular $6.50 quality; will go this week at $3.75

PARASOLS.

20 and 22-inch Sateens in Fancy stripes and checks, assorted handles, Price 75c and 85c

22-inch Satins in all colors, checks, stripes and plaids, with long, fancy handles, Price $1.35

22-inch Satins in all colors, broken plaids, large checks, stripes and pin checks, La Tosca handles, Price $1.90; cheap at $3.00

26-inch Florida Silk, best quality, Paragon frame, 16-inch and 18-inch silver handles, cases and tassels, Price $2.75

24-inch Union Double Twill Silk, Paragon frame, detachable handles in crooks and balls, Price $2.35

24-inch Austrian Silk, fast colors, La Tosca sticks, mounted with Roman gold handles in rings, chains and balls, Price $2.00 Sold Elsewhere at $4.00

Shoes.

$1.00.

350 pairs Ladies' Latest Style Tan Color Oxford Ties at $1.00 per pair; sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2.

$1.75.

296 pairs Ladies' Fine Kid Hand-Sewed Button Boots, sizes 2 1-2 to 7, will go at $1.75 a pair; would be cheap at $3.

260 pairs Ladies' Extra Quality Bright Dongola Button Boots, opera and common-sense styles, down to $1.38 per pair; sizes 3 to 7.

Ladies' Kid and Dongola Oxford Ties, patent leather tipped, at $1.25 and $1.50 pair; all widths; sizes 2 1-2 to 6.

Ladies' Plain Kid Oxford Ties at 69c a pair; sizes 2 1-2 to 7.

Infants' Shoes, sizes 2 to 5, at 25c a pair.

Ladies' Ooze Calf or Undressed Kid, with patent leather trimmings or patent leather foxed, in the latest colors, Oxford Ties, cut to $2 a pair; sizes 2 to 5.

CORSETS.

One lot of Corsets in drab and white, beautiful shapes; good value at 75c. Our price 43c.

One lot of Corsets, containing some of the C. B. and and R. & Gs., in odd sizes; all clean, nice goods; splendid value at $1.25. Our price, 68c.

One lot of C. P. French Sewed Coutille Corsets, in drab and white; regular price, $1.50. Our price Monday, $1.38.

Lot of F. P. Corsets, sateen strips, zone band, long waisted, with the Quick detachable clasp, in ecru and white; regular price, $1.50. We will close the lot at 98c.

One lot of the celebrated I. C. Corset, in black linen Coutille, spoon busk, long waisted, five hooks; regular price, $3.50. Our price Monday, $2.

BUSTLES.

Whatever is choice in the line of all the new-style Bustles can be found at CRAWFORD'S, and however low the general run of prices, you will find them a trifle lower THERE.

SPECIAL!

Children's Gingham Suits, for ages 4 years to 16, will be sold in Crawford's Costume Parlors this week at special prices ranging from 35c up.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

50 pieces 24-inch Brocatels, well worth 20c, cut to................10c a yard

80 pieces Check Organdy, beautiful goods, worth 20c, now........12 1-2c

20 pieces Black and White Figured Mohairs, selling right along at 25c a yard, now................15c a yard

24-inch All-Wool Lace Bengaline, regular price 20c; a few pieces remaining; will close out at.....17 1-2c

20 pieces 36-inch Blue Black Cashmeres, regular price 35c; this week........................22 1-2c

50 pieces 24-inch All-Wool Lace Nuns' Veiling, an elegant fabric for summer wear, will sacrifice at 25c a yard

10 pieces 40-inch All-Wool Lace Bengaline, nothing superior for summer wear; regular price, 65c, now. 42 1-2c

40-inch All-Wool Camel's Hair Grenadine, light and airy, always gives satisfaction; worth 65c, now......50c

HENRIETTAS.

All-Wool, 40-inch, the very best makes in the market:
65c Henriettas cut to 47 1-2c.
90c Henriettas cut to 67 1-2c.
$1.25 46-inch Henriettas cut to 87 1-2c.

RARE BARGAINS.

The largest and choicest assortment of Black and White Plaids, Stripes and Mixtures in all the latest novelties; regular 65c goods; your choice of the entire lot at 50c

FLANNELS

1,500 yards Striped Flannelettes, fast colors and variety of styles; worth 12 1-2c, at..................8 1-3c a yard

2,500 yards 32-inch Shrunk Scotch Flannel Shirtings; regular 50c values, at ....35c a yard

1,200 yards 27-inch Shirting Flannel wool filling, new styles and fast colors; worth 35c, at.......25c a yard

600 yards Cream Twill Lawn Tennis Flannels; worth 30c a yard, at....20c

1,100 yards fine White Saxony Flannel, summer weights, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c up to 75c a yard

N. B.—50 dozen Colored Spring Skirts, large size, at 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c and $1 each

Traveling Bags

100 Ladies' Traveling Satchels, 50c each

50 dozen Imitation Alligator Satchels, with Comb, Brush and Tooth Brush, $2 each

Imitation Alligator Leather Satchels,

12-inch.	14-inch.	16-inch.	18-inch.
$1.75	$2.00	$2.25	$2.50

Grain Leather Satchels, best quality,

12-inch.	14-inch.	16-inch.
$2.00	$2.25	$2.50

Ladies' Club Satchels in Grain and Imitation Alligator Leather, from 75c up to $4

LADIES'
Traveling Suits.

You will find some very stylish and serviceable light-weight Cloth Suits in Crawford's Suit Parlors, tailor-made and braid trimmed, fit guaranteed and in colors most worn for traveling purposes. You could not have the same suit made at home under $15, but

Crawford's price is **$10**

If you prefer Ladies' Cloth, Henrietta Cloth or Beige Suits they are all to be found at Crawford's in all shades, and also with perfect fit guaranteed; $18 would not seem a high price for them, but Crawford's price is **$12.50**

SHAWLS.

A beautiful line of colored Cashmere Shawls with borders, newest designs, all the leading colors, at **$2.50**; worth $3.75.

Handsome line of drab, tan, blue and cream Shawls, with a silk stripe and cross bar through them; something new; only **$2.75**, worth $4.

We will show you a fine Silk Shetland Shawl for evening wear, at **$4.75**; a real bargain at $6.

Come and examine our full stock of Black Cashmere Shawls, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.85 and $2.25 up to $6; Crawford's own importation.

HAMMOCKS.

Heavy Large Hammocks, fancy colors and plain, 75c and $1; regular price $1 and $1.25.

Children's full size Hammocks, in all colors, 45c; regular price 75c.

Shawl Straps 10c, 15c and 25c; regular price, 15c, 20c and 35c.

Book and Stationary Department.

"Tresa, or the Mormon's Daughter;" a romantic story of life among the Latter Day Saints...........40c
"Leaves From a Drummer's Diary".....35c
"Aunt Sally's Boy Jack"...........10c
"A Storm Ashore"...........10c
"The Queen of the Block"...........10c
Thousands of equally cheap books to select from.

D. CRAWFORD & CO., BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN AV

DEATH'S DELUGE.

Fully 10,000 Souls Swept Into Eternity.

Scenes of Horror in the Conemaugh Valley.

Time Only Serves to Lengthen the Fatal Roll.

Nothing But a Mass of Debris Remains of Johnstown.

Brave-Hearted Men Rescuing the Survivors.

A Calamity That Grows as it is Related—Measures of Relief Taken to Aid the Homeless Remnant—The Damage Done Beyond Calculation—The Search for Bodies Still Going On—The Flooded Valley a Succession of Charnel Houses—A Passenger Train Engulfed—Touching Scenes and Incidents—The Flood General Throughout Pennsylvania—A Disaster Feared in the Genesse Valley—The Potomac Out of Bounds—A Disaster That Marks an Epoch in the World's History—The Story Graphically Told.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The situation at Johnstown, Pa., grows worse as fuller particulars are being received in this city. This morning it was reported that 3,000 people were lost in the flood. In the afternoon this number increased to 6,000, and at this writing—11:30 p. m.—dispatches place the number of drowned at 10,000. It is the most frightful destruction of life that has ever been known in this State and possibly in the United States. All last night and to-day hundreds of Pittsburg reporters and citizens who had friends in the devastated town endeavored to reach the scene of destruction, but the awful waters prevented. Railroads could only reach Sang Hollow, four miles from Johnstown, and the only way to get into Johnstown is by skiff. This has but just been accomplished at 11:30 p. m. by the vanguard of the representatievs of the press. The reports they have sent go to confirm the first awful intelligence. It is stated that already a large gang of

THIEVES AND VAMPIRES

have descended in and near the place. Their presumed purpose is to rob the dead and ransack the demolished buildings. The Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guards has been ordered out to protect property. A telegram from Bolivar says:

Lockport did not suffer much, but sixty-five families were turned out of homes. The school at that place is filled with mothers, fathers, daughters and children. Edward Dick, a young railroader living in the place, saw an old man floating down the river on a tree trunk, whose agonized face and streaming gray hair excited the compassion of the young man. He plunged into the torrent, clothes and all, and brought the old man safely ashore. Scarcely had he completed saving the man when the upper story of a bank floated by on which Mrs. Adams of Cambria and her two children were borne. He plunged in again, and while breaking through the tin roof of the house cut an artery in his left wrist, but, although he weakened from loss of blood, succeeded in saving both mother and children. George Shone, another Lockport swimmer, pulled out Wm. Jones of Cambria, who was almost exhausted, and could not possibly have survived another twenty minutes in the water. John Decker, who has some celebrity as a local pugilist, was also successful in saving a woman and boy, but was nearly killed in a third attempt to reach the middle of the river by being struck by a huge log.

The most miraculous part about the people who reached Bolivar alive was how they passed through the falls halfway between Lockport and Bolivar.

THE SEETHING WATERS

rushed through that barrier of rock with a noise which drowned that of all the passing trains. Heavy trees were whirled high in the air out of the water, and houses which reached there whole were dashed to splinters against the rocks. On the roof of Wm. Mancarro's house, groaning with pain and grief, lay Patrick Madden, a furnace man of the Cambria Iron Co. He told of his terrible experience in a voice broken with emotion. He said: "When the Crambria Iron Co.'s bridge gave way I was in the house of a neighbor, Edward Garvey. All were caught through our own neglect, like a great many others, and a few minutes before the houses were struck Garvey remarked that he was a good swimmer and could get away, no matter how high the water rose. Ten minutes later I saw him and his son in law drowned. No human being could swim in that terrible torrent of debris. After the South Fork Reservoir broke I was flung out of the building, and saw when I rose to the surface of the water my wife hanging onto a piece of scantling. She let it go and was drowned almost within reach of my arm and I could not help or save her. I caught a log and floated with it for five or six miles, but it was jerked from under me when I went over the dam. I then caught a bale of hay and was taken out by Mr. Marenrow. My wife is certainly drowned and six children—James, 23 years of age; John, 21; Kate, 17; Mary, 19."

The first definite intelligence from Derry, Pa., comes from an eye witness of the scene at Bolivar Block Station. He tells a story of unparalleled terrorism which occurred at the lower bridge crossing the Conemaugh at that point. A young man with two women was seen coming down the river on a section of flooring.

AT THE UPPER BRIDGE

a rope was thrown down to them. This they all failed to catch. Between the two bridges he was noticed to point toward the older woman who, it is supposed, was [illegible] mother. He was then seen to instruct the [illegible] to catch the rope which was being lowered from the other bridge. As they swept under the bridge he reached up and seized the rope. He was jerked violently from his two charges who failed to get a hold on the rope. He dropped the rope and fell back on the raft which floated down the river. A minute later the raft was struck by a section of the bridge, which had given way, and the three people were thrown into the water and drowned. Early in the evening a woman with her two children was seen to pass under the bridge at Bolivar

CLINGING TO THE ROOF

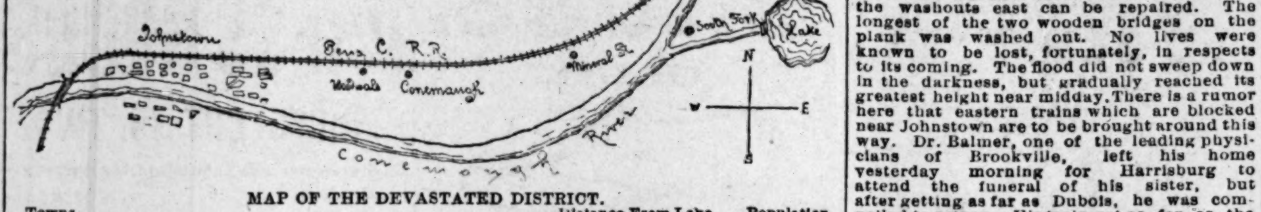
of a coal house. A rope was lowered to her, but she shook her head and refused to desert the children. It was rumored that all three of them were saved at Cokeville, a few miles below Bolivar.

A later report from Lockport says that the residents succeeded in rescuing five people from the flood, two women and three men. A little girl passed under the bridge just before dark. She was kneeling on a part of a floor and had her hands clasped as if in prayer. Every effort was made to save her, but without avail. All night long the crowd stood about the ruins of the bridges which had been swept away at Bolivar. The water rushed past with a roar carrying with it parts of houses, furniture and trees. The flood had evidently spent its force up the valley. No more living persons were being carried past. Watchers with lanterns remained along the banks of the stream until daybreak, when the first view of

THE AWFUL DEVASTATION

of the flood was witnessed. Along the banks lay the remnants of what had once been dwelling houses and stores. Here and there was an uprooted tree. Piles of drift lay about, in some of which bodies of the victims of the flood will be found.

A dispatch from Greensburg, just received, says: The day express which left Pittsburg at 8 o'clock Friday morning was lying at Johnstown last evening at the time the awful rush of water came down the mountains. We have been informed by one who was there that the coach next to the baggage car was struck by the raging flood, and with its human freight cut loose from the rest of the train and carried down the stream. All on board, it is feared, have perished. Of the passengers who were left on the track, fifteen or more, endeavored to flee to the mountains, were caught, it is thought, by the flood-tide, and likewise carried to destruction. Samuel Bell of Latrobe is conductor on the train, and he describes the scene as the most appalling and heart-rending he ever witnessed.



MAP OF THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

Towns.	Distance From Lake.	Population.
South Fork	4 miles.	2,000
Mineral Point	8 miles.	800
Conemaugh	14 miles.	2,500
Woodvale	15 miles.	2,000
Johnstown Cambria City Conemaugh Borough	18 miles.	30,000

Louis Dalmeyer and George and Harry Laughlin of this city are the first arrivals from Johnstown. They got into Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m. They state that Secretary Halford and his wife were on board the train, and while nearly all the passengers were lost they were saved. The Halfords are now safe in Pittsburg. A special dispatch from Latrobe says: The special train which left the Union Station Pittsburg at 1:30 arrived at Ninevah Station, nine miles from Johnstown, this evening at 5 o'clock. The train was composed of four coaches and a locomotive and carried at the lowest calculation over 900 persons, including the members of the press. The passengers were

PACKED IN LIKE SARDINES

and many were compelled to hang on to the platforms. A large proportion of the passengers were curio-seekers, while there was a large sprinkling of suspicious-looking characters who had every appearance of being crooks and "wreckers," such as visit all like disasters for the sole purpose of plundering and committing kindred depredations. When the train reached Nineveh the report spread through the train that a number of ladies had been fished out of the water and were awaiting identification at a neighboring planing mill. The writer stopped off to investigate the rumor, while the balance of the party journeyed on toward Song Hollow, the nearest approach to Johnstown by rail. The reporetr visited Numaker's planing mill and found that the report was correct. All day long the rescuers have been at work, and at this writing, 6 o'clock, have taken out sixty-eight dead bodies, the majority of whom are women and children. The bodies are horribly mutilated and covered with mud and blood. Fifteen of the bodies found are those of men.

The terribly mutilated condition makes identification impossible. One of the bodies found, that of a woman, apparently about 35 years of age, has been identified as that of Mrs. David of Johnstown, whose brother resides at Derry Station. Every conveyance that could be used has been pressed into service. A picnic at Idlewild today was more like a funeral procession, as every person was talking of the great catastrophe.

Latrobe is all agog with excitement over the great disaster. Almost every train takes out a load of

TOUGHS AND THUGS

who are bent on mischief. They resemble the mob that came to Pittsburg during the riots. Pittsburg is in a wild state of excitement.

A large mass-meeting was held this afternoon and in a short space of time $7,000 was subscribed to the sufferers. The Pennsylvania Co. is running trains every few hours to the scene of the disaster, or as near it as they can get. Provisions and a large volunteer relief corps have been sent up. The physicians of the city had an enthusiastic meeting at which one and all freely offered their services. The latest project is to have the wounded and the survivors who fled to the hillsides from the angry rush of the waters brought to Pittsburg. The Exposition Society has offered the use of its splendid new building as

A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.

All the hospitals in the city have also offered to care for the sufferers free of charge to the full limit of their capacity.

Word was received at Allegheny Junction, twenty-two miles above Pittsburg, from Leechburg this morning that a woman and two children had been seen floating past there at 5 o'clock this morning on top of some wreckage. They were alive, and their pitiful cries for help drew the attention of the people on the shore. Some men got a boat and endeavored to reach the sufferers. As they rowed out in the stream the woman could be heard calling to them to save the children first. The men made a gallant effort. It was all without avail, as the strong current and floating masses of debris prevented them from reaching the victims and the latter had to be allowed to float on down the stream until their despairing cries could no longer be heard.

The brakeman on local freight No. 46, which came in a few hours later, states that there is at the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Flood, at Natrona, a woman and two children who were rescued from a pile of rubbish at that place early this morning. These are the three mentioned above.

Mrs. Chambers of Apollo was swept away when her house was wrecked during the night. She had gone to bed when the flood came and had not time to dress. Fortunately she managed to secure a hold on some wreckage which was being carried past her. She kept her hold until her cries were heard by some men a short distance above Leechburg. They got out a boat and succeeded in rescuing her and took her to a house near the bank of the river. When they got her there it was found that she was badly bruised and all her clothing had been torn off her by the debris with which she had come in contact, leaving her entirely naked. She was also rescued at Natrona.

Mr. S. F. Moore of the Western Union office in this city, is giving thanks to-day for the

FORTUNATE ESCAPE

of his wife and two children from the devastated city just one hour before the flood had covered their dwelling place. As if by some foreknowledge of the impending disaster, Mr. Moore had arranged to have his family move yesterday from Johnstown and join him in this city. Their household goods were shipped on Thursday and yesterday, just in time to save themselves, the little party departed on the single train which made the trip between Johnstown and Pittsburg. A reporter called on Mrs. Moore at her husband's apartments, No. 4 Webster avenue, this morning, and found her completely prostrated by the news of the catastrophe coupled with the dangerous [illegible] through which she and he[illegible] had passed. "O! it was terrible," she said. "The reservoir had not yet burst when we left, but the boom had broken, and before we got out of the house the water filled the cellar, and on the way to the depot it was up to the carriage bed. Our train left at 1:45 p. m., and at that time the flood had commenced to rise with terrible rapidity. Houses and sheds were carried away, and two men were drowned almost under our very eyes. People gathered on the roofs to take refuge from the water which poured into the lower rooms of their dwellings and many families took flight and became scattered beyond the hope of being reunited. Just as the train pulled out, I saw a woman crying bitterly. Her house had been flooded and she had escaped leaving her husband behind and her fears for his safety made her almost crazy. Our house was in the lower part of the town and it makes me shudder to think what would have happened had we remained in it an hour longer. So far as I know we were the only passengers from Johnstown on the train and therefore I suppose we are the only persons who got away in time to escape the culminating disaster."

Mrs. Moore's little son told the reporter how he had seen the rats driven out of their holes by the flood, and running along the tops of the fences. Mr. Moore endeavored to get to Johnstown yesterday, but was prevented by the suspension of traffic, and says that he is very glad of it.

THE CAMBRIA IRON WORKS

at Johnstown, which is now completely swept away, was built in 1853, and is the second largest mill of its kind in the country. Its capacity of finished steel per annum was 180,000 net tons of steel rails, and 20,000 net tons of steel in other shapes. The mill turned out steel rails, spike bars, angles, flats, rounds, axles, billets and wire rods. There were nine Siemens furnaces, forty seven-ton and two 6,000 pound hammers and the train of rolls. The Bessemer steel works made their first blow July 10, 1871, and contained nine gross ton converters, with an annual capacity of 20,000 net tons of ingots. In 1878 two 15 gross ton Siemens open hearth steel furnaces were built with a capacity of 20,000 net tons of ingots. The Cambria Iron Company also owns the Gautier Steel Works at Johnstown which were erected in 1878. The rolling mill produces annually 30,000 net tons of merchant bar steel of every size and for every purpose. The wire mill had a capacity alone of 30,000 tons of fence wire.

There are numerous bituminous coal mines near Johnstown operated by the Cambria Iron Co., the Euclid Coal Co. and private persons. There were three woolen mills employing over three hundred hands and producing an annual product valued at $300,000.

LOSS TO THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

A Brookville dispatch says while the loss of property to this the lumber center of Pennsylvania by the great flood has been enormous, variously estimated at from $250,000 to a half million dollars, not a single life has been lost; at least there have been none reported so far, and I have traveled all over the line from Red bank on the Valley road to Dubois on the low grade division. Every creek is swollen to many times its natural size. A great deal of the low lying farm lands and roads in places have water enough over them to float an ordinary steamboat. Leaving Pittsburg this morning on the Valley road we ran past millions and millions of feet of lumber from the city to the junction opposite Freeport. The river was almost choked with debris of broken and shattered houses. In places the river was fairly black with a floating mass of weatherboarding, lathes, shingles, roofs, floors and other lumber that had formerly been houses. The sight was appalling and spoke louder than any pen can describe.

AT RED BANK

the river was filled with different kind of lumber, huge saw logs ready for cutting at the different saw mills at this section. From the estimates of an old lumber man who was on the train I was told that between the stations named we passed at least 10,000,000 feet of lumber, which meant a loss of fully $100,000 to the owners. A big portion of this came out of the Clarion River, the estimated money loss from that section alone, being anywhere from $500,000 to $750,000.

All along the Allegheny River were gathered people trying to catch the logs, for their trouble risking life, for the logs swept down the river in a current that was running fully ten miles an hour. The work was very hazardous. The catchers are allowed by law 6¼ cents for each log captured and the river was almost lined with people trying to save the property. For every log saved, however, there were fifty that swept by and on down the river. At Redbank which we left at noon there were at least six feet of water expected from Oil City, and with it, according to reports from up the river, was an immense amount of lumber.

Leaving the Valley road at Red Bank we went up the low grade division to Bryant where the immense saw mills of Wainwright & Bryant, of Philadelphia, the largest lumber firm in the vicinity are located. The Redbank creek was running full of lumber while the stream was at least thirteen feet higher than it was ever before. The current was rushing along at a rate of anywhere from twelve to fifteen miles an hour tossing the huge logs around like so many toothpicks and carrying everything before them. So great was the current and mass of logs that the big iron bridge at Reynoldsville, sixteen miles above Brookville, was swept away, as were two wagon bridges and several small foot bridges

AT BROOKVILLE.

Houses every here and there along the Red Bank Creek were turned upside down, some of them floating clear away, while the more secure ones were flooded with water clear into the second floors, while many of the smaller cottages and shanties were covered, leaving only the peaks of roofs sticking out to show where families had but a few hours before called home. All along the railroad track was piled what little of the household effects, furniture, bedding, tables, etc., the poor owners could save before being forced out on the high ground. These same people had gone to bed last evening thinking themselves safe from the high water, only to be awakened about midnight by the noise of rushing waters and the huge saw-logs bumping up against their homes. The many narrow escapes that some of them made while getting their families into places of safety would

FILL MANY PAGES.

One man had to mount the different members of his family on logs, the mother and her children alike sitting astride of these and then with the father on the other end were poled across to the high ground. Another man whose house was in a worse place, swam ashore and throwing a rope back to the mother, who was surrounded on the porch by the children, yelled for her to tie one end to the little ones so he could pull them over the fast running water. This operation was continued until the entire family was rescued. Willing workers from the neighborhood were not long in getting huge bonfires started, and with the aid of these and dry clothing brought in haste by those people whose homes stood on higher ground, the family was soon warmed. The same willing hands hastily constructed sheds and with immense bonfires the people were kept warm till daylight. Others, more fortunate, were able to save enough from their houses to make themselves comfortable for a short season of camping. At least one poor family I noticed had saved enough carpet to make a tent out of, and under this temporary shelter the mother was doing her best to prepare a meal and attend to other household duties. In Brookville a great many houses were submerged, but no lives were lost. While the people were driven from their homes they were more fortunate than the people of Bryants, because they could at once find shelter under the roofs of the high neighbors houses which stood on the high ground. All of the saw mills, the chief industry of the town, were closed down. Some because the water was over the first floor and others because their entire working force were on the creek trying to construct temporary booms by which they expected to save at least a portion of the property being swept away. A man with the a[illegible] of a cable 1,500 feet long, and about fifty [illegible] chains to hold the heaviest stream and [illegible] protection [illegible] ked the mass of logs, but just when everybody was thinking it would stop the output a small dam above gave way, bringing down with it another half million feet of lumber. When this struck the temporary boom it parted as if the huge cable were a piece of thread and the logs shot past. Just at Bryants, however, a natural gorge formed shortly after 2 o'clock to-day, and within a remarkably short time there was a pile of logs wedged in that stretched back for fully a quarter of a mile and top of which was more than ten feet high. This of course changed the course of the stream a little but the natural gorge had saved logs to amount to as much as $10,000.

AT DUBOIS

the loss was also very great, and in that town fully twenty houses were submerged, but the land where the houses stood lay low and the water instead of being a surging, rushing stream, simply spread out over the immense territory, thus giving the people ample time to get out to places of safety. This town, less than a year ago, was visited by a big fire which swept nearly every building before it and now the flood coming makes the loss fall doubly heavy on the people. The water kept on rising and gaining current until everything movable in its course began to drift with the stream. The sidewalks were anchored to trees and fence posts, and all the business houses on both streets from the creek to Barr's building were flooded, a score in number. It raised in these floors until the depth over a foot covered them. Green Bros. lost several hundred dollars worth of stock, and L. E. Weber also lost considerable. Fuller addition, being located just below the confluence of Sandy and Pent's Run, suffered the greatest loss of any section of town. The water rose to the foot of Main street and concontinued to raise until there was several feet of water in the basement in the miners' home.

LIVE STOCK

was in great danger, and houses in the flats were no longer considered tenable even in the second story. Sidney Fuller's residence and tenement houses were submerged nearly to the second floors. The street known as Dubois street was many feet under water, while the fences, walks and bridges of that vicinity afforded the only footing for a party of men who were putting forth every effort to save what live stock they could. The cattle and horses were put on improvised rafts and were thus saved.

In the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg yards the water reached the bottom of the box cars fully four feet above the road bed. The Dubois railroad shops was flooded as was also the electric light company's plant, thus leaving the town in darkness. More than one-third of the area within the town limits was under water yesterday. Trains on the Valley road are now making this their Eastern terminus and will until the washouts east can be repaired. The longest of the two wooden bridges on the plank was washed out. No lives were known to be lost, fortunately, in respects to its coming. The flood did not sweep down in the darkness, but gradually reached its greatest height near midday. There is a rumor here that eastern trains which are blocked near Johnstown are to be brought around this way. Dr. Balmer, one of the leading physicians of Brookville, left his home yesterday morning for Harrisburg to attend the funeral of his sister, but after getting as far as Dubois, he was compelled to return. His train got as far as the Summit tunnel where they were met by a

RUSH OF WATER,

which was emptying in it from the Susquehanna River. The train was backed to Dubois for the wreck crew to clear away the debris, but they had barely got over the trestle near the Sabula dam where the water broke the dam thus cutting off all hope of getting farther east. Dick Arthur, of the Commercial Hotel this evening, invited all the people who had been flooded out and who had not yet secured shelter to come to his house and he would take care of them without money and without price. The individual losses in the Red Bank District so far reported are: Wainwright and Bryant over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, J. L. Long, 200,000 sawed boards; Bell, 4,000,000 feet of logs; A. D. Demar, C. Anderson & Son, and Fuller & Co., about 2,000,000 feet of logs each; Hopkins & Irwin, 500,000 feet, and Wheeler & Co., 500,000.

AT FREEPORT.

At 9 o'clock the river had fallen nearly a foot, states a dispatch from Freeport. The flood from Redbank has just reached here and the river is black with logs and boards by the millions of feet. Redbank is cleared out of all saw mills and lumber logging. Parties are catching them by the hundreds. Burgess F. Turner called a meeting of the citizens to-night for the sufferers of the Conemaugh Valley. Over $3,000 were raised in an hour. At midnight there was twenty-six feet of water in the Allegheny at this city, but it was at a standstill. The lumber from Dubois and Red Bank, said to be millions of feet, that was washed away had not come down at that hour.

According to reports received here the great

CAMBRIA IRON WORKS

are completely gutted and it is a question whether it will be possible to ever start these tremendous works again. It is feared that some of the principal officers and many of the skilled mechanics are among those that have been drowned. The loss of life is now placed at fully 12,000 souls by gentlemen just returning from Johnstown. Report has it that only seventy buildings are left standing. According to a late message bodies are being hauled out at Snag Hollow by the wagon load, as they are drifting down.

Mr. Darlington, President of the Westmoreland and Cambria Co., says it would be impossible to describe the business part of the town owing to the devastation. The business part, including Eldertown is all swept away. They rang the fire bell in Latrobe on Saturday morning and collected a crowd together which resulted in the people of the town contributing two car loads of provisions and clothing and $2,700 in money for the aid of the sufferers.

WORKING UP A LIST OF DEAD.

There will be a committee appointed tomorrow to deliver all messages in Johnstown, and to ascertain and make a report of all persons dead and living so that the inquiries of friends may be answered. The rumor relative to ordering out the Tenth Regiment N. G., appears to have been an error, and possibly originated from the fact that Adjt.-Gen. Hastings had arrived on the ground yesterday afternoon, and, after looking over the ground, telegraphed Col. Sam Hill that the loss would be from eight thousand to ten thousand souls, and directed him to at once order 2,000 coffins. The officers of the Eighteenth Regiment held a meeting last night and everything was put in proper order for an immediate movement providing they should be needed. They meet again this morning and will be prepared to go at once. Col. Norman M. Smith was in cousultation with the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad last night and also in telegraphic communication with Gen. Hastings, Gov. Foraker telegraphed that Adjt.-Gen. Hastings would leave Columbus, Ohio last night via Panhandle route for Johnston with five hundred tents and Ohio would furnish more if necessary. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiment of this city have been all night in expectation of a command to go to the scene of disaster.

THE WRECKERS

have flocked to the valley from all parts of the country in such numbers that military defense if becoming each hour more imperatively necessary.

Pittsburg the Center of Interest.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—As time goes by the awful horror that visited ill-fated Johnstown is slowly being realized. At 6:30 p. m. on Friday, those who had not heeded the warning given that the artificial lake on Stoney Creek was in an unsafe condition, suddenly found themselves engulfed in a roaring, resistless torrent of water. The full extent of the calamity will probably never be known, as many families, and even entire sections of the doomed city, were swept from existence. Within as many moments as it takes to tell it that busy city of 16,000 people was literally washed from the face of the earth. Nothing remains of it now save dismantled walls and a mass of wave-swept debris.

The villages of South Fork, Conemaugh, Mineral Point, Woodvale, Cambria and others in the valley of the Conemaugh River are also in ruins and have added their quota to the list of the dead.

In order to understand the nature of this calamity it is necessary to describe the respective location of the reservoir at Johnstown. The reservoir lies about two and one-half miles northeast of Johnstown, and is the site of the old reservoir, which was one of the feeders of the Pennsylvania Canal. It is the property of a number of wealthy gentlemen in Pittsburg, who formed themselves into a corporation, the title of which is the South Fork Fishing and [illegible] Club. This sheet of water was [illegible] Conemaugh Lake. It is about three and one-half miles long and from a mile to a mile and a quarter in width, and in some places it is 100 feet in depth. It holds more water than any other artificial reservoir in the United States.

THE LAKE

has been quadrupled in size by artificial means, and was held in check by a dam 700 to 1,000 feet wide. It is 90 feet in thickness at the base, and the height is 110 feet. The top has a breadth of over 20 feet. Recognizing the menace which the lake had to the region below, the South Fork Club had the dam inspected once a month by the Pennsylvania Railroad Engineer, and their investigation showed that nothing less than some convulsion of nature would tear the barrier away and loosen the weapon of death.

THE STEADY RAINS

of the past forty-eight hours increased the volume of water in all the small mountain streams, which were already swelled by the lesser rains earlier in the week. From the best information obtainable at this time, it is evident that something in the nature of a cloud-burst must have been the culmination of the storm. The difficulty of obtaining definite information added tremendously to the excitement and apprehension.

The people in Pittsburg who had relatives and friends at the scene of the disaster, members of the

SOUTH FORK CLUB,

and among them some of the most eminent men in the Pittsburg financial and mercantile world, were in or near Johnstown, and several of them accompanied by their wives and families. There happened to be also quite a number of residents of Johnstown in Pittsburg, and when the news of the horror was confirmed and the railroads bulletined the fact that no trains would go east to-night, the scene at the Union Depot was profoundly pathetic and exciting.

"We were afraid of that lake," said a gentleman who had lived in Johnstown for years. "We were afraid of that lake seven years ago. No one could see the immense height to which that artificial dam had been built without fearing the tremendous power of the water behind it. The dam must have had a height of 100 feet, thus forcing the water that high above its natural bed and making a lake at least three miles long and a mile wide out of what could scarcely be called a pond.

THE TREACHEROUS DAM.

"I doubt if there is a man or woman in Johnstown who at some time or other had not feared and spoken of the terrible disaster that has now come. People wondered and asked why the dam was not strengthened, as it certainly had become weak, but nothing was done, and by and by they talked less about it as nothing happened, though now and then some would shake their heads as if conscious the fearful day would come some time when their worst fears would be transcended by the horror of the actual occurence.

"Johnstown is in a sort of a hollow between two rivers, and that lake must have swept over the city at a depth of forty feet. It cannot be, it is impossible that such an awful thing could happen to a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and if it has, thousands have lost their lives, and men are to blame for it, for warnings have been uttered a thousand times, and have received no attention."

SCENES AT JOHNSTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 1.—The waters which overwhelmed the town yesterday, carrying death to hundreds and misery to thousands, are subsiding rapidly, but as yet it is impossible to obtain anything like exact information of the extent of the disaster and the district surrounding. It is no exaggeration to say that there are mourners in every family. Thousands are missing; it is certain that hundreds have been lost and while many of those who are now missing and who are mourned as dead have doubtless been saved, the final death roll will, beyond doubt, be of appalling length. It is impossible to describe briefly the suddenness with which the disaster came.

A WARNING SOUND

was heard at Conemaugh a few minutes before the rush of waters came, but it was attributed to some meteorological disturbance and no trouble was borrowed because of the thing unseen. As the low rumbling noise increased in volume, however, and came nearer a suspicion of danger began to force itself upon the bravest, which was increased to a certainty a few minutes later, when with a rush the mighty stream spread out in width, and then there was no time to do anything to save themselves. Many of the unfortunates were whirled into the midst of the stream before they could turn around. Men, women and children were.

STRUGGLING IN THE STREAM

and it is thought that many of them never reached Johnstown, only a mile or two below. At Johnstown a similar scene was enacted, only in a much larger scale, as the population is greater and the sweeping whirlpool rushed into a denser mass of humanity. The imagination of the reader can better depict the spectacle than the pen of the writer can give it. It was twilight of terror, and the gathering shade of evening closed in on a panorama of horrors that has few parallels in the history of casualties. Rescue—even the thought of such a thing—was madness, and the agony of the struggling, drowning victims found its response in the bosoms of those who stood wringing their hands

IN HELPLESS HORROR

in view of their friends. Now and then the waters would wash against one side of the mountain and then to the other, carrying with them their human freight, and this diversion enabled those on the banks to rescue many. It will be found that on this account many will be returned to their homes and friends who are now accounted lost. The list of dead is therefore a matter of conjecture and will not be definitely known before to-morrow. Searchers are out everywhere from Johnstown to Blairville.

THE TREACHEROUS DAM.

NEW FLORENCE, Pa., June 1.—Now that the full horror of the awful disaster in the Conemaugh Valley is known, and nothing remains but to recount the loss of life and property it is apropos to the occasion and necessary to maintain the continuity of the story of desolation and death, that it should be related how it all happened. Few people who have been thrilled with the awful character of the calamity which has befallen this beautiful valley in this most picturesque portion of the State have as yet been enabled to ascertain from telegraphed reports just how it was that the

GREAT TIDAL WAVE

swept down the mountain side and wiped from the face of the earth a busy little city and neighboring villages, carrying death into hundreds of households and destroying millions of dollars in property. Not a line has been written to show what weakened the dam of the great reservoir until it finally gave way and let the death-dealing stream of water upon the valley below. The story can be told in a very few words. The Conemaugh river, upon the banks of which the city of Johnston once rested, is in itself a dangerous, treacherous stream, but in this instance it but aided in the work of death and destruction. The prime

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE

was rain—simply a continuous fall of water from the clouds all over that section of the country where the damage was wro[illegible] swelling the mountain streams strengthening their destructive [illegible]r, meanwhile weakening the [illegible]ting dam of the great reservoir until finally there came what is claim[illegible] have been a waterspout. Then the dam gave gave, and with a mighty roar and rush the water poured down the mountain sides, commingling with that from the swollen streams and sweeping everything before it

AS CHAFF BEFORE THE WIND.

And yet the people in Johnstown could have escaped, at least a majority of them, had they obeyed the warning of the first great body of water which swept through the streets, only to be followed soon after by an angry, raging sea, which nothing could resist. Then it was too late—the deadly and destructive work had been done.

AT SANG HOLLOW.

SANG HOLLOW, Pa., June 1.—The current is the Conemaugh is always rough, but with the waters of yesterday added it was transferred into a violent whirlpool. It was at this point that a number of the people met their fate. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the operator in the tower had counted eighty-seven persons floating by on the flood. Their appeals for help were frightful to hear and the operator stood it as long as he could. Supt. Pitcairn of the Pennsylvania Railroad staid there for a few hours in the afternoon and reports having counted 105 persons before it got dark. How many passed after dark no one can tell. Of the above number only forty-seven were seen passing New Florence, and some of these never reached Lockport and Bolivar. The conjecture is more than probable that fifty-nine people were drowned between Sang Hollow and New Florence. At Sang Hollow up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, according to the latest reliable reports, twenty-one dead bodies were taken out on the railroad side and on the other side of the river six bodies were caught. Six hundred oil-tanks rushed past about 5 o'clock. The water at this point was thirty-five feet deep, actual measurement.

A HEAVY FALL OF ROCKS

has blocked the track here, but it is expected that Johnstown can be reached this afternoon. Several heavy washouts are reported and a number of trains have been caught between them, the passengers having had a skirmish for shelter in the neighborhood.

AT NINEVEH.

At 6. a. m. the Pennsylvania Railroad track is clear and all right up to Nineveh, but nothing can go east of there. There were seen forty-seven bodies in the river from 3 to 7:30 p. m., and yesterday the loss of life must have been appalling. Some fifteen houses are wrecked at Nineveh and a number of inmates from the agricultural districts injured. The loss here is not so heavy as at other places.

AT LOCKPORT.

Large parties of men are scouring the banks of the river at Lockport to find bodies washed ashore. Very few have been found, owing to the terrible strength of the current, which defied resistance. Among other horrible sights was a man whose head was crushed probably by a falling building and his clothes still saturated with clotted blood.

HEROES AT WORK.

C. W. Heffenstatt of the East End, Pittsburg, was at New Florence last night, and while there was able to save a woman and child by swimming out into the river after them. Through him and the exertions of others ten floaters were rescued. Mr. Heffenstatt says none of those seen in the river were dead, but that many of them were children. Toward evening a stable floated past Sang Hollow full of women and children. Little is known what became of them.

AT WILLIAMSPORT.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River at Muncie was swept away, and crashing against the Philadelphia & Erie bridge at Montgomery, seriously damaged it. Up to 1 o'clock no news h[illegible] been received from Lock Haven. The [illegible] of affairs there, and the condition of [illegible]er-swept city, is a matter of conjecture. [illegible] last news received shows that the [illegible] overflowed by the bursting of the [illegible] cated just above the city. The railro[illegible] Williamsport is surrounded. All the railroad bridges have [illegible] with heavily laden freight trains [illegible] hem from being carried away.

BROADWAY, WASHINGTON AV., AND ST. CHARLES ST.

Nugent's DRY GOODS STORE.

THE LARGEST STORE—EXCLUSIVELY DRY GOODS—IN ST. LOUIS.

Ladies, we invite your attention to this space to-day, and believe you will find it just as interesting, just as profitable, and just as truthful as any other space in the paper.

An Important Event in Dress Goods.

We find that we bought too many fine Dress Goods this season. We got into the new store so late that we lost a good deal of the best time for selling them.
We have decided to take the loss NOW.
We will not carry fancy Dress Goods over from one season to another.
We have therefore marked them at prices which we know will make them go.
We never made such fearful reductions before and hope we may never be forced to again.
They consist of the finest imported goods, all this season's styles.
There are about 350 Dress Patterns in the lot and you will find the import number, together with the original price and the reduced price on the ticket of every dress.

JUST AS ADVERTISED BELOW.

No. 772. X.—These are finest imported goods, 48 inches wide, French Serge, very deep silk embroidered side band for skirt, and narrow for waist; price $35; reduced to $12.75.

No. 757. X.—Finest imported French Serge, 48 inches wide, with trimming for side panel and waist in silk brocade; colors serpent, porcelain blue, blue gray, apple, tan, mahogany, old rose; price, $25; reduced to $12.75.

No. 755. X.—Finest French pattern Dresses, Melange ground, silk Persian stripe and gros grain ribbon band, colors silver, gray, bronze mixed, French blue gray, old rose; price, $25; reduced to $12.75.

No. 753. X.—Finest French Combination Dress, Directoire style, 48-inch goods, with all over silk broche to match; price, $24; reduced to $12.75.

No. 758. X.—Fine French India Twill, 48 inches wide, with very deep border and narrow for trimming, in beautiful shades of mahogany, navy, mode, gobelin, seal, apple and tan; price, $23; reduced to $12.75.

No. 746. X.—Exquisite Paris Robe, wide silk Persian side band and narrow for waist and trimming; price, $22.50; reduced to $12.75.

No. 738. X.—Fine French Combination Dresses, silk stripe, fancy, most fashionable colorings; price, $21; reduced to $10.75.

No. 728. X.—Fine all-wool Vigogne, 42 inches wide, with silk Persian stripe for combination; price, $20; reduced to $10.75.

No. 750. X.—Fine French Serge, 46 inches wide, deep wool broche border, mahogany, gobelin, sage, mode, etc.; price, $20; reduced to $10.75.

ALSO,

Lot all-wool French Combination Dresses, price, $12; reduced to $8.75.

Lot all-wool French Combination Dresses, price, $10; reduced to $6.75.

Lot all-wool French Combination Dresses, price, $8.50; reduced to $5.50.

French Challies. We are the only house that has a full and complete assortment of all the high novelties in all-wool French Challies at 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 55c

ALSO,

Cream Wool Dress Goods, Danish Cloth, Albatross, Henriettas, Nun's Veiling, Silk Warp Henriettas, Bengaline, Batiste, Alpacas, Mohair Brilliantines,

ALL IN CREAM.

B. Nugent & Bro. Broadway, Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street.

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WAR IN DRY GOODS!

THE SYNDICATE'S GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE!

A Quarter Million Dollar Stock of Dry Goods to Be Slaughtered!

Our Mr. August Frank, now in New York, has perfected an arrangement with a syndicate, representing the most prominent Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Merchants in this country, who have unanimously selected us as their Selling Agents to slaughter ONE-QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF DRY GOODS, embracing Silks, Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods, Linens and Domestics, at a Discount of 40, 60, and in some instances, 75 Per Cent Off Regular Prices.

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TO-MORROW MORNING, JUNE 3,
We Will Inaugurate
THE GREATEST SALE OF DRY GOODS
Ever Held in St. Louis.
Unapproachable Low Prices!
Never Before Such an Opportunity!

THE SYNDICATE'S
Consignment Sale.

Note These Prices
—ON—
UNDERVESTS AND HOSIERY.

At 18c EACH.

Style of cut. Ladies' perfect-fitting Jersey Ribbed Vests, all colors, all sizes; worth 35c. This week at

18c.

At 10c Each.

Children's Jersey Ribbed Vests, style of cut, all colors, sizes 1 to 6 years; regular price, 25c. This week at

10 Cents

At 23c

A pair, regular price 50c—Ladies' extra quality 4-thread Imported Cotton Hose, style black ground, boot style, with fancy broken stripes, top in all sizes,

At 23c a Pair
Regular price, 50c

SILK DEPARTM'T.

100 pieces 22-inch Colored Surah Silks, every thread warranted pure silk, at the wonderful price of (for this sale)

49c Per Yard
Worth $1 per yard

30 pieces double gilt-edge Black Silk, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. For this sale,

95c Per Yard
Worth $1.75

THE SYNDICATE'S
Consignment Sale of

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

At 2 1-2c Per Yard.
128 pcs Edging, 2 inches wide; regular price, 4c a yard; sale price, 2 1-2c.

At 3 1-2c Per Yard.
98 pcs Edging, 2 1-2 inches wide; regular price, 5c a yard; sale price, 3 1-2c.

At 5c Per Yard.
132 pcs Edging, 3 inches wide; regular price, 7 1-2c a yard; sale price, 5c

At 7 1-2c Per Yard.
87 pcs Edging, 4 1-2 inches wide; regular price, 12 1-2c a yard; sale price, 7 1-2c.

At 10c Per Yard.
73 pcs Edging, 6 inches wide; regular price, 15c a yard; sale price, 10c.

At 15c Per Yard.
87 pcs Edging, 8 inches wide; regular price, 20c a yard; sale price, 15c.

At 5c Per Yard.
73 pcs Swiss Edging, 3 1-2 inches wide; regular price, 10c a yard; sale price, 5c.

At 10c Per Yard.
87 pcs Swiss Edging, 8 inches wide; regular price, 20c per yard; sale price, 10c.

N.B.—Special values in 22 and 45 inch Swiss Flouncings, hemstitched and scalloped.

THE SYNDICATE'S
Consignment Sale.

Domestic Department.

10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, **16 1-2c** per yard; worth 23c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, **18 1-2c** per yard; worth 25c.

Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 33 inches, **6 1-2c** per yard.

Prints, best quality, **4 1-2c** per yard; worth 7 1-2c.

4-4 Sheeting, elegant quality, **4 3-4c** per yard; worth 7 1-2c.

SATEENS.

The choicest of French designs in American Sateens, 32 inches wide, including all the latest shades; well worth 16c; go at a great bargain **9 1-2c**

JEWELRY
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Plain Solid Gold Ring worth $1.75 **At 98c**

Solid Gold Ring, with 4 genuine pearls and ruby, worth $2, **At 98c**

Bon-Boneir Boxes in Oxydized and medalion-top on cover, worth up to 50c; for this sale, **17c.**

Rogers' best Triple Silver Plated Dinner Knives, No. 12, at **$1.45 Set.**

Rogers' Standard Silver Plated Tea Spoons, plain, at **88c Set.**

Fancy at **$1 per Set.**

Fancy Butter Knives at **25c.**

Fancy Sugar Spoons at **25c.**

THE SYNDICATE'S
Consignment Sale of

Millinery.

75 dozen of Colored Straw Hats, best shapes, worth 75c and $1, go at this sale for **17c.**

Elegant French Flowers, long wreaths, worth $1.50 to $2, go at this sale for **75c.**

RIBBONS.

No. 12.—100 pcs Fancy Striped and Dice-block Patterns in Satin and Gros-grain Ribbons, in all the latest shades, sold everywhere at from 20c to 25c per yard. This consignment will be sold at

5c per yard.

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Will sell a lot of 8-button-length Tan Undressed Kid, embroidered, worth $1.50, at

85c Pair.

Sizes 6 to 6 3-4.

75 dozen Black Silk Jersey Mitts, worth 60c, for this sale at

48c Pair.

THE SYNDICATE SALE.

LINEN DEP'T.

At 2 1-2c Per Yard.
1 lot Linen Crash Toweling, for this sale only.

At 6 1-4c Per Yard.
1 lot heavy All-linen Toweling, 20 inches wide, worth 11c.

At 11c Each.
1 lot All-linen Towels, large size, manufacturer's samples, slightly soiled, worth from 15c to 20c.

At 59c Per Yard.
51 pieces heavy Cream All-linen Table Damask, 72 inches wide; actual value, $$.

At 93c Each.
25 dozen All-linen Table Cloths, colored border, size 58x86 inches; regular price, $1.35.

WHITE GOODS.

Bargain No. 1.
At 4 1-2c Per Yard.
2 cases Sheer Plaid Lawn, 26 inches wide; worth 8½c.

Bargain No. 2.
At 5 1-2c Per Yard.
3 cases India Linen, 30 inches wide, for this sale only.

Bargain No. 3.
At 8 1-2c Per Yard.
125 pieces Corded Pique, 29 inches wide, special price for this sale.

Bargain No. 4.
At 12 1-2c Per Yard.
45 pieces fine Corded Pique, 30 inches wide; would be cheap at 30c.

Bargain No. 5.
At 15c Per Yard.
68 pieces Leno Lace Plaid, 28 inches wide; regular price, 25c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

For 29c Each.
Opaque Shades, 40 inches wide, 6 feet long, spring rollers; regular price, 60c.

For 6 1-2c Per Yard.
25 pieces Cream Curtain Scrim, lace stripe; worth 20c.

For $1 98 Per Pair.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, including a 5-foot pole, complete; special price for this sale only.

THE SYNDICATE'S
Consignment Sale of

DRESS GOODS.

At 3 1-2c per yd
150 pieces Dotted Melange Suiting, in splendid gray and brown mixtures, and well worth 10c; for this sale they go at 3 1-2c per yd.

At 4 1-2c per yd
140 pieces Beige Checks, in gray, blue and brown effects; these are very neat and sightly styles and would be cheap at 12 1-2c; for this sale they go at 4 1-2c per yd.

At 8 1-2c per yd
60 pieces Printed Melange Plaids, in splendid spring and summer colors, strictly half wool and genteel styles and fully worth 15c; for this sale they go at 8 1-2c per yd.

At 20c per yd
55 pieces 40-inch all-wool checked and plaid Tourist Suiting, very serviceable and especially adapted for traveling costumes; these are regular 50c goods; they go at 20c per yd.

At 36c per yd
76 pieces All-Wool 38-inch Ombre Plaid and Striped Ladies' Cloth Suiting, in spring weight and colors and handsome styles; sold at other houses at 65c; they go at 36c per yd.

At 42c per yd
68 pieces 40-inch French Silk-Striped Twilled Camelette Suiting, in strictly new and popular designs, and well worth 75c; they go at 42c per yard.

FRANK BROS., Broadway and Washington Av.

mail yesterday is being brought back to this city and sent to New York and forwarded West over the New York Central route.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

The Configuration of the Land and the Cause of the Break.

In reference to the Johnstown disaster Horace W. Hibbard, freight agent of the Vandalia, said: ''I have been over the road past Johnstown probably fity times, but I have never carefully observed the country. As I understand it, the lake, or reservoir, whichever people choose to call it, is about twelve miles from Johnstown. There was a small lake there, and the citizens of Johnstown, assisted by the Pennsyvania Central, built a heavy dam. It is not on the main stream, but on a southern branch, and on both sides of the branch high hills stand. At the junction of the streams the valley widens out a little, and at Johnstown it is about three quarters of a mile between the hills.

''The railroad company, which assisted in building the dam, considered it necessary to inspect it every month. This alone should have attracted attention and have put the people on their guard. I suppose that the water must have seeped through the dam and weakened the foundations. When the dam broke the water must have rushed down the cut and overwhelmed the town lying south of the railroad. On the north the hills were too high to be flooded. I do not think that the half has yet been told.''

At the Scene of the Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—A young man who was a passenger on the Derry express which left Pittsburg at 11 o'clock this morning, proceeded to Sang Hollow (five miles from Johnstown) under special orders, and returned to the city this evening, furnishes an interesting account of his experience. ''When we reached Derry,'' he said, ''our train was boarded by a Relief Committe, and no sooner was it ascertained that we were going on to Sang Hollow than contributions of provisions and supplies of every kind were piled on board, filling an entire car. On reaching Sang Hollow, the scene which presented itself to us was heart-rending. The road was lined with homeless people, some with a trunk or a solitary chair—the only salvage from their household goods—and all wearing an aspect of most hopeless misery.

''Men were at work transferring from a freight car a pile of corpses, at least sixty in number, and here a ghastly something under a covering showed where the remains of some victim of the flood lay awaiting identification or interment in a nameless grave. A corps of busy workers were engaged in clearing away the piles of driftwood and scattered articles of household use which cumbered the tracks and the roadside. These piles of debris told their own mournful story. There were beds, bureaus, mattresses, chairs, tables, pictures, dead horses and mules, remnants of dresses sticking on the branches of trees and a thousand other odd pieces of flotsam and jetsam from ruined homes. I saw a man get off the train and pick up an insurance policy for $30,000. Another took away as a relic a baby's chair and a confirmation card in a battered red frame.

''On the banks of the little Conemaugh Creek people were delving in the driftwood, which was piled to a depth of six or seven feet, unearthing and carrying off whatever could be turned to account. Under those piles, it is thought, numbers of bodies are buried, not to be recovered except by the labor of many days. A woman and a little girl was brought from Johnstown by some means which I could not ascertain. The woman was in confinement and was carried on a lounge, her sole remaining piece of property. She was taken to Latrobe for hospital treatment. I cannot understand how it is that people are unable to make their way from Sang Hollow to Johstown. The distance is short, and it should certainly be a comparative easy task to get over it on foot or horseback. However, there seems to be some unsurmountable obstacle. All those who made the trip on the train with me, in order to obtain tidings of their friends in Johnstown, were forced to return as I did.

''The railroad is in a terrible condition. The day express and the limited which left Pittsburg Friday morning, are lying between Johnstown and Conemaugh, having been cut off by the flood. Linemen were set down from our train at every station to repair the wires which are damaged. Tremendous efforts are being exerted to repair the injury to the railroad, and it is only a question of a couple of days until through communication is re-established. Our homeward trip was marked by a succession of sad spectacles. At Blairsville intersection two little girls lay dead, and in a house taken from the river there was the corpse of a woman. I think that the loss of life is altogether underestimated. It is my opinion that when the number of dead is ascertained it will be found not to fall short of five thousand.''

THE DAMAGE DONE.

The Loss of Property Will Foot Up Far Into the Millions.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—It is estimated that the loss to the people of this city by the great rain storm will will reach $30,000. The water rose above the banks of Parton Creek in the east of the city and swept away several bridges and reached the first stories of a number of houses. Hundreds of families were forced to leave their homes. A relief expedition under the Mayor at once utilized all the boats to be had, and, while the rain came down in torrents, he and his assistants did good work in relieving distress among those who were rendered homeless by the floods. The Mayor and one of his officers narrowly escaped drowning.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—Fourteen million feet of lumber has broken away from the booms in Red Bank Creek at Dubois, Reynoldsville, Brookville and New Bethlehem. The creek is swollen into the proportions of a raging river, and is carrying away everything in its path in the shape of mills, houses, bridges, etc. The head of the flood is expected to reach Freeport about 7 o'clock. Should it be in anything like the proportions represented the destruction of every bridge, as well as other valuable property along the Alleghany River, is almost certain to follow.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 1.—Shortly after midnight last the boom at Lock Haven burst. The break opened up the river to all the logs above this place, which will be forced into the boom. The boom contains 150,000,000 feet of logs, valued at $3,000,000. In the stream above the boom there is at least 50,000,000 feet of logs. It is believed that not one of the logs will be saved. The loss will be serious and will necessitate the closing this season of all mills and entail great suffering on the people dependent upon them for employment.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—All of the West Pennsylvania bridges above Blairville were swept away. They were nearly all new ones. The structure at Bolivar made the best struggle against the water but finally succumbed. The houses on Layton Island and low-lying points opposite Blairsville were swept away. It is reported that all of the log booms in Clarion River have broken loose and that millions of feet of lumber and logs have passed out into the Allegheny River. The Allegheny shows 24 feet 6 inches and rising about 6 inches per hour. The tracks of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway and the Pittsburg & Western Railway are submerged but no serious damage is apprehended within the city limits as the water is not expected to go above the 30-foot mark.

At 3:45 o'clock this afternoon a train of sixteen coaches filled with trackmen and laborers from the Pan-Handle division left for the scene of the breaks in the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railway near Johnstown. This train was followed by another of five coaches filled with cooking utensils, stoves, tables, etc., in which the track men will take their meals.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., June 1.—The bridge at Leechburg, five miles east of this place, was carried away during last night and no trains can pass at that point.

THE BRIDGE DID IT.

SANG HOLLOW, Pa., June 1.—Every train is crowded with people going to the scene. Everybody has but one objective point—Johnstown. L. L. Smith, General Manager of the Gautier Steel Works, was on the train on his way home from Milwaukee where he had been attending a meeting of wire manufacturers. He has lived in Johnstown all his life. He said: ''I cannot imagine that the flood did as much damage in Johnstown as reported. The water would have to rise thirty feet higher than it was last June before it got above Walnut street. About nine-tenths of the town is above Walnut street, so you can see that the flood must have been very high to have reached that portion of the town. The railroad bridge did the whole damage. Had I [illegible] there I would have blown it u[illegible] with [illegible]mite had I been apprised in time [illegible]f the [illegible] that was coming.''

[illegible]CASTER, Pa., June 1.—Heavy [illegible] have [illegible]ged the wheat crop in this sect[illegible] extent of thousands of dollars, and much of the yonng tobacco crop has been entirely washed away and will have to be replanted. The Susquehanna River is raging and over $50,000 worth of lumber rafts were washed away and lost last night.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Only a Tithe of the Missing Yet Accounted For.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The information given to the press in reference to the body rescued here this morning was that it was that of a man. The body now lies at the Morgue and proves to be that of Mrs. Joseph Myers, who resided with her family in Cambria City. She was about 55 years of age. Reports are current that a number of bodies have passed on down into the Ohio River. Their recovery is impossible owing to the immense quantities of debris floating on the water.

A *Leader* special from Leesburg says four more bodies have been recovered at that place this afternoon.

BOLIVAR, Pa., June 1.—At New Florence this morning seven bodies have been taken from the water and debris. One body has also been taken from the river at this point, that of a young girl. None of them have been identified. The whole face of the country between here and New Florence is under water and houses, bridges and buildings fill the field and even perch upon the hillsides all the way to Johnstown. The banks of the river are lined with people, who are looking as well for booty as for bodies.

A Greensburg (Pa.) special says: At 10 this morning 100 bodies of victims of the flood are lying at Ninevah Station waiting identificatioh. Only 200 houses remain standing in the city of Johnstown and the water, at this writing, is thirty feet deep on the main street.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., June 1.—At 5 o'clock this morning a woman and two children were seen floating down the Kiskiminekas River on a part of a house roof. A gallant effort was made to rescue them, but it could not be accomplished. They must have drowned as they were not seen to pass out into the Allegheny River at this place A number of dead bodies were also seen floating past Leechburg, but they must have sunk, as they were not seen here.

APOLLO, Pa., June 1.—The bruised and swollen remains of Williams and two children, mangled beyond all possibility of recognition, were recovered from a pile of driftwood that had lodged against a farmer's house near this place. The Kiskiminitas River is now falling rapidly, and it is thought that other bodies will be found as the water recedes. A son of Engineer Stead fell from the wreck of the railroad bridge to-day and was drowned.

BODIES THICK AS FLIES.

SANG HOLLOW, June 1, 5 p. m.—The reports of the number drowned vary with each person asked for an estimate of the loss of life. One man said that he overheard Superintendent Pitcairn saying that the number would not fall far short of 5,000. Others put it at 3,000 and down as low as 800, anywhere between the two figures mentioned. S. H. Thompson, train master, said dead bodies are lying along the banks of the river between Sang Hollow and Johnstown as thick as flies. It is the most terrible sight ever witnessed. The natives forgot their breakfast in the excitement and men could be seen running in every direction, eating as they went.

Scenes Along the River.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—Crowds of curious people thronged the river fronts and the bridges spanning the streams all day long. The immense quantity of floating debris afforded the attraction. At Woods Run, the driftwood gorged until it projected 200 feet into the river. Venturesome men and boys gathered upon it, searching for valuables. At noon, Harry Jenkins, 14 years of age, was thrown out of a skiff under a barge and was drowned. Sammy Wolfe fell off a coal boat under the Seventh street bridge and was drowned.

At Allegheny Junction this afternoon, ten men attempted to capture and land a large raft of boards. Before the men could gain control of the unwelldy craft, it struck the shore and went to pieces. Its occupants were rescued but had a narrow escape.

The beautiful garden farms along the valleys of the Allegheny and Kiskiminitas rivers are completely submerged and the vegetables ruined. At Avenue A, a bed post floated down, and at the top of it was a pair of pants in which was contained an elegant gold watch.

A man named McAul, residing at Verona, noticed a large piece of driftwood floating down. He was impelled to go to it, he could not tell why, which he did in a boat. To his intense surprise he found in the center of it a cradle in which a few months' old babe lay, and which looked up into his face and laughed. He took the child to his house, where it is now well cared for.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Harrowing Experiences of Eye Witnesses of the Calamity.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SANG HOLLOW, Pa., June 1.—Engineer De Lozier said he helped out four women and one man near Sang Hollow. One was an old lady that looked to be upwards of 80 years of age. He helped rescue twelve persons last night alive off floating drift. He said he got into Johnstown about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and all that could be seen was the tops of the houses. He left Sang Hollow this morning about 9 o'clock. He counted eighty-five people going down on drift. One of the most touching incidents he said, was the drowning of a father mother and three children. They came down on a roof and just opposite the town the raft struck a pile of drift and went to pieces. All five went down in the mad current. A moment later two heads were seen above the water and their two hands clutching at the roof. That was the last seen of that family. This is but one incident of a hundred that are related by people living along the river.

Mr. De Lozier said the scenes cannot be overdrawn. He saw one woman go down on a raft with both eyes lying out on her cheeks. She was dead, having been

CRUSHED AMONG THE TIMBERS.

Men and women with arms broken, blood streaming down over their faces, and their bodies cut, bruised and bleeding, were a frequent sight.

J. A. Potter, Master Mechanic at Carnegie's Homestead mill along with his brother, Thomas Potter of Braddock, had a brigade of thirty men from the Homestead mill that were given an extra train from Derry to take them to Johnstown. They were well provided with baskets of sandwiches and other eatibles. From Sang Hollow they walked to Johnstown. They had but one purpose—to give relief to everyone that needed it. The mother and father and sisters of the Potter brothers, all resided in Johnstown.

Engineer De Lozier says that the people at Sang Hollow deserve a great deal of credit for what they did. Every man and even the women, were on the banks of the river with ropes, and at every opportunity did what they could to rescue the drowning. Among the women rescued was Mrs. Charles Oswald, who belonged to one of the most respectable families in the city. He saw two little children about 5 years old, with

THEIR LITTLE HANDS CLASPED TOGETHER

go down, and following them was a lone woman kneeling in the attitude of prayer. Her face was turned heavenward and her hands clasped. She seemed resigned to her fate.

According to the reports of those along the banks, never were people more resigned to their fate. They seemed to realize there was no help for them.

At Garfield this morning a little fellow about 12 years old, a bright, intelligent boy, entertained a crowd with his thrilling escape. His father has a big store in Mooreville. He says there were nine people in the house. The water rose until they were chased into the third story. Suddenly the house gave a lurch and went to pieces. He found himself in the water and climed out on a section of the roof. He has no idea what became of the other inmates of the house.

The Awful Truth Not Half Known.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—The Cambria ron Co. of Johnstown, Pa., with headquarters in this city, is in receipt of private telegrams from its representatives dispatched to the scene of the Conemaugh Valley horror, that the press reports telegraphed from the vicinity of the disaster do not adequately depict the awful character of the death and ruin wrought by the great tidal wave which swept down upon the valley towns and wiped them from the face of the earth. It will be many days before the list of the dead will have been completed, and when it is the figures sent out, it is feared, will prove to have been a low estimate of the actual loss of human life. The Cambria Iron Co. have large interests at [illegible] virtu[illegible]y pop[illegible]ulating the to[illegible] 7,000 [illegible]ployes [illegible] their works there representing an invested capital of over $5,000,000.

Early History of the Dam.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—J. N. Burke of Anderson, Ind., is here to-night and in speaking of the terrible disaster at Johnstown said: ''My father built the first dam that was erected at that place. I think it was in 1836 or 1840. The dam was built at that time for irrigating purposes and to make a water way to the mines, the proprietors of the mines employing him to do the work. It was much smaller then than now, and the breast wall was of stone, while the main part of the dam was of brush and timber. Once, while it was being built, the dam burst and flooded the country. My father had to take his family and flee to the mountains to escape the flood. He repaired the break, and if I remember rightly the dam has broken once or twice since.''

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Prompt Action Taken to Aid the Sufferers by the Flood.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The Pittsburg newspapers this morning joined in loading two cars with provisions for the sufferers at Johnstown. They were forwarded at once, and will be rushed to their destination with all possible haste. The Pennsylvania Railroad has sidetracked a number of cars on Liberty street to be loaded with contributions from citizens of clothing, provisions, etc., for the victims of the disaster. At 11:30 o'clock the *Times'* subscription fund has swelled to $862.60. Kauffman & Bros., clothiers, contributed $500 worth of clothing. Mrs. Gusky contributes $2,000 worth of clothing, etc., from her clothing store on Market street. Twelve Pullman cars with passengers east-bound have been side-tracked at the Union Station in this city. They will be detained here until after the tracks are cleared.

Supt. Robert Pitcairn arrived at the Union Station at 6 o'clock this morning. He had been up all night, but at once went to his desk and continued at work. He could not attempt to describe the

HARROWING SCENES

along the flooded river. He said: ''I sent the dispatch to the newspapers suggesting a public meeting for the relief of the sufferers, because I felt that aid should be extended at once. Relief cannot be sent soon enough to avoid suffering. There are no houses for the people to sleep in, and no place where they can buy food, as I understand the situation. The stores are washed out as well as the

HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

I do not wish to appear as attempting to tell anybody else his duty, but I consider it mine to let this community know the necessity of the situation.''

The following notice has been published in the extra editions of the morning papers and posted conspicuously throughout Pittsburg and Allegheny:

A great calamity has fallen upon our State. A neighboring city has been virtually wiped out of existence. The details, though meagre, are sufficient to show that prompt and ample relief, in money and provisions, is vitally necessary. The people of Pittsburg and Allegheny are requested to assemble in the Old City Hall, Pittsburg, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to raise contributions for the homeless and starving people. Provisions must be sent to the scene this afternoon.

WILLIAM MCCALLIN,
Mayor of Pittsburg.
RICHARD T. PEARSON,
Mayor of Allegheny.

The citizens' mass meeting held in the Old City Hall in the interest of the sufferers by the storm was largely attended. Mayor McCallin of Pittsburg presided. Superintendent Rocert Pitcarni of the Pennsylvania Railroad, briefly presented the

PRESSING NEEDS

and necessities of the terror-stricken people in the Conemaugh Valley, urging immediate action and liberality. Mr. Pitcairn subscribed $5,000 in the name of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; Carnegie's firm subscribed $15,000, while his Braddock employes subscribed $3,000. In less than one hour the cash subscriptions amounted to about $55,000, and donations of several carloads of provisions, clothing, bedding, etc., were made. Mayor McCallin placed an order for 200 coffins with Pittsburg undertakers in response to reque[illegible] from Johnstown.

PITTSBU[illegible] [illegible]e being injured [illegible] brought to the hospitals in this city as are able to stand the transportation. The physicians subscribed $431 to the relief fund. The Relief Committee of the Allegheny County G.A.R. this evening called a meeting of all old soldiers in select Council Chamber, City Hall for to-morrow evening, when contributions for the flood sufferers will be received. This evening Chairman McCreery of the Executive Committee of the Relief Association sent an appeal for aid to all the towns in Western Pennsylvania. At 2 o'clock this afternoon a car loaded with provisions and clothing supplied by Gusky was sent out.

At 4:35 o'clock the second regular relief train was sent out. It consisted of six box cars and one passenger coach. The cars contained clothing and provisions, also 150 coffins. In the passenger was the volunteer relief committee about sixty in all, and composed mostly of members of the American Republican Club. The train was under the charge of James B. Scott, and the orders were to get into the flooded city if possible. Twelve policemen accompanied the party. As the relief train passed out of the Union Depot the large crowd that were gathered about gave the party a hearty cheer.

GENEROUS RESPONSES.

At 5 o'clock a telegram was received from Gov. Foraker of Ohio, asking if the Relief Committee were in need of any tents and if so that he had 1,000 which were at their disposal.

Mr. McCrea, on behalf of the Relief Committee, answered the telegram stating that they could use 500 tents and to forward them immediately.

Business was practically suspended at the Post-office to-day, so far as Eastern mails were concerned. Philadelphia mail was sent via Wheeling and New York mail via Pittsburg & Lake Erie to Buffalo. The Post-office employes this afternoon subscribed $141 to the relief fund. This afternoon a number of large fish globes were placed in conspicuous positions; a card attached asked for voluntary contributions. By this novel method several hundred dollars were added to the general relief fund.

Manager P. Harris this evening telegraphed his representative to arrange for a benefit performance at his theater to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. Manager Harris gives free use of his theater, and Manager Harry Smart, of ''My Partner,'' and all the members of his company also give their services free. It is expected that at least $1,000 will be realized.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Gen. Schofield, acting Secretary of War, has asked Gov. Beaver by telegraph what the War Department can do to aid the sufferers by the floods in Pennsylvania. He says the department has no tents, all the extra ones having been sent to Charleston during the earthquake and have never been returned.

A Sorrow-Laden Telegram.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Capt. J. E. Fitzpatrick of the Central Detail, drill-master of the police force, has received the following dispatch from his brother, who was Chief of Police of Cambria Burrough, located across the river from Johnstown, Pa., the scene of the terrible reservoir deluge last night. It reads:

''*To J. E. Fitzpatrick, Central Detail:* Rose, her husband, child, and my wife and three children were all drowned. The bodies are not yet recovered. Some of Bob's children also in the flood.

(Signed) ''PETER FITZPATRICK,
''Chief of Police.
''Sang Hollow, Pa., June 1.''

The persons referred to in the message are: Rose Brady, Capt. Fitzpatrick's sister; James Brady, the husband; Ellen Brady, the daughter; Mary Fitzpatrick and her three children, two boys and one girl. ''Bob'' refers to another brother living there who had nine children. How many of these were drowned is not known. Capt. Fitzpatrick's son, John, is employed as clerk in Chief Hubbard's office. He returned only a few months ago from a visit to his relatives at Johnstown. Said he:

''I know the lay of the land around there and the loss of life must be terrible. I was born there and my mother's relatives all reside there. We have received no word from any of them; perhaps they are all drowned. It is impossible for many to have been saved. My father's brother, it seems from the dispatch, must have started to escape with his family, but the flood overtook them and carried all away but him. This message came from Sang Hollow, a little village about five miles below Johnstown. I don't see how he ever got down there to send it.''

Capt. Fitzpatrick was born in Johnstown, and lived there many years. ''I can imagine the awfulness of the rush of waters,'' he said to-day. ''The reser[illegible]ir was not as large, however[illegible] in the [illegible]patches[illegible] quarters of a mile wide. I have gone swimming in it many and many a time. It was built to feed the old Portage Canal, but when the railroads came through it was rendered useless except for boating and fishing by a number of rich people, who cared for it.''

Summed up, the Captain loses a sister, brother-in-law, a sister-in-law, at least seven nieces and nephews, and probably another sister. Capt. Fitzpatrick fears that his aged mother is also lost. She was a widow and lived next door to Peter Fitzpatrick and his family. The Captain waited until noon for further word from the stricken town, but none came, and, unable to control his emotion, he broke down and the tears rolled down his cheeks. He paced up and down the floor of his little office in great agitation. ''If my poor mother is gone,'' he said, ''I don't know what I shall do. She was feeble and old, and I can hardly hope that she got to a place of safety before the rush came.''

The Captain's brother, James, who lives in Chicago, came in at noon and heard the sad news. He and the Captain went out together and began to work the telegraph wires for further particulars. James left for Johnstown on the 3:15 train and the Captain will go Monday morning.

E. S. Bowman, who lives at McCoy's Hotel, came into the Captain's office at noon. ''I have every reason to believe,'' said Mr. Bowman, ''that my father, mother, my married brother with his wife and two children, and one unmarried brother and two sisters were all lost in the Johnstown flood. I have waited all morning for some word from them, but have received none. Had they been saved they would certainly have notified me.'' Their names are: Jerome Bowman, his wife Harriet, their son Robert, another son Franklin, with a wife and two children, and two sisters, Ida and Maggie.

At the Capital.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Reports of the damage done by storms in Maryland and Virginia are meager. Many of the culverts and small bridges on roads entering here from west and south, are washed away and telegraph lines are down. Consequently trains in those directions have been abandoned. The only connections are with Baltimore and the North. From Western Maryland the reports state that damage is heavy, but there has been no loss of life except those by tornado on Thursday. Virginia reports great damage to crops, and at least half the bridges over the small streams have been washed away, but as yet there is no definite reports of lives lost, although rumors are rife as to there having been many.

The flood in the Potomac River has about reached its height, and after high tide—at 9 o'clock to-night—it is expected that it will recede. The damage to property here will reach up into thousands, but is mostly confined to goods stored on wharves along the shores. Many cords of wood and tons of coal have been washed away, and about twenty canal-boats, mud scows and other small craft have been sunk.

At the navy yard the water entered all the ships and caused work to be suspended. The government will lose severely by damage to machinery, new guns, etc.

Along Rock Creek about five small houses or sheds and several bridges were washed away, and it was feared that the long bridge over the Potomac would succumb by wreckage being driven against it, but that danger is now thought to be over.

High water caused many sewers to overflow, filling the basements of houses all over the lower part of the city.

The greatest damage in this section has been to the Chesapeake & Ohio canal and Government improvements of the Potomac flats. The damages sustained by farmers will reach a quarter of a million. It is feared that the new coffer-dam, built by the Government to facilitate work on the Potomac, will be destroyed, and this will mean a loss of several millions. No loss of life is reported.

Further Disaster Feared.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

EASTON, Pa., June 1.—The Delaware and Lehigh Rivers are rising rapidly and at 6 o'clock to-night they were so swollen as to stop all mills and put an end to navigation. There are a large number of rafts moored along both streams and a break is expected to-night, which will result in great damage.

British Sympathy Aroused.

Special C[illegible]he Post-Dispatch.

LONDO[illegible]ws of the appalling calami[illegible] cabled over [illegible] as to add an element of mystery to the horror which it inspires. The extent of the disaster and the loss of life as reported are so large that it is thought or hoped they have been exaggerated. Further and fuller details are awaited with anxiety. Should the first reports be confirmed the hearts of the English people will go out in sympathy for their American cousins.

Secret Societies Lose Heavily.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—It was rumored today that the loss of life would probably bankrupt some of the life insurance and beneficial orders of the city. Some of the insurance companies have very large risks in Johnstown, but all claim they are equal to the occasion without serious result. Among the secret associations which will suffer, however, are the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

Queen Victoria's Sympathy.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 1.—It is stated to-night that the Queen has expressed her concern and has had Sir Julian Pauncefote, at Washington, requested by cable to keep her informed of the disaster and its consequences. Her Majesty's sympathies are as keen as those of her people in this case of widespread desolation and affliction across the Atlantic. Many anxious inquiries have been made by Americans at the United States Legation, Consulate and the newspaper offices, and telegrams are pouring in from the Continent.

St. Paul People Anxious.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—Many St. Paul people are deeply interested in the Pennsylvania disaster. Attorney H. L. Williams says his father, mother and several brothers and sisters lived at Johnstown and his anxiety as to their safety can be imagined. Mr. Williams leaves this evening for the scene of the disaster. The wife of Dr. Ancker, the city and county physician, had relatives residing at Johnstown, and it is feared they have become victims of the flood.

THE GENESSEE VALLEY.

A Sudden Rise That May Repeat the Johnstown Horror.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1.—The week of rain in the Genessee Valley in which this city is located, has caused the water in all the streams to rise too far above their usual spring height and for miles the valley is under water. The telegraph operator at Portage sent word to this city this afternoon that the river at that point had risen six or seven feet since daylight and had now reached a point higher than at any time since the great flood of 1865. He stated that the water is still rising and it is now nearly as high as it was at the time of the flood.

The following dispatch was received from Mount Morris this afternoon: ''The greatest rainfall in years occurred in the Genessee Valley last night, when the rain which commenced Thursday evening culminated in a deluge. All the southern portion of the town was under water from two to six feet. A culvert on the Dansville branch of the Erie Railroad is washed out. Farm lands suffered severely. What the frosts of Wednesday left the flood has ruined. The highway bridge at Genessee has been carried away and water is four feet deep on the Erie Railway track at Painted Post. The flats are overflowed at Mt. Morris. It is reported from Genessee that the State dam at Cuba reservoir has burst. The dam holds back 600 acres of water sixty feet deep. It will reach the river if the dam is gone, and no one can estimate the damage. A newspaper reporter who returned to this city to-night states the town of Aldrich Mills is surrounded with water. At Cumminsville, a small hamlet, a few miles below Dansville, the whole place was submerged. The fences were not in view and people were compelled to seek safety in the upper portion of their houses, the water reaching to the depth of several feet in some of them. A few miles farther down the valley the scene was truly appalling, the water r[illegible]ing from hillside to hillside, and fences, [illegible]s, piles of hay and chicken houses a[illegible] pens were being carried away by [illegible]rent. All the crops planted this sea[illegible]d several hundred thousand dollars [illegible]sery stock is washed away.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
By the week (delivered by carrier)	20
Sunday edition, by mail, per year	2 00

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive street.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-office, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages	2 Cents
FOREIGN.	
Daily	1 Cent
Sunday Post-Dispatch	3 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	285
Business Office	284

London Office, 32 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1889.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers receiving the POST-DISPATCH by carrier will confer a favor by reporting to this office any delay, irregularity, or failure in the delivery of the paper.

BLUE *The indications for to-day for Missouri are: Light rains; slightly cooler; variable winds.*

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WHILE those old sheds create disgust, the City Fathers will be "cussed."

THE weather smiled on the inauguration of the races yesterday, and fortune smiled on the—winners.

THE value of the revising session of the Legislature to the State was in inverse ratio to its value to the legislators.

IF the cost of the late Legislature stops at the $300,000 used up for expenses perhaps Missourians ought to be happy.

WHEN the municipal officials keep disgraceful sheds for a Union Market and build a luxurious palace for themselves the citizens should move away or get better officials.

THE State Legislature passed one good bill at the last session. This was the electoral reform bill, and it cost the State $300,000. The citizens of Missouri should value electoral reform highly.

WHEN thirty-six politicians swear to the qualifications for citizenship of nearly 1,000 ignorant foreigners just before an election, there ought to be about thirty-six prisoners in the dock of the Federal Court.

THE opinion of French geologists that Paris will eventually be submerged by the sea, through the sinking of the soil, need not deter any one from going to the Exposition. The disaster will not take place for twenty centuries.

CITIZENS are not so much interested in the men who are back of the contracts to light the city by electricity as in the faithful carrying out of the contracts. They want cheap and good light, even if ED BUTLER and "his crowd" have to furnish it.

MAYOR NOONAN has the support of all honest Democrats in his efforts to clear the Democratic Central Committee of office-holding bosses. And it may be added that the Committee will have the support of mighty few Democrats if the Mayor fails in his object.

BOODLER MCGARRIGLE could not stay away from Chicago. He felt lonely in the tame outside world and his soul yearned to mingle in the delirious whirl of Chicago wickedness. He was welcomed back and forgiven on the payment of a small fine, and his record now is regarded as a pillar of sweetness and light compared with the deeds of others who have been amusing the town since he left.

SUCH a sweeping disaster as the one on the Conemaugh River leaves a vast amount of suffering in its wake—families fatherless and helpless—homeless multitudes who have lost everything, even their means of livelihood, in the general destruction which has made the whole people of a populous community equally destitute and incapable of helping one another. Outside help is their only hope, and it is a relief to know that the American people are always prompt and liberal on such occasions as this.

IT seems to be settled that SINGERLY had sold the yacht Restless to WANAMAKER, but had not put him in actual possession. On the other hand it seems to be just as well settled that WANAMAKER obtained SINGERLY's consent to put the yacht and its crew at the President's disposal for that Sunday cruise. So, whether the title was in WANAMAKER or still remained in SINGERLY, it appears that the Postmaster-General was as responsible as the President for breaking the Sabbath and for compelling the crew to stay away from divine service and work on Sunday.

THE bursting of dams and the devastation of narrow valleys by the rush of vast bodies of water from artificial lakes are disasters that have occurred often enough in this country to put people on their guard against exposing the lives of their families to such dangers. A dam that has stood firm and inspired confidence for many years may be on the point of yielding at any time without showing the slightest external signs of weakness. A large body of pent-up water is a great sapper and miner and sometimes constructs unseen a hydrostatic machine capable of rending a mountain asunder.

IN order to keep streets free from obstruction and facilitate the use of them in the ordinary way by the general public, it is necessary that any particular use of them, as by processions for instance, shall be regulated by ordinance, and this ordinance usually prohibits any procession through the streets without a special permit from the police authority. But in the case of Salvation Army soldiers, fined for parading the streets without a permit, the Chicago Court of Appeals has discharged them and held that such an ordinance is void because "it is a prohibition and not a regulation of the use of the streets." This decision makes Chicago turn pale with fear that Anarchists will now have carte blanche to disgrace the city at any time with their parades, and thus provoke riots whenever they please.

ONE of the worst features of the Conemaugh disaster is the fact that the artificial lake which caused the damage was constructed and maintained for hunting and fishing purposes only. When a club of wealthy men insist on keeping a standing menace to a populous valley for their own sport the question of their responsibility when disaster results is a serious one. Under these c[illegible] it is impossible to admit t[illegible] be sure of its safe[illegible] lessness, no matter what means they may have taken to guard against it. The South Fork Hunting & Fishing Club may be compelled to make good a share of the property losses, but it cannot pay for the loss of life and the grief it has caused.

WEALTH AND BENEVOLENCE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE contributes an article to the June *North American* in which he takes the sensible and generous view of wealth as a trust to be administered for the benefit of his fellow men by the fortunate possessor of it. The principal point which Mr. CARNEGIE urges is that the man of fortune should not wait until he dies to leave his property to his children or to executors to be devoted to charitable purposes, but while living he should utilize his surplus wealth for the public good, using as much skill and judgment in its expenditure for benevolent ends as in its accumulation. He argues that it is better for one man to collect vast sums and wisely expend them for great needful objects than that an equal amount should be dribbled out in small sums to individuals during many years.

Mr. CARNEGIE does not follow his argument to its legitimate conclusion. When shall the benevolent administration of a man's surplus wealth begin? No man is sure of life for an hour, and while accumulating his fortune he may die with his benevolent work not finished or even begun. According to Mr. CARNEGIE's own argument he should not wait to accumulate a large surplus, but should use it as it comes in good works.

Does it not occur to Mr. CARNEGIE that while the dribbling out of small sums in individual charities would injure rather than benefit its recipients, yet that the improvement of the wage rate so that the employes of rich men and great merchants and manufacturers may independently earn whatever advantages may be derived from money, would be a decided advantage? Wages enter into the daily life of workingmen and women. They make them happy, contented, hopeful, ambitious and cultured, or discontented, even despairing, hopeless and brutal, according to their adequacy to meet needs and wholesome desires.

Would it not be better for Mr. CARNEGIE's own employes if their wages enabled them to live in comfort and to gain moderate competence, to secure good food and clothes and enjoy educational advantages, instead of making them possible dependents on Mr. CARNEGIE's benevolence? If Mr. CARNEGIE should devote all of his surplus profits beyond what is necessary for the safety and prosperous growth of his business to improving the circumstances of his employes, not by charity, but by fair compensation for labor, would he not be engaged in the highest kind of practical benevolence? After doing this whatever of surplus remains every year could be turned into a fund for building any public institution he may think desirable.

This system would not subject a man's benevolent purposes to the uncertain contingencies of death or failure. It would combine justice with practical philanthrophy. It would prevent the evil of strikes by doing away with 25 per cent reductions of wages in order that Mr. CARNEGIE and others may collect millions for charity.

A QUESTION OF CHECKS.

St. Louis proposes to accomplish the unparalleled feat of setting afire the Mississippi River next fall for the delectation of as much of the world as may choose to come and see it done.

When the streets of this city were first illuminated for the fall festivities the plan of the illumination was novel and brilliantly attractive. Nothing like it had ever been seen before. The fame of the gorgeous spectacle went abroad and drew thousands within the city. Now other cities are imitating St. Louis, and arches and designs illuminated by many-colored gas jets no longer possess the charm of novelty.

The Committee on Illumination, therefore, determined to devise a new attraction. It is proposed to turn the river into a blaze of glory. The entire river front will be lighted by electricity. The bridge will be turned into a monster cataract of flame. There will be a realistic naval engagement and a display of fireworks which will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted.

But to accomplish the wonders designed for entertainment of the festival visitors will require both labor and money. There are bright, active men willing to give their labor and money too, but the bulk of the necessary funds must come from the merchants and citizens generally. It is of the utmost importance that the committee be unhampered by scarcity of money or by any trouble in securing it.

The citizens of St. Louis have invariably shown public spirit and liberality on occasions of this kind. Every citizen should have his check drawn and ready for the committee. And it should be for a good, big, round, liberal sum. The money will be well invested.

THE TUCKER MYSTERY.

It is extremely improbable that the Tucker appointment was revoked through fear that it would put FORAKER in a state of eruption over those absurd old charges connecting TUCKER, JACOB THOMPSON, JEFFERSON DAVIS and the entire South with the assassination of LINCOLN.

It is true that FORAKER volleyed and thundered a good deal on that subject when Secretary LAMAR took official notice of the dea[illegible] of his [illegible]decessor in the Interior D[illegible] THOMPSON[illegible] AKER uttered no word of censure or complaint when BEVERLEY TUCKER was employed in diplomatic service by President HAYES, nor when BEVERLEY TUCKER was made a member of the Naval Academy Board of Visitors by President GARFIELD, it is not likely that the ugly record of any ex-Confederate appointed by a Republican President would have provoked any audible ululations from the Ohio howler.

What then caused the revocation of an appointment conferred by BLAINE and HARRISON on the grandson of ST. GEORGE TUCKER of Virginia, diplomat and friend of Gov. BENJAMIN HARRISON, ancestor of the President? Why did the President, after recognizing this ancestral claim, go back on the F. F. V's?

It is said that he became aware somehow of BEVERLEY TUCKER's capacity for champagne cocktails and his habit of devoting his Sundays to the great American game of draw poker. And this is by far the most probable explanation of that rather sensational revocation, which looks so much like a blow aimed at BLAINE below the belt.

BEFORE the Carter divorce case had ceased to taint the atmosphere of the whole continent the Cronin murder horror began to exclude all other matter from Chicago newspaper columns, and now in the midst of that a court decision on the subject of street processions threatens to unchain the legions of anarchy and subject poor Chicago to another reign of terror. The courts there are continually uncovering the moral leprosies and social specters that haunt the unhappy town by the lake. She has attracted elements of population that would not go, and were not wanted, anywhere else. We see no better lot in store for her unless she can get the Illinois Legislature to pass another drainage bill and clean out her population as well as her river, distributing her frightful accumulation of disease and crime among the innocent and unprotected rural districts.

IT was certainly the champion ass of Kansas that was braying when Congressman KELLEY of that State announced to the people of Arkansas on Decoration Day that his State had declared war against them, and that his whole mission in Congress was to have martial law proclaimed in Arkansas. This fellow is evidently after INGALLS' seat in the Senate.

THAT was a shocking tale narrated by Dr. Crosby to the Presbyterian General Assembly in New York concerning the operations of pick-pockets and "con" men of the metropolis on the rural elders and deacons. One of the interior elders confessed anonymously through a friend that he had been relieved of $50 by a bunco-steerer, and, as the good doctor remarked, it was well he did not divulge his name, as to be taken in by a bunco-steerer argues some guile on the part of the victim. It is to be hoped that the other victims really suffered through the wickedness of pick-pockets and confidence men and are not following the example of a Kansas City editor, who accounted to his wife for the loss of his weekly stipends by telling of the operations of a desperate band of robbers at a certain locality, until a raid was made on a poker club and he was brought up with the robbers in the Police Court the next morning.

THE plain, unadorned statement is made by an authority on fashions that bonnets are to be higher than ever. This information will give a shock to two classes in the community—the poor fellows who have to pay for the bonnets and the poor fellows who have to sit behind them at the theater. If the fashion authority means that they are to be higher in price, summer vacations will be luxuries within the reach of millionaires and ice men only, and if it means that they are to be higher in feet and inches, theater-goers will have to carry step-ladders with them to get a glimpse of the stage. But perhaps the fashion authority means that they are to be higher every way, in which case milliners and millinery can look down on the rest of the world.

ST. LOUIS is not the only place where the inevitable discussion as to what to wear and whether there shall be flowers accompanies the crop of sweet girl graduates. The question is so general over the country that one is led to believe that the florists and modistes have more to do with the completion of a girl's education than the professors. It may be interesting, however, to all girl graduates to know that as a rule the commencement invitations this year have "no flowers" on them and that a large majority of the classes in private and public schools has voted to wear plain white gowns. Since these rules are fashionable everyone should like them.

IRRELIGIOUS politicians are smiling significantly at the fact that Col. Elliott F. Shepard recently wrote an article on "Missions" and has been appointed a delegate to the Sunday-School Convention, to be held in Paris next September. The connection of the name Shepard with the subject, "Missions," and the fact that the Colonel is going to Europe anyhow, should suggest to the President that there is a vacancy in St. Petersburg for an editor with a pocketbook just the size of Col. Shepard's.

THE first work of the new-fangled electric apparatus for the execution of criminals will be the removal of the "dull, sickening thud" from journalism. But some current phrase will doubtless be found to describe the thrilling point in death by electricity.

THE assertion of financial authorities that money is about to become very cheap will not, it is confidently believed, make filthy lucre any less dear to the generality of mankind nor decrease the popularity of heirs to large fortunes.

THE ceremony of popping the question to Miss MARY WILLING CLYMER was greatly simplified by ex-Secretary BAYARD by the lady's Christian name. He asked "Is Mary Willing?" and she straightway became Willing Mary.

THE prospect of Mrs. LESLIE CARTER making a success of the stage is decidedly B'llew.

IT begins to look as if the Republican plume will wave hereafter on grandfather's hat.

AN appropriate motto for the HARRISON family: "What is Home Without an Office?"

WEDD[illegible] at the lowest pr[illegible]

BEHIND PRISON BARS.

Baroness Von Rogue Tells the Story of the Charge Against Her Daughter.

Maybrick's Relatives Striving Hard to Fasten the Crime of Murder on His Wife.

The Meeting in America, the Courtship and the Marriage—The Valkyrie Scores a Victory Over the Yarana and the Irex—Dunraven Will Sail His Yacht in American Waters—Burned to Death on a Railway Train in Russia—How Humbert's Reception in Germany Is Viewed at the Vatican—Physicians Going to Zanzibar—Strikes in Bohemia Spreading.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Since the Baroness Von Rogue arrived here from Paris she has been compelled to live under an assumed name and change her residence several times to keep out of the way of newspaper men and the swarm of private detectives who want to help her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, to clear herself of the charge of poisoning her husband, but to-day the POST-DISPATCH correspondent was able to get a brief interview with the Baroness and learned from her something of the other side of this remarkable murder story.

The solicitors for the defense positively interdicted the Baroness from making any statement to the press, so she was very cautious in what she had to say. She is about 48 years old, dark complexioned, hair almost white, of cultivated manners, and in every respect a fine looking woman.

THE MOTHER'S STATEMENT.

She stoutly maintains her daughter's innocence of the charge of poisoning her husband, and urges that the whole affair was brought about through the enemity of the Maybrick family to her daughter ever since her marriage. The Baroness says the whole Maybrick family interfered in the domestic arrangements of her daughter's household, and did much to bring about the estrangement between husband and wife which could easily have been healed if the two brothers had been content to let matters alone. The Baroness admits that her daughter is enciente, but says there is nothing strange in this, seeing that she is a married woman and had been living in conjugal relations with her husband up to the time of his recent illness. The Baroness says her daughter assures her that the story that these relations were not maintained for nearly two years is untrue. She further adds that her daughter's husband was at times most disagreeable, and seemed to go out of his way to cause his wife annoyance and trouble.

COMPELLED TO GO TO PRISON.

At the time of Mrs. Maybrick's arrest the mother wanted to have her kept in her own house under police surveillance instead of going to prison in her delicate condition. This proposal, the Baroness says, the relatives of the husband would not listen to, but insisted that the accused wife should go to prison. The Baroness blames a certain Mrs. Briggs, who was a friend of the family, for much of the present trouble. Mrs. Briggs was in the habit of spending much of her time at Maybrick's house, and assumed a great deal of authority there.

Your correspondent saw Mrs. Briggs at the inquest on Tuesday. She is an elderly lady of masculine appearance. She made so much fuss about going into the witness chair, pretending to be overcome by emotion that the Coroner postponed the examination until next week. The Baroness Von Rogue said that the report that her daughter had an independent fortune was all a mistake. She says Mrs. Maybrick has some personal property, but that it is involved with the property of Mr. Maybrick, and his brothers refuse to allow it to be touched and it cannot be made available for the purpose of defense. "What property I have," said the Baroness, "is all deeded away to my grandchildren and is in such a shape that I cannot make it available for the purpose of my daughter's defense."

HOW SHE RAISED MONEY.

In this connection the correspondent learned that for nearly a year Mrs. Maybrick had been applying to private money lenders for small small loans, paying heavy interest, and repaying the principal with small sums, from $5 to $15 a week. It was only a fortnight before the death of Maybrick that he accidentally became aware of these transactions. He came across a letter addressed to Mrs. Maybrick from a firm of money lenders requesting the payment of a loan, and on learning the amount, which was $200, called at the office and discharged the debt. In applying for these loans Mrs. Maybrick produced a deed showing that she obtained a portion of her income from land investments in Alabama. One letter which will be produced at the trial is from Mrs. Maybrick to the money lender telling him that if her husband called he was not to say how much she owed. From what the Baroness says, it appears that her daughter has no funds for even the preliminary expenses of the defense and she will not appeal to friends in America, because she does not want their names mentiond in the matter. She states that the letter to Brierley, which caused such sensation, can be explained. She admits that her daughter may possibly have been indiscreet, but denies that she is half so black as the Maybricks have painted her.

THE WAY THE MATCH WAS MADE.

It is learned that among the friends in the South of the accused are Maj. and Mrs. Hazzard of New Orleans, with whom she was staying at Childwall Abbey Hotel a few days before her marriage to Maybrick. It seems that while on the steamer coming to America Miss Chantier fell down the cabin stairs and would have been severely hurt if Maybrick had not caught her in his arms. In doing so he sprained his ankle, and was laid up for some time, being nursed by the mother and daughter. On his arrival in England Maybrick and Miss Chantier corresponded. He visited her while stopping with the Hazzards, proposed, came to London and were married.

TRY[illegible] TO ESTABLISH HER GUILT.

The polic[illegible] leaving no stone unturned to establish [illegible] theory of Mrs. Maybrick's guilt. T[illegible] ave [illegible] experts a handwriting [illegible] if [illegible]. They dug the [illegible] bt and carried much of the body away for further analysis and have tried to coax damaging confessions from Mrs. Maybrick. She remains in jail and is allowed occasional visits from her mother. She will probably be well enough to go to court on Monday. It is not likely that anything will be done in the magistrate's trial until there are further developments in the Coroner's inquest. She will probably be put on trial for her life next August.

THE NURSE'S STORY.

The nurse, Kapp, who exposed the Brierley letter, contradicts the Baroness' statement that Maybrick was a cross man in his house. She said he used to allow his wife to do pretty much as she pleased.

Consul Potter, who came from America on the City of Paris and saw the Baroness, is in the American Consular service somewhere in Germany. He assured the Baroness' friends in America that he is ready to do all in his power to help her in her trouble, though he personally could take no steps in the case, as it is contrary to the rules of the service. Consul Potter has gone back to Germany.

THE VALKYRIE VICTORIOUS.

She Sweeps by the Irex and Yarana in the Contest Yesterday.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

DOVER, June 1.—LATELY the Valkyrie has not been looked upon with great favor, but she gained a notable victory to-day. The course was from Nore to Dover, round the dreaded Goodwin sands. Her opponents were the Irex, Yarana, Deerhound, Mohawk, Amphitrite and Vreda. At the outset the Yarana got a good start and beat to windward. The Valkyrie did not weather her for ten miles. Once past, the Valkyrie turned on astoundingly fast and simply ghosted away from the Yarana. The Valkyrie, though hanging over much to windward lost several minutes down the back of Goodwin, where there was a running breeze and smooth water. The Irex came up but dropped back, though she had her main booms square and spinnakers set. No boat ever ran the Yarana so far behind in light winds as the Valkyrie in the distance from the middle of Goodwin Sands to Dover, say fourteen miles fair sailing, and the Thistle would not have got much further away from the Irex than the Valkyrie did. There was no favor either in wind or tide or in smooth water and moderate breeze. The Valkyrie outwinded the Yarana a trifle and was always footing faster. The alterations to the Yarana, with a view of getting the boat back to her last year's light weather form, had not been done, so all the yachts met in the same trim as in the previous matches.

In the course of conversation with your correspondent last week Dunraven said that whether the matches for the American Cup came off or not the Valkyrie would be sent to race in America. The defeat of the Valkyrie by the Irex in the match from Harwich is not judged in the light of a severe reverse by those identified with her. The Valkyrie races to-morrow at Dover over a triangular course in the English Channel.

GARROTED.

A Cuban Brigand Chief Caught and Summarily Executed.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 1.—Victor Machin, the brigand chief, who was arrested at Cienfuegos on Monday and brought to this city two days ago by Capt.-Gen. Salamancas on his return from a journey into the provinces, has had his case quickly disposed of. He was promptly tried and convicted. Efforts to obtain pardon or commutation, made by influential friends, were unavailing. He was garroted this morning in the presence of 30,000 spectators.

A COMING CYCLONE.

A cyclone has developed to the southwest in the Gulf of Mexico and is moving northeasterly with moderate velocity, and is likely to pass along the eastern coast of the United States. Heavy rain and winds may be expected soon.

CABLE GLEANINGS.

Burned to Death on a Railway Train—Physicians for Zanzibar—Notes.

Special Cablegrams to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—A sleeping-car attached to an express train running from St. Petersburg to Warsaw caught fire Thursday night and was entirely destroyed. All the passengers escaped except the child of a Colonel in the Russian army, who, with its nurse, was burned to death.

ROME, June 1.—It is stated that the Vatican authorities experience much alarm at the cordiality of the popular reception of King Humbert in Germany and the warm welcome given him by the Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 1.—In response to the appeal of Capt. Wissman, a number of physicians have been ordered to go to Zanzibar. They will leave to-day.

VIENNA, June 1.—The strikes in Bohemia are spreading. Upwards of 1,500 men are out.

DIAMONDS, the best.
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

After Its Differential.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—The St. Paul & Duluth will not be represented at the meeting in Chicago on Tuesday. This means the course that the road will go it alone in the struggle over through rates from seaboard. Whatever is done must, in a measure, be affected by the Duluth's action. That road claims, first of all, that it is not a Chicago line; that it does not consider itself bound to be governed by Chicago, and that it is endeavoring to put rates upon a just and equitable basis. In other words it is after the differential it failed to get at the beginning of the season. The other lines are waiting the result of Tuesday's meeting, but the Duluth may change the complexion of affairs before that time.

WEDDING presents. The loveliest of cut glass, silverware, jewels, onyx tables and cabinets, clocks, at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
The prices are very low.

Gen. Alger Indignant.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Gen. Alger arrived home this morning from Springfield, O., where he delivered an address on Memorial Day. He said:

"The statement published throughout the country that I have announced myself as a candidate for the Presidency in 1892 are ridiculous. The fact that Mr. Platt accompanies me on my trip to Alaska, has no political significance. This is equally true of my meeting with other public men with whom I come in contact. There is no politics in it, but is is impossible for me to explain every act of my life in refutation of the baseless rumors set afloat in the newspapers.

Do you wear glasses? Steel frames $1 and up; gold, $5 and up; fitted by the best opticians at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Glasses carefully repaired.

AGED LOVERS.

A Millionaire of 70 Years Makes a Woman of 50 His Bride.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PONTIAC, Mich., June 1.—Pontiac furnished another sensation. In it figures an irate ex-husband, a 70-year-old California widower and supposed millionaire, and an eccentric 50-year-old divorced wife. The man in the case is L. H. Bramrack of California. He lived in this State years ago, but has made heaps of gold in the far West. On his way for a trip around the world he decided to stay in Pontiac and at Romeo to see former relations. He is 70 years old. Mrs. Francis W. Hagerman, who by her life at the hotel has made herself known, fell in love with him at first sight. As soon as she saw her aged friend she made his acquaintance, and it quickly ripened. This acquaintance began last Sunday and to-day the parties are married and on the way for a two years' trip to Europe. They were to have been married, but the ex-husband, Frank Hagerman at Oxford, heard of the affair and telegraphed for particulars. The aged couple feared some kind of trouble as Hagerman has said that no man should wed his former wife. The two packed their grip and silently stole away on an early train. Mrs. Hagerman recently inherited $2,000, which she quickly spent for diamonds and dresses. This made it necessary for her intended to put up for her wedding trousseau, which he did handsomely. Mr. Bramrack, by his own story, is a millionaire and has several daughters in the West.

HAVE you seen the nobby, stylish silk umbrellas just received at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust?
Prices from $3 to $20.

THE LAST SAD DUTY.

Remains of Congressman Gay En Route to This City for Burial.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—The remains of the late Congressman Gay were transferred to-day from his plantation home in Iberville to a special car on the Texas & Pacific road and transferred to St. Louis, accompanied by all the members of the family. The funeral will be held at the Centenary Church, of which Mr. Gay was a member.

Do you write? Ducal wove, choice, stylish paper, 100 sheets and 100 envelopes only $1, at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

The Big Storm Clearing Away.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 1.—After an unprecedented rainfall, extending over forty-eight hours, the storm cleared away this afternoon and the rivers of Eastern Pennsylvania, which had overflowed their banks, commenced to recede. Great damage has been done to property and the crops, but fortunately no lives were lost. A number of persons in this city were injured during the gale which accompanied the storm, by being struck by limbs of trees and timbers. Washouts have occurred on all the railroads centering here, resulting in the detention of trains. There are serious breaks on the Mahonoy division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and no trains have come through from Williamsport.

ONLY $1.50 for 100 finest visiting cards and engraved copper plate, at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Send for samples if interested.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. P. R.—Half cents of 1854 are worth 3 cents.

L. E. B.—Leland Stanford is not at San Francisco at present.

CARRIE.—Dealers offer no premium on any half-dollar of 1864.

N. B.—A 50-cent piece of 1836, with a milled edge, is worth $1.50.

AGNES.—The third finger of the left hand is the engagement finger.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is no such word as "Compromis" in English.

C. A. R.—The pitcher you mention gets $3,000, the second baseman $2,500.

A READER, Bethalto, Ill.—The United States Government has coined $3 gold pieces.

OMAHA SUBSCRIBER.—A 25-cent piece of 1853 without arrows is quoted at $2.50. With arrows, it is not at a premium.

READER, Collinsville, Ill.—Hudson Bay is a great land-locked body of water in British America bordering on Canada.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The salary of the President of the Standard Oil Co. is a business secret, and is stated at various figures.

THOMAS BURKE.—The time for taking down the large tent in Forepaugh's circus was not taken, but it can be done in thirty minutes.

E. W.—The steamship Great Eastern was 680 feet in length, the city of Paris is 560 feet in length, and the City of Rome is 560 feet in length.

A. A. SPEER, Chamois, Mo.—We do not solve mathematical problems in this column. The pressure of the water in the two tanks will be the same.

SCHOOL CHILDREN—A city in this State must have 5,000 inhabitants when it will be a city of the fourth class. It is then controlled by a municipal government.

SHORTSTOP—1. Base ball percentages of winning clubs are found by dividing the number of games played into the number of games won. 2. The bulletin has been discontinued.

W. F. A.—The numbers 5640-1880 on the corner-stone of the Jewish Synagogue, at Twenty-first and Olive streets, are the dates of the Hebrew and the regular year in which the corner-stone was laid.

L. L. O.—Whether a divorced woman, restored to her maiden name and having children, should call herself Mrs. or Miss, is merely a matter of judgment. Experienced lawyers differ on the question.

W. R. TILLAY.—The game between Boston and New York which was to have been played April 26, 1889, was postponed on account of rain. 2. The Chicago-Pittsburg game of April 27, 1889, was postponed on account of rain.

W. G. HILL.—1. There is no law in Missouri which punishes attempts at suicide. 2. The word "flannel mouth" is applied to a man with a big mouth and red lips, especially if he is in the habit of talking considerably.

CONSTANT READER.—1. There is no particular meaning to a stroke placed under the word "Miss" on the address of the letter. If there is, the writer alone knows. 2. A stamp upright, in the left upper corner, means goodbye.

E. E. E., Little Rock—The report of the Sioux Commission must be presented to and approved by the Senate, and if an appropriation is necessary, must be passed upon by the House. The President, therefore, can do nothing before the meeting of Congress.

O.—The English amateur record for pole vaulting for height is 11 feet 8 inches, made by T. Ray, at Barrow, September 22, 1888. The American amateur record is 11 feet 5 inches, made by H. H. Baxter, New York, October 15, 1887. The pole-vaulting record for distance was made by A. F. Remsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 16, 1886, 24 feet 5 inches.

STRAIGHT FLUSH.—1. In a case of poker, where the rules are strictly observed, you must see that you get the right number of cards to the draw before the player next to you is helped. If you do not watch this, you will be short cut. The rules require you to watch your draw and to correct the error, before you allow the dealer to help the next man. 2. If D makes a bet, and the player next to him declares that he passes, he is out. He cannot come in again if he discovers he has a hand, even though no one else has spoken in the meantime.

WATCHES, the best.
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

Approaching Nuptials.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 1.—Wedding cards announce the marriage of Mr. Charles Burk, son of Rev. J. A. Burk, of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Miss Ada Ruby, only daughter of the late Hon. V. S. Ruby of Bement, who represented this (Piatt) county in the Legislature for two terms. The wedding will occur Wednesday, June 5, at the [illegible]idence of the bride's mother, at Bement, Ill., and will be the society event of t[illegible] season.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will [illegible] merchants wishing to secure [illegible]ing in POST-DISPATCH. [illegible]

CRONIN NOT A TRAITOR

Le Caron Declares That the Murdered Man Was Not a British Spy.

The Informer's Opinion as to the Cause of the Doctor's Assassination.

His Glib Talk About the Influence of the Clan-na-Gael in Chicago—Names of Prominent Men Who Are Said to Belong to It—Latest Developments in the Case—Starkey to be Hunted Down and Placed in the Witness Box—Woodruff Shows Signs of Weakening—No Trace Yet Found of the Tenants of the Carlson Cottage—Preparing for the Inquest—Detectives Hunting for Clews.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

Dr. Cronin.

LONDON, June 1.—Major Le Caron, Secret Agent of the British Government in the Irish Societies in America, lives in a cosy suburban home under another name. A Scotland Yard man lives with him and when they go out they are armed for any emergency. Le Caron is full of nerve, and would dispense with the services of a body guard altogether, but the Government professes to believe that his life is in danger and prefers to give him protection. Le Caron says he knows some of the men who caused Cronin's death have sworn to kill him, but he is not afraid.

Le Caron swears very positively that Cronin was not a spy and it was on this important point that the POST-DISPATCH correspondent had a talk with him in his home last night.

LE CARON'S STATEMENT.

"One point that Americans really want to know is," said the correspondent, "whether Cronin was or was not one of your men."

"Most decidedly not," answered Le Caron.

"It is alleged in America that he was murdered because he was a British spy. Do you mean to say he was not in the employ of the British Government?"

"I can swear that he was not," said Le Caron positively.

"But did you not say before the Parnell Commission that there were four more spies in America."

"I never made such a statement either before the Commission or anywhere else."

"It is charged that you confided certain names of persons in America to the lawyers and judges of the special Parnell commission."

"I have never implicated any individual or spy to any person or persons, and statements of my having confided to Justice Hannen, or Webster and Russell, by their direction or voluntarily, the name of Cronin as a spy of the British Government are absolutely false."

WHY CRONIN WAS MURDERED.

"What is your opinion of the object of the Clan-na-Gael in making these statements?"

"The simple fact of the case is," said Le Caron, "that Cronin was not killed for being a spy. That allegation is now made by his enemies to blacken his character and justify his murder. I repeat that he was not a spy. He was threatened before I left Chicago by the Sullivan faction for quite different reasons and it was for those reasons that he was murdered. Those reasons were," continued Le Caron, "that the Sullivan faction hated him, hat he was troublesome; that he possessed knowledge of an awkward nature which he was determined to expose, and that he was dangerous to the faction mentioned."

INFLUENCE OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

"Did you know Coughlin, the detective?"

"Yes; Coughlin is a member of the Clan-na-Gael and an enemy of Cronin and his faction. He received his position through the influence of the Sullivan party, together with many others now on the Chicago police force, from the simple fact that during the preceding municipal administrations two Chiefs of Police were prominent members of the Clan-na-Gael, viz: Superintendents McGarrigle and Austin Doyle. The Clan-na-Gael have been enabled to place their brethren upon the police force in a manner well known to Chicago politicians."

"What is the situation of the Chicago police force now with regard to the Clan-na-Gael?"

"The majority of the Irish portion of the Chicago police, if not personally connected with, are undoubtedly in sympathy with the Clan-na-Gael."

"Would they be likely to smother an investigation, as has been alleged?"

"As a body, no; as individuals, yes. That is, the Irish portion."

LE CARON'S PRIVATE INFORMATION.

"Have you heard privately, since you left Chicago, of the alleged action of the Clan-na-Gael in connection with Cronin's suspected treachery?"

"Certainly not; but I have heard privately, very recently, that individuals of the organization had charged him with being a friend and confidant of mine. But that was only to create a prejudice against him. I knew him very well, as he lived near me, but I always voted against him."

"What reason would there be for suspecting him of being a spy?"

"None whatever. Had he been a spy he would not have been so belligerent nor have established a minority faction which kept him outside the most secret councils of the leaders."

PROMINENT MEN IN THE SOCIETY.

"Is the Clan-na-Gael very influential in Chicago?"

"Yes, and much more so than the native Americans believe. The organization which is undoubtedly responsible for the murder of Cronin has had for years upon its roll of membership some of the most prominent men in Chicago, including such well-known citizens as John M. Smith, one of the largest merchants in that city; Judge Prendergast of the County Court, Judge Moran of the Superior Court, William J. Hynes, a leading lawyer; Daniel Corkery, a large coal merchant; Dennis O'Conner, a well-known capitalist; Dr. Guerin, a leading physician; Wm. McCoy, a hotel proprietor; and Frank Agnew, the great contractor. It can be readily understood that the obstruction to any measure detrimental to the Clan-na-Gael or the support of anything favorable to that body can be easily manipulated by such influential men as these."

None of the prominent Irish members here knew Cronin. Parnell never even heard his name, and declines to express any opinion about the circumstances of the murder.

The Columbia Club.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—Mr J. F. Beggs, an attorney, is the reputed Senior Guardian of the "Columbia Club," as Camp 96 of the Clan-na-Gael is called. This is the gentleman for whom the authorities are looking so earnestly in the hope that he may be able to give them a history of the "removal" of Dr. Cronin. It was by this "Columbia Club" or Camp 96, so the story goes, that Dr. Cronin was tried for on and sentenced to death. The seem to have had much more ulty in finding Mr. Beggs than rcumstances warrant. He is a reputable r and has an office at Room 10, No. 107 orn street. Any good judge of at once on seeing he was an honest, intelligent and humane man and a perfect gentleman.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.

"My belief is," said Mr. Beggs to-day to your correspondent, "that the oath of a Clan-Na-Gael forbids him to disclose the names of the members of the order or anything connected with it. Therefore, when you ask me who are the members of the Columbia Club, and whether I am the Senior Guardian of it, I can't answer the question."

"But Luke Dillon says that the oath of secrecy has been suspended for the purpose of aiding in the detection of Dr. Cronin's murderers."

"If that is so, I do not know it. No such order has ever reached me. But I will tell you this much frankly that I sincerely hope that that action may be taken."

"If the Clan-na-Gael does not acquit itself of all connection with this crime it will be totally wrecked, and the Irish cause in America will perish with it. People will say we have contributed about $5,000,000 to free Ireland, and $82,000 of it has been stolen and a horrid murder committed to cover up the theft, and we will not contribute another cent.

"But if the oath of secrecy should be suspended by the chief executive officers of the order, the order will be instantly acquitted of complicity in the crime. I know positively that if the books of the order should be laid open before the Grand-jury and all its members subpœnaed and examined as witnesses, it would be made so plain that the Clan-na-Gael as an order had nothing to do with the murder, that such a thing would never be thought of again, for I assure you that it is not only improbable but absolutely impossible that the order or any other club in it should have ordered the murder or had anything to do with it as an order."

CRONIN A MONOMANIAC.

"How do you account for the fact that Dr. Cronin believed that he was to be murdered?"

"It looks to me like monomania."

"But as he was murdered it doesn't look as if he was mistaken?"

"No, not about being murdered, but he certainly was in error when he charged McGeehan with intending to murder him."

"What, then, do you think was the motive for the murder of Dr. Cronin?"

"I take no stock in the theory that connects the murder with the man accused of the defalcation of Irish funds. I have a very high opinion of him. It is my belief that for years past Alexander Sullivan has belonged to no Irish society and has taken to part in Irish politics. He has even refused to make a speech for a club because he had retired from that work, and meant to give his attention entirely to his business. I do not believe that he is a defaulter, nor that Cronin was killed to cover up the alleged defalcation. I haven't the slightest idea what the motive could have been."

CLAN-NE-GAIL COMPLICITY.

"You must admit that several Clan-Na-Gael men were connected with it."

"I don't think that is clear. Woodruff is not a Clan-Na-Gael. McGeehan seems to have extricated himself from suspicion. The evidence against Coughlin does not seem to me to be very strong. P. O. Sullivan is in a worse fix, but I don't think that enough Clan-na-Gael people have been connected with it, nor that they have been closely enough connected with it to justify the belief that Cronin was tried and executed by the order."

"What do you think of the work of the police?"

"It is all prosecuted on the theory of club action, and as long as they work on that theory they will fail."

Le Caron's Warning to Cronin.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Evidence is fast accumulating to prove conclusively that Dr. Cronin was killed as the result of a conspiracy within the Clan-Na-Gael order. Your correspondent has learned that among Dr. Cronin's private letters now in possession of the authorities are a number with foreign postmarks, some containing threats and others friendly advice. These documents go to show that certain persons came from across the Atlantic to assist in the murder. The police, however, profess to believe that the conspiracy was altogether a local one, carried to its murderous end by local enemies. The police are slow to drop a theory once they have begun to work on it. They still believe that the conspiracy is connected with the quarrel between Alexander Sullivan and Dr. Cronin. This alleged motive for the murder is said to be partly borne out by Dr. Cronin's private papers in the hands of Lawyer Mills.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER,

dated Paris, France, April 22, signed "Beach," and addressed to Dr. Cronin, was seen to-night by your correspondent. It is written on a very small sized sheet of note paper in a legible and bold, though small hand. This letter has a most significant and important bearing on the murder of Dr. Cronin. It was written by none other than the British spy, Le Caron, who was intimate with Dr. Cronin while he resided in Chicago. The letter warns the murdered man of impending doom and urges him to make peace with his enemies as the only means of saving himself from death. Several Irishmen in this city who have been shown the letter declare it is Le Caron's handwriting, having often seen the spy's writing. The signature "Beach" is explained by the fact that Le Carron at one time went under that name for the purposes of disguise. The gentleman who is in possession of the letter and allowed your correspondent to make a copy of it is well known in Chicago. He told the following story concerning it:

HOW THE LETTER WAS SECURED.

"This letter was picked up by a Canadian with whom Dr. Cronin was intimate before he came to Chicago. He was a visitor in the city during the latter part of April and the first of May, but is now in Canada. You remember that Dr. Cronin was a vocalist of some ability, and was often called upon to sing in public and before friends. He was fond of singing patriotic airs and on more than one occasion he has written verses to the tune of some of his favorite old airs. He composed a song called "Our Land" to the air of our national anthems for the Centennial celebration which he sang at the Battery D exercises. A night or two after the 30th of April, Dr. Cronin was in company with a number of friends, having a jolly time. The doctor was asked to sing his centennial song, and with a flurry and gesture common to him he drew the words of the song from his pocket. But he accidentally and unknowingly drew from his pocket at the same time the following letter which fell unheeded to the floor.

LE CARON'S WARNING:

15 RUE DE LIVQUE, PARIS, April 22, 1889.

DEAR CRONIN: You know by this time as well as I do that a court of your own clan has condemned you.

I regret this. I believe you innocent. But you know the circumstances. Men of desperate resolution are combining against you.

My dear fellow, you have known me long enough to know that I desire no harm to come to you.

Retract and save yourself. This you can do and make your enemies friends; and I think the cause in the end will lose nothing. I know that you are just as true as Sullivan himself to the Nationalist cause; but my connection with you has convinced the "circle" otherwise. I cannot control my position, and although I know you to be innocent I cannot prevent injury to you.

I am powerless. Make peace with them and remember what I told you when I left Chicago.

I am confident no one can stay our fate but yourself. Yours and etc. BEACH.

"There was no envelope on the letter," continued the present possessor of it, "and for some time it remained unnoticed. Finally it was picked up by the person I have referred to under circumstances that enabled him to glance at its contents unnoticed. He was astounded at its import, and at once placed it in his pocket, intending to return it to the doctor when he had an opportunity to do so privately, but he neglected to do so. The next day, in a confidential and convivial mood, he exhibited the letter to a friend, who obtained possession of it and has since left the city leaving the letter in my hands to make what use of it I saw fit under the circumstances."

This was all the information your correspondent could obtain from the possessor of this ominous letter of warning from a man who knew only too well what he was writing about.

Bernard Niebling, who has for years kept a grocery store on South Clark street, told your correspondent to-day that Le Caron traded with him regularly for a long time when in this city, and he was intimate with the spy. Cronin and Le Caron, said Mr. Niebling, were intimate and he saw them frequently in the company of Thomas J. Murphy, the ex-saloon-keeper, with ex-Detective Coughlin and with P. O. Sullivan, the ice-man. From such evidence as can be gathered at this stage of the disclosures it would appear that the innocent intimacy between Cronin and Le Caron when the latter was a British spy masquerading under false colors in this city was the death warrant of the murdered man.

Woodruff Knows Nothing of the Crime.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—Frank Woodruff, alias Black, the horse-thief, does not know any more about Dr. Cronin's murder than the man in the moon. He had nothing to do with hauling the bloody trunk to the place where it was found. He did not know any thing about the trunk having been found there until he heard about it at Dean's livery stable, where he worked, and all the yarns he has told the police and reporters about his drive with the trunk have been nothing but lies. This will be news to the police. Since Woodruff first told his fairy tale the police officials have been asking themselves this question: "If Woodruff didn't drive that white horse the night of the murder how could he have gone right to the spot where the trunk was found?" The police have tried to learn when Woodruff first heard of the discovery but they have failed. The horse thief and liar told identically the same story to Capt. O'Donnell, Capt. Schaack, Chief Hubbard, Judge Longenecker and a host of newspaper men, never varying in the important details, even under the "sweating" process. On the Sunday the trunk was found Woodruff was then working at Dean's livery-stable on Webster avenue; that part of his story is true and it is the only part. Louis Boerlin, a salesman for J. S. Kirk & Co., boards his horse at Dean's stable, and Sunday morning, May 5, he drove past the spot where the bloody trunk was found a few hours later. On his return to the city he drove past the same place where the trunk had then been found and found a large crowd surrounding the spot. Woodruff was in the barn when Boerlin returned from his drive and he told all the barn hands (Woodruff included) what he had seen. He described the location of the discovery minutely, told about the cotton batting and blood in the trunk. So it was from Boerlin that Woodruff first learned about the trunk and its contents, and not from his own experience. The embellishments to the story about driving to Lincoln Park from the Watrons' barn and conversation between "Doc" King and Fairburn being inventions of the horsethief's brain to give his story a plausible tone. Woodruff posted himself on the exact spot by visiting it himself before he was arrested, and it was an easy matter then to go over the same ground with the police officials and make up a story so as to get himself out of the horse stealing scrape. Woodruff is only a horsethief and a very poor liar.

The Canada End of the Case.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The extradition of William J. Starkey for complicity in the Cronin murder has been determined upon, and the preparations are now fast advancing for his arrest in Canada. It is authoritatively said that a stronger circumstantial case against Starkey is in the hands of the State's Attorney and the private detectives in the employ of Cronin's friends than has yet developed against Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan and Woodruff, the three already indicted for the murder. As threads in this web of circumstance several things are pointed out. Starkey was a member of the Columbia Club or Camp 96 of the Clan-na-Gael and a member also of the "family party" in that camp. He was an enemy, personal and factional, of Dr. Cronin. He was charged with being an instrument in the hands of the men trying to ruin Cronin as related in the pamphlet, "Is It a Conspiracy?" He was absent from Toronto the week of the murder on business, it is charged, connected with the escape of the assassins. He was at the bottom of the bogus interviews concocted by Long in Toronto, intended, it is asserted, to mislead the searchers for Dr. Cronin. More than all this comes the intelligence that fresh information has been dug up by the private detectives of Starkey's complicity in the crime.

The exact nature of the evidence against him in possession of the authorities is being kept a secret, but it is known that more than one person connected with the tragedy now living in Canada, is wanted, and in due time will be broght across the border to stand his trial. The Canada end of the case has been engaging the Pinkertons, and they have been keeping Attorney Mills posted daily as to the progress they are making. It is believed that most of the men implicated in the crime are now in Canada and that some, if not all the principles are there. The greatest secrecy prevails at the State's Attorney's office in regard to the matter, but there is more activity visible in that quarter, inspired no doubt by a desire to capture Starkey before he gets further away. Since his return to Toronto from the United States he has been closely shadowed by Pinkerton detectives for several days.

Preparing for the Inquest.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—State's Attorney Longnecker and his staff, in conjunction with Chief of Police Hubbard, were busily engaged to-day in preparing for the Coroner's jury in the Cronin murder conspiracy. The inquest will be resumed Monday, when the evidence in possession of the authorities will be given to the jury. It was learned by your correspondent that the number of witnesses to be brought before the jury will be larger than expected and that the whole case will be gone into in a most thorough manner. It was reported to-day that a most important Canadian witness would be on hand to explain the ulterior motive of the false dispatches sent from Toronto by the reporter, C. J. Long, and throw new light on the conspiracy to put the authorities off the track as to Cronin's fate. The inquest will occupy the whole of next week, and will be continued from day to day with a view to securing legal warrant for certain important arrests. State's Attorney Longnecker will attend to the inquest personally and assist the Coroner in his work. Lawyers representing the three indicted prisoners, Woodruff, Coughlin and Sullivan, will be present, and attorneys having charge of the interests of certain suspects will be on hand to look after their clients. It is expected that arrests will be made from day to day, as the evidence at the inquest develops the facts in the case. The inquest will be open to the public.

Hunting for the Tenants of the Cottage.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The Twelfth street police imagined for a short time last evening that they had the two men who rented the Carlson cottage at 1872 North Ashland avenue, when they arrested Thomas and M. J. Murphy, one a cigar-maker and the other a sporting man. They were taken to the Chicago avenue station and closely examined, but nothing was brought out connecting them in any way with the crime. Carlson was brought in but failed to identify them as the men that rented the cottage.

The police are hunting high and low for Tom Whalen, a cousin of Sullivan, the iceman, and a brother of the suspended detective. There is a strong suspicion that he is the man who drove the white horse that hauled Dr. Cronin from his house to the cottage where he was butchered. Whelan's description, it is claimed, tallies closely with the description of the mysterious driver, but owing to the blunder of somebody he has never been brought face to face with either Mrs. Conklin, Frank Scanlan or Thomas Jones, the blacksmith. Whelan lives in the same house with Sullivan. It is claimed that he is a Clan-na-Gael man. When rumors about his complicity in the conspiracy got out, Chief Hubbard detailed detectives to bring him in, but though the officers have hunted everywhere for him, he cannot be found.

Detective Coughlin.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Dennis Coughlin and his daughter, the father and sister of ex-Detective Dan Coughlin, arrived in Chicago to-night from their home in Hancock, Mich. The father will be a witness before the Coroner's jury Monday They were seen by your correspondent to-night on their arrival here but declined to say anything in regard to Coughlin's alleged implication in the crime. The father is an intelligent-looking man with much energy of expression. He is firmly confident of his son's innocence of any connection with the crime.

Barksdale Withdraws.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., June 1.—Maj. Ethel Barksdale, heretofore the most conspicuous candidate for Governor of Mississippi, formally withdrew from the canvass to-day. He felt that with so many candidates in the field the contest would be prolonged and perhaps bitter, and in the interest of peace and harmony in the Democratic ranks he preferred to withdraw. Maj. Barksdale's move has caused great excitement in the State and among the dozen other candidates.

The Excursion Postponed.

At a meeting of the directors of the Liederkranz, which was held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to postpone the excursion to Montesano Springs, which had been announced for to-day, until next Sunday.

Inducted Into Office.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—The newly appointed Federal officers, Jo Herron, United States District Att and Col. D. W. M lung, Coll venue,

STRIKING BRICKLAYERS.

Four Hundred of Them Quietly Demand an Advance.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—All the union bricklayers of this city, about 400 in number, struck at 4 o'clock to-day, the hour of paying off, covered their unfinished walls and carried away their tools. Their demand was or 45 cents an hour, the present rate being 40 cents. In February they notified the contractors that they would demand 45 cents on May 1, and if refused would strike. An arbitration committee tried to settle the matter in April on the basis of 42½ cents, but both the bricklayers and the contractors repudiated it. The strike was postponed from May 1 to June 1 in order to secure the consent of the Bricklayers' International Union, which has been obtained. This assures journeymen $7 and apprentices $5 a week during the strike. The strikers claim that wages are lower here than in any other large city in the country. Most of the contracts made this spring for building contain provisos for extension of time in case of strikes. The building operations suspended by the strike are the most extensive in the history of the city and indirectly throw more than 1,500 men out of work. Several massive blocks are approaching completion and others were only recently begun.

An Anarchist Congress.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Anarchists of this city have determined to summon comrades from every point in the United States to hold an Anarchist congress in this city July 14, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile at Paris. The Congress convenes at Phœnix Park, where a grand demonstration will take place. A proclamation to the workingmen of America is now being prepared and will be submitted to the Anarchist Congress.

Kicked to Death by a Colt.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CORTLAND, Neb., June 1.—A young son of Wm. Young, living near this place, was playing with a colt in the barn this evening, when he became tangled in a halter and frightened the colt, which began kicking and pounded the child's head to a pulp. The colt then ran out into the barn yard dragging the lifeless body with him, where it was discovered by Mr. Young.

A Small Blaze.

At 2:30 p. m. yesterday an alarm of fire was turned in from box 214 for a $5 blaze in the roof of the frame house at 3127 South Broadway, owned by Mary Kochman.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM—On June 1, at 5 a. m., WILLIE H. CUNNINGHAM, infant son of James Cunningham, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral will take place June 2, at 2 p. m., from residence, 300 S. 2d st. Friends are invited to attend.

Elmira (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FOGARTY—June 1, at 3 a. m., JAMES F. FOGARTY, aged 45, beloved husband of Ellen Fogarty, nee Cahill.

Funeral from family residence, 1117 North Third street, Sunday, June 2, at 2 p. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends respectfully invited.

Deceased was a member of A. O. H. Division 1.

GAY—At his residence, St. Louis Plantation, near Plaquemine, La., May 30, EDWARD J. GAY, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at Centenary M. E. Church, Monday, the 3d inst., at 3:30 p. m.

GRILLO—Suddenly, of paralysis, on June 1, at the residence of J. B. Bertero, 210 South Jefferson avenue, ANTONIO GRILLO, aged 43 years, 11 months and 18 days.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

MCARDLE—In Virginia City, Nev., May 25, MARY MCARDLE, 22 years old.

Funeral Sunday, June 2, from 1415 North Sixth street, at 2 o'clock. pm., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

O'CONNELL—May 30, at 1:30 p. m., Miss MAMIE O'CONNELLL, daughter of Maggie O'Connell and granddaughter of Mrs. Ann Gibbons, aged 17 years 8 months.

Funeral Sunday, June 2, to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church 2:30 p. m., thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

PURDY—On May 31, at 8:50 a. m., ELIZABETH PURDY, aged 21 years and 3 months.

Funeral from family residence, 1314 Blair avenue, Sunday, June 2, at 2:30 p. m., to Memorial Tabernacle, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

UNCAPHER—On June 1, 9 a. m., AMANDA, beloved wife of Wm. Uncapher. aged 29 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, June 2, at 1 p. m., from residence, 2016 Wash street. Friends are invited to attend.

WEHMUELLER.—On Saturday, June 1, at 6:30 p. m., BERNHARDT H WEHMUELLER, aged 73 years 6 months, at his late residence, No. 2706½ Solomon avenue, or North Twenty-first street.

Due notice of furneral will be given.

CHAS. T. WHITSETT, UNDERTAKER, opposite Exposition.

LINDELL FLOWER STORE,
605 Washington av. (Lindell Hotel).
FLORAL DESIGNS FOR FUNERALS.

A. MOLL,
GROCER.
BARGAIN DAY
JUNE 7.

150 quart bottles Belle of Bourbon Whisky, at 74c a bottle; regular price $1.

500 lbs Best Imperial Tea, at 47c a lb; regular price 60c.

400 1-2 lb bottles Horsford's Baking Powder, at 16c a bottle; regular price 20c.

200 3-lb cans California White Cherries, at 16c a can; regular price 20c.

300 pint bottles of Extra Fine Pure Olive Oil, at 34c a bottle; regular price 45c.

600 12-inch Dusters, at 24c a piece; regular price 29c.

Call in person and leave orders for above bargains.

WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS UNN,

BLACK SILKS

CHINA SILKS

Black Dress Goods. Colored Dress Goods.

WM. F. CROW & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
501, 503, 505 NORTH BROADWAY,
N. W. CORNER ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will Offer as Extra Special Bargains
FOR THE COMING WEEK
The Following Splendid Dry Goods Plums:

1 case 3-4 English Printed Mohair Beiges............5c per yard
1 case 3-4 high-colored Printed Challies. ....5c per yard
1 case 3-4 handsome Printed Delaine Challies............7 1-2c a yard
1 case more of those beautiful Persian Challies ....10c a yard
1 case chintz-colored French Challies............20c a yard
1 case 36-inch Diagonal Mohair Suiting ....12 1-2c a yard
1 case 36-inch French Etamine Suiting ....15c a yard
1 case more 40-inch Cuban Zephyr Plaids............20c a yard
20 pieces 27-inch Black Mohair Brocades............10c a yard
25 pieces 36-inch Black English Cashmeres............20c a yard
25 pieces 36-inch Black English Henrietta ....25c a yard
20 pieces 40-inch Black Mohair Grenadine ....30c a yard
30 pieces 40-inch All-Wool Summer Cashmere ....40c a yard
30 pieces 40-inch French Mohair Tamise............55c a yard
20 pieces 45-inch Lupin's Black French Tamise ....60c a yard
1 case 54-inch Black French Brilliantine............65c a yard
1 case Priestly's Summer Silk Chain Henrietta............75c a yard
100 pieces of the finest Black French Dress Goods ever shown in this market, ranging from............75c to $2.00 per yard
1 case Embroidered and Beaded Fichus, from $2.25 to $10, at about half the original cost.
10 dozen Beaded Vienna Capes, from ....$3.50 to $7.50
Or about 50c on the dollar on importer's price.
1 case Ladies' Balbriggan Jersey Vests............15c apiece
1 case Ladies' Gauze Vests, high and long and short ....30c apiece
1 case Ladies' French Lisle Jersey Vests ....35c apiece
10 dozen Ladies' All-Silk Jersey Vests, black, blue, pink, cream and white, at ....75c apiece

☞ Ladies, the above goods are all of recent purchase, bought when trade was dull with importers and manufacturers, and, consequently, bought low. You reap the benefit, and one dollar to-day will purchase as many goods as a dollar and a half a month ago. We watch the dry goods market for you, and genuine bargains for FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods will be always found at the old Responsible Dry Goods House of

WM. F. CROW & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST.

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Have fitted up a SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT in their new store, 415 NORTH BROADWAY. Have enlarged their stock of everything in the department. All the latest novelties kept in stock. Special inducements offered to amateurs. A first-class dark room, with electric light and burnisher, free for the use of their patrons.

COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES,
$1.00 A PAIR.
A Big Bargain! See Them in Our Window!
MELLIER DRUG CO.,
518 OLIVE.

QUICK MEAL
GAS STOVES.
RINGEN STOVE CO.
508 N. Fourth St.

BRAIDS AND BANGS

Impossible to Detect Them.
Premium Wigs and Toupees.
30 Premiums received at St. Louis Fair. Ordinary length of hair from $8 to $16; short cut from $12 to $20. Satisfaction guaranteed at M. J. DARCEL'S, No. 307 N. Seventh st. Formerly under Southern Hotel.

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CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.
Cleaning. Dyeing.
Coat ..... $1 00 | Coat $2 00
Pants 1 00
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AMUSEMENTS.

UHRIG'S CAVE.
26TH ST. AND WASHINGTON AV.
THOS. McNEARY............Proprietor and Manager.
Grand opening of summer season MONDAY, JUNE 3
Every evening
RAIN OR SHINE
CARLETON OPERA COMPANY,
In the
MIKADO.
Seats at Balmer & Weber's.

GRAND MUSIC HALL—EXPOSITION BUILDING,
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7,
JUCH
PEROTTI
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
The distinguished young Prima Donna Soprano
MISS EMMA JUCH.
Her only appearance this season in opera. Also the famous primo-tenore from the principal European opera houses and of the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York,
Sig. Jules PEROTTI,
The most notable tenor voice heard in America since Wachtel, possessing the most remarkable high C of any living tenor; his first and only appearance.
HERR EMIL FISCHER,
The famous basso of the Metropolitan Opera-house Company.
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE,
The celebrated pianiste.
MME. TERESE HERBERT FOERSTER, dramatic prima donna soprano; MISS HELENE VON DOENHOFF, contralto; MR. JAMES H. RICKETSON, tenor; SIG. GIUSSEPE CAMPANARI, baritone; MR. MAX BENDIX, violin; MR. VICTOR HERBERT, violoncello, and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA
Of forty eminent musicians under the direction of the distinguished conductor,
MR. CARL ZERRAHN.
PROGRAMME:
Part I.—Classic Ballad and miscellaneous concert selections.
Part II.—Sung in Italian with appropriate scenery, costumes and effects. The entire second act (garden scene) of Gounod's opera,
FAUST.
MISS EMMA JUCH............As Marguerite
Siebel, Martha ....Miss Helene Von Doenhoff
Mephistopholes............Sig. Campanari
SIG. JULES PEROTTI............Faust
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR. Now on sale at Bollman Bros. Co., s.w. cor 11th and Olive. Steinway piano used at this concert.

KENSINGTON - GARDENS.
ONE WEEK
THE WORLD FAMOUS
CAPT. PAUL BOYTON
June 2 to Sunday, June 9.
8 p. m. Daily. Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m. Admission 25c. Children under 12 years, 15c. Buy round-trip tickets from cable conductor.

SCHNAIDER'S GARDEN.
BENTON CLUB COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.
Postlewaite's Military Band.
☞ Sunday, June 2, at 4 p. m. ☜

FREE—BASE BALL—FREE.
KENSINGTON GARDENS,
SUNDAY, JUNE 2.
DIMICKS VS. HOME COMFORTS.
St. Louis Amateur B. B League. Game called at 3 p. m. Admission free.
Buy round trip ticket from cable conductor.

ANNUAL PICNIC
OF THE
GARFIELD -:- SCHOOL
AT
CONCORDIA PARK
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.
Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to honor us with their presence.
THEOD. HEROLD, Grand Marshal.

SPRING MEETING
OF THE
MISSOURI AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB
AT
SPORTSMAN'S PARK
Next Sunday, June 9, at 3:30 p. m.

MISSOURI GYMNASIUM,
814 St. Charles St.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
HOT BATHS FREE.
First-class bowling alleys. Class exercises under expert teacher. Sparring and fencing taught. Ap. to manager for membership. $10 per year, $6 six mo.

The Academy of the Visitation,
Cass av., will enter on the sixtieth Academic year the first Monday of September.

IF YOU WANT A
Baby Carriage
IT WILL

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—TO—
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PORTMANN
Patent Combined Baby Carriage and Cradle
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Wholesale and Retail. Send for Catalogue.

REST FOR THE WEARY
In a Beautiful Home By and By.

Bustle, bustle—hurry—tussle,
Getting ready for the fray;
Sea and mountain, shore and fountain,
All are calling us away,
'Tisn't comfort, but the fashion,
Which allures our daughters—wives;
They must mix with high-toned people
Who lead just such restless lives.
But my Mary—who, contrary
To the common run of dames,
Has a notion that the ocean
Is but stock for sharpers' games—
She said: "Here we'll stay contented,
Take our ease throughout the summer;
I'm not anxious to be noted
As the latest, silliest comer."
Bet your life my little wife
Knows what's best for two like us;
Solid home—no froth and foam—
Easy living, free from fuss.
But she says: "Go see McNichol,
Let him fix us, so to speak;
Take the old things, put in new ones—
We can pay it week by week."
First, by Jove! a gasoline stove;
Then, to freeze the old equator,
That new, best and boss ice-chest,
Mac's big, great refrigerator!
Carpets, curtains, folding beds.
And there isn't a happier man
Than the one who takes his comfort
By this grand installment plan!

It will be a cold day when a sensible family will get left when such chances are offered them to be happy. Home is the garden spot of earth. Go as you please in dog days. Everything lovely gotten from
(Trade Mark.) THE ONLY McNICHOL,
1023, 1024, 1032, 1034 Market St.

P. S.—McNichol desires only to help you to be happy and comfortable. He has the means. Now haven't you for small payments by the week? It beats summer resorts all hollow!

SMITH'S CHEMICAL DYE WORKS.
JOHN G. KEITH, PROPRIETOR,
509 N. Seventh St.,
Is the cheapest place in the city to get suits cleaned, bound and repaired.

DEATH'S DELUGE.

Continued from Third Page.

Burt Kennedy lost about one hundred acres of beans, besides a large amount of hay and grain.

William Wilkinson, fruit and berry grower, lost all of his stock, which will amount to several thousand dollars. The water rose nearly 25 feet in a few hours, swept away all the embankments erected on the lowlands and spread over acres and acres, resembling a large lake. Trains on the Lackawanna road were delayed for hours by several washouts and on the Erie no trains are able to get through. At 10 p. m. the river is rising in this city at the rate of three inches an hour. People in the lower parts of the city are moving their goods to places of safety and great excitement prevails. The worst is feared tomorrow.

FLOODS ELSEWHERE.

The Most Far-Reaching and Destructive Storm in Years.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Dispatches from different parts of Western New York report heavy floods last night. The New York Central trains from the East were all on time this morning, but on the Erie and Lackawanna roads affairs were different. A washout occured near Corning and all trains were delayed. The Lackawanna trains are all late. The Western New York & Pennsylvania road is badly delayed. The Buffalo & Rochester trains came in on time, but the south end of that road and the Philadelphia & Erie road are badly washed out.

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., June 1.—The floods worked terrible devastation here last night. Mrs. Prosper Miller's brick house, in the south part of the village, was washed out and fell into the creek. Mrs. Miller and daughter were away from home. Residents of East Water street had all to leave their homes during the night. The Erie bridge is out and no trains are being run. The road between here and the Wells is broken and the town is without fuel. No lives have been lost, though numerous narrow escapes are reported.

OLEAN, N. Y., June 1.—The waters of the Allegheny Rivers are the highest known in years. Several streets in the lower part of the city are flooded and many houses filled with water. Large quantities of lumber and logs are being swept away. The losses will be heavy. The flood has broken the waterworks supply pipe and the city is without water for fire protection and domestic use.

DALTON, N. Y., June 1.—The heaviest rain ever known here prevailed yesterday. The highway iron bridge and railroad culvert are gone and trains blocked.

WARSAW, N. Y., June 1.—There are heavy washouts on the Erie east of here. Allen's Creek overflowed its banks this morning, doing great damage to farm lands and lumbering interests.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., June 1.—The greatest rainfall in years occurred in the Genesee Valley last night, when the rain, which commenced Thursday evening, culminated in a deluge. All the southern portion of the town was under water from two to six feet. A culvert on the Dansville branch of the Erie is washed out. Farm lands suffered severely. What the frosts of Wednesday left the flood has ruined. The railroad bridge between Emporium and Shippen was washed away. The Clermont branch of the W. N. Y. & P. is in bad condition. The bridge at Newman, near Larrabee, Pa., is in danger on account of pressure of logs.

NUNDA, N. Y., June 1.—The heavy rain for just twenty-four hours has caused a freshet. Keshequa Creek is higher than for twenty-five years. There is great damage to property. Milldams and bridges were swept away. No trains on the Erie or W. N. Y. & P. One mile of track near Tuscarora is gone.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 1.—Near Wrightsville this morning sixty rafts broke loose from their moorings and were carried down the Susquehanna River, involving a loss of over $70,000. The rafts all belonged to Willmeyer & Small of York.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 1.—The flood has reached the highest mark ever known here. The Chemung is sixteen feet about its normal level, and at 3 o'clock was rising at the rate of an inch in five minutes. The Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western trains from the East are all stopped here and cannot get further west. A Northern Central Railroad bridge is washed out at Watkins. Miles of flat land with growing crops are under water and immense damage is being done. Houses and bridges a.e floating down stream. The fire department was called out at 3 o'clock to rescue the inmates of houses in the eastern part of the town.

THE LITTLE KANAWHA.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 1.—Telephone reports of a destructive storm at the headwater of the Little Kanawha were received here to-day. The river rose twenty feet in ten hours. At Grankville, Calhoun County, fences, barns, corn, wheat—everything was washed away and destroyed. Not less than 10,000 logs broke loose in coming down. A great number of cattle were drowned in the low fields, and some loss of life is reported. Two men above West Fork were drowned while trying to save a barn containing a bunch of cattle. At the mouth of Hughes River R. B. Stewart, a lumberman, was caught in the floating timber and drowned. Frank Fisher was drowned while attempting to cross here this morning. Fisher was washed under the barge. Alonzo Haines was crossing in a boat and was swamped and drowned at the mouth of the river. The loss of life and property cannot be estimated now, but is very great. Three persons are reported drowned at Spring Creek. John Hatch, a farmer at Big Bend, is believed to have been drowned trying to get across the river. He has not been seen since he left Burning Springs.

HIGH WATER AT WICHITA.

WICHITA, Kan., June 1.—Rain poured down in torrents from 3 o'clock this morning until 6 this evening, and word from the north is to the effect that the branches of the Little River are beyond their banks, which is thought to mean that in a few hours a part of the city will be under water. All day a large force of hands has been at work to protect the waterworks bridge, which, if it should go down, would cut the city off from water supply and fire protection.

AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 1.—The water is running through the principal streets here like a mill race. The Rathban House and all the principal stores are flooded.

Great Damage at York.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

YORK, Pa., June 1.—The creek which runs near this city has become a raging torrent, overspreading its banks and flooding houses to the depth of fourteen feet, causing many people to flee for their lives. The Presbyterian Church and Central Market-house were opened as places of refuge. The Pennsylvania, Market and Beaver streets bridges were all badly damaged. Communication between the eastern and western sections of the city was at one time entirely interrupted. The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge was in great danger, and was weighted down with loaded coal-cars. Houses, barns, sheds and fences were either partly or entirely destroyed. The aggregate loss in the city will reach $250,000. Only one life was lost. James McIlvane, aged 45 years, was this morning engaged in catching driftwood and fell into the seething torrent. His body was recovered this afternoon at Spring Grove. The paper mill dam had 100 feet of it washed away and the town was flooded. Reports from all through the county show bridges, mills, houses, barns, and in fact everything washed away. The damage alone to washed-out crops at present cannot be estimated.

Trains Abandoned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—But one train left this city to-day. All the depots are filled with anxious travelers bound in all directions, but the outlook is so threatening that the railroad authorities are afraid to start trains. A dispatch from Olean received here this afternoon says the supply pipe of the water works in that place broke and the city is without drinking water, and citizens are alarmed over their helpless condition in case fire should break out. All the streams in Erie County are swollen beyond their banks and great damage has been done in the Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. At Hornellsville, on the Erie road, people are moving about in boats, though the water there is subsiding.

A Passenger Train Engulfed.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The day express which left Pittsburg at 8 o'clock Friday morning was lying at Johnstown last evening at the time the awful rush of water came down the mountains. We have been informed by one who was there that the coach [illegible] from the rest of the train and was carried down the stream. All on board, it is feared, have perished. Of the passengers who were left on the track, fifteen or more, who endeavored to flee to the mountains were caught, it is thought, by the flood-tide and carried to destruction. Samuel Bell of Latrobe is conductor on the train, and he describes the scene as the most appalling and heart-rending he ever witnessed.

The Ohio Rising.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., June 1.—The Ohio at 6 o'clock to-night was rising at the rate of nine inches an hour, with thirty-six feet in the channel. The river has been black with sawlogs all the morning, and it is estimated by river men that fully 50,000 passed here. They were from Elk and Coal Rivers. The Virgie Ratliffe, just in, reported fifteen feet of water in the Sandy at Pikeville and the river rising. It is thought they have about twenty feet there. It is reported that there is fifteen feet in Tug River, and rising. There will be a big timber run out of each fork of the Sandy.

The Kanawha Booming.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 1.—The Little Kanawha is on a wild rise, sweeping everything before it. Five men have been drowned, two here and three in a barn washed away at West Fork.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

Ten Thousand Wild Ducks Stricken Dead by Lightning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHBURN, Dak., June 1.—A strange sight was witnessed here yesterday during a very severe thunder storm. When the storm was at its height an enormously large flock of ducks was seen coming from the north. It was undoubtedly the largest flock ever seen in this section of the State. The sky was black with birds and the number was variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000. They were terror stricken and flew along wildly, making a great noise. Instead of flying high, they scurried along close to the ground, and the flapping of their wings provoked a tumult that could be plainly heard above the roar of the thunder. Suddenly there came a vivid flash of lightning followed by a terrific peal of thunder. At the first flash hundreds of the birds fell crying to the ground. The storm began to grow in frightful intensity, and the ducks became more terrorized each moment. There came another flash more vivid than its predecessor, and thousands of the fowls fell heavily to the earth. Two more flashes in quick succession, and the slaughter was even greater. Swarms of the birds descended rapidly and layed in heaps on the ground. Their death was apparently instantaneous, for there was not even the flapping of a wing as they fell. The birds that escaped flew on still keeping up their hoarse cries. After the storm was over great heaps of the ducks were found on the ground. Probably 10,000 of them were killed by the lightning.

Jerome Park Races.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The third day of the racing at Jerome Park proved very disagreeable, owing to rain.

First race, dash of a mile and half a furlong, for a purse of $700, entrance $20 each to go to the second. Firenzi walked over, Falcon and Summary declining.

Second race, minimum stakes, for 2-year-olds, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,250 added, of which second got $250 and third $100 out of the stakes, Civil Service won, Maximus second and Bavarian third. Time, :50¼.

Thire race, big handicap of the meeting, with $3,000 added—Aurelia won; Eurus, second, Ballston, third. Time, 1:59¾.

Fourth race, purse of $600 for 3-year-olds and upwards at six furlongs, with penalties non-winning and maiden allowances—Banner Bearer won; Blue Rock, second; Bess Larchmont, third. Time, 1:18¼.

Fifth race, purse $700 for 3-year-olds, 1,400 yards—Madstone won. Sam Wood second, Bob Furey third.

Sixth race; purse of $600, with selling allowances, at one mile and a sixteenth—First Attempt won, Gendarme second, Wynwood third. Time, 1:57¼.

Annoying Pilferings.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 1.—The Post-office department is engaged investigating the losers of valuable letters in transmission between this city and Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York, which have been of such frequent occurrence during the past year. New cases are coming to light daily. Merchants who have occasion to send valuable letters have been compelled to resort to all sorts of pretexts to get their letters through. Those containing checks and money orders are the ones most frequently tampered with. One firm is reported to have lost recently over 100 letters.

Railroad Officials Indicted.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Federal Grand-jury found an indictment to-day against Alexander McKay, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Road; Arthur W. Street, Assistant General Freight Agent; W. P. Griswold, Contracting Freight Agent; E. L. Somers, Agent of the Blue Line, and C. C. Nichols, for violation of law in granting special rates on grain shipments to Counselman & Co. of this city, about six months ago.

Disastrous Fire at Winnipeg.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 1.—A disastrous fire visited the town of Boissevaine early this morning, destroying the Queen's and Commercial hotels, Maxwell's implement warehouse and many other buildings, including Oglevie's elevators, containing 17,000 bushels of wheat. The total loss is over $50,000.

Murder Will Out.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 1.—The discovery in Colorado of the alleged murderer of Adalene A. Baur, a pretty girl whose throat was cut in this county thirty years ago, after she had been brutally assaulted, created a great sensation here this week. The County Commissioners decided finally to-day not to pay the $300 for expenses claimed by the Denver detectives.

Thrice Robbed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 1.—The store of W. A. Sullivan, clothier at Rogers' Ford, was robbed early this morning of a large quantity of clothing. This is the third time this place has been gutted by thieves.

Growing Corn Ruined.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GREENFIELD, Ill., June 1.—This place was well filled with farmers to-day. They report their corn almost completely ruined by the heavy rain and cold weather.

Marine.

HAMBURG, June 1.—Arrived—Steamship Augusta Victoria, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.—Arrived: Etruria, New York for Liverpool.

A New Substitute for Glass.

The new translucent substance intended as a substitute for glass has been satisfactorily adopted in some of the public buildings of London, and various advantages are claimed for it, among these being such a degree of pliancy that it may be bent backward and forward like leather and be subjected to very considerable tensible strain with impunity; it is also almost as transparent as glass and of a pleasant amber color, varying in shade from very light golden to pale brown. The basis of the material is a web of fine iron wire, with warp and weft threads about one-twelfth inch apart, this being inclosed, like a fly in amber, in a sheet of translucent varnish, of which the base is linseed oil. There is no resin or gum in the varnish, and, once, having become dry, it is capable of standing heat and damp without undergoing any change, neither hardening nor becoming sticky. Briefly, the manufacture is accomplished by dipping the sheets edgewise into deep tanks of varnish, and then allowing the coating which they thus receive to dry in a warm [illegible]. It requires somewhat more th[illegible] these dips to bring the sheets [illegible] degree of thickness [illegible] accom[illegible]

SUNDAY A CENTURY AGO.

A VAST DIFFERENCE IN AMERICA THEN AND AT PRESENT.

How Our Pious Forefathers Worshipped God—Passing by the Whipping Post to Sit in Painful High-Backed Pews—Prayers That Lasted Half an Hour With the Congregation Standing Up.

"From Colonial Times on Buzzard's Bay."

Let us turn away from the whipping post and enter into the new meeting house on a Sunday morning of June in the year 1771.

Along the highways, the green lanes and field paths, and from the boat landings, come the worshippers in family groups, followed by their dogs. Some are on foot, some are on horseback, the wife riding on the pillion behind her husband, their youngest child on the saddle in front of him; all are of one blood and of one faith. Young men are carrying their best homespun coats on their arms, and young women are carrying their best shoes in their hands, intending to put them on before they enter the meeting-house. His Majesty's Justice of the peace comes in a dusty shay, drawn by a stiff-limbed mare, that refuses to quicken her gait not withstanding her master's repeated objurgations, accompanied by a jerk of the reins, to "Git along, yer old dumb toad!" The people exchange greetings with each other as they arrive at the doors, and when the Squire alights they salute him respectfully, for no man except the minister is considered to be his peer.

We enter by the great door, whose face is covered with all kinds of announcements to the public. Opposite to us as we enter stands the pulpit, lofty and formidable in appearance. There is a large window behind it, a dome-shaped sounding-board above it, and a steep staircase leading up to its entrance. When the minister has ascended the stairs and shut the pulpit door behind him, he is entirely lost to sight. At the foot of the pulpit and facing the congregation are the seats of the deacons. Before them stands the communion table, which is not served on sacrament day with unfermented wine, as we know from an order of the church at Milton, in May, 1734, "that the deacons be desired to provide good Canary wine for the Communion Table."

Next to the pulpit is the pew of the minister's wife. Out of it a narrow door opens into a closet under the pulpit, in which the town's broom, the demijohn of Canary wine and the pewter baptizing-basin and communion flagons and cups are kept. From this pew a line of square pews runs along the walls of the house around to the other side of the pulpit. They are of clearest oak, whose beauty is not covered by paints. They are made with the best skill of the village carpenters. They are topped by balustrades, and are so high that when the congregation is seated a few heads only appear in sight above them. Seats are hung by hinges on three sides of each pew, and are lifted when the worshippers stand up for long prayers, permitting them to lean against the partitions, where they get some assistance in standing. The pews are the upper seats of the synagogue. The lower seats are two ranges of benches in the center of the house, fronting the pulpit and separated by the great alley. In the fore seats of these ranges elderly people and those who are hard of hearing are seated; the hind seats are occupied by younger persons. Of the same rank are certain seats in the galleries, reached by stairs in the corners of the house.

Rowland Thacher is the minister. He came fresh from Harvard College to this secluded town more than thirty years ago, and here he has stayed, occupied in preaching, farming, marrying, burying and representing all the scholastic learning of the community. It is said that he is not "as young as he used to be;" but he is still able to sympathize in the fortunes and misfortunes of his flock. He has been poorly paid for his labors; his salary has always been small and always in arrears, and even now the town is owing him that of last year. Nevertheless, with a cheerful countenance he appears at the parapet of the pulpit, and stretching out his hands as signal for the congregation to stand up he begins the services with a prayer 30 minutes long.

When it is ended the seats in the pews are let fall, making a noise like an irregular discharge of muskets; there is a shuffling of feet on the sanded floor, an uneasy settling of the congregation in the seats, and at last everybody is still. During the stillness Mr. Thacher appears again and announces a psalm to be sung. There are not many psalm books in the house, there is no choir, and but little knowledge of music. But there is Deacon William Blackmer of Blackmer's pond, who has a strong voice, and for that reason has been appointed to read and tune the psalms in meeting. He stands on the pulpit stairs with a pine pitch-pipe in hand. He blows the key note, recites two lines of the psalm, adjusts his voice, which is somewhat raspy by reason of too many shoutings to his oxen yesterday, and then he starts away. The congregation joins in the arduous pursuit. It lags behind, its tones are dreadfully discordant. Some dogs sitting in the alleys utter cries of distress, and Mr. Thacher's collie, lying at the pulpit door, howls pathetically at the music. But Deacon Blackner, as in duty bound, keeps on his winding way, by turns reciting and starting, until all the psalm is worked off; and the congregation then relapses into quiet.

From this condition it is summond by a signal to stand up while Mr. Thacher becomes "more large in prayer." This prayer is an important part of the service. It has a systematic beginning, middle and end. It takes alternately the form of a petition and a narration and includes within its sweep Noah, Abraham, the ancient Hebrews, the sick and the afflicted of the parish, and His Majesty King George the Third. When its long-drawn end is reached there is another slamming of seats and another shuffling of feet on the sanded floor.

In the hush that follows Thomas Sampson, son of Ichabod, doorkeeper, floor-sweeper, grave-digger, is seen going up the pulpit stairs. His earlier duty was beating the town drum to announce meeting-time. Now and then he has swept the meeting-house floor, and has sifted fresh sand upon it. He also has provided cold water for the ferocious custom of baptizing babies in the meeting-house on the first Sunday after their birth, however inclement the weather or perilous the journey thither; a cruel custom as we now estimate the value of infant life. John Cotton, minister at Hampton, wrote in his diary: "Being Ld's day my wife was delivered of a Son who was baptised by myself on ye Sabbat following viz Dec 28, 1701 & was called Simon."

Now, the principal business of Thomas Sampson is with the tall, brass-bound hour-glass standing on the pulpit's edge. He turns it in view of the preacher, who is to preach an hour, or as long as the sands are running. It is not the tender mercy and love, but the inflexible justice and anger of the Supreme Being that the preacher sets before the congregation. He declares that "the saints in heaven will rejoice in seeing the justice of God glorified in the sufferings of the damned." The doctrine is cut into many divisions, in which the objections of sceptics are stated and successfully controverted. Then comes the application, followed by reproof and exhortation adapted to the supposed needs of all hearers. Perhaps it will be necessary to turn the hour-glass for another run before every hearer can get the teaching fitted to his condition.

The dreadful doctrine of the sermon and the loud voice of the preacher are a contrast to the cheerful and peaceful surroundings of the house, whose doors and windows are open, admitting freely the summer air and the beneficent sunshine. The rustling of leaves on neighboring oaks, the songs of the birds, the stamping of horses hitched to the trees, the drowsy hum of insects, are interludes to the long argument. Now a great bumble bee sails into the house as if it were a traveller turned aside to inquire about the noise in the pulpit. Every eye turns to this new-comer as to one that brings relief. It circles around the preacher's head, it buzzes against the pulpit window, skims back and forth over the congregation and encourages the restless boys and girls to believe that it is about to alight on the bald head of Barnabas Bates, the warden.

In spite of the energetic tones of the preacher a drowsiness comes over some of the farmers, who try to resist it by standing up, or by taking off their heavy homespun coats, or by going out to quiet their horses. A babe lying on its mother's lap as she sits in the doorway of the porch utters a cry, and suddenly every head [illegible] toward the babe. [illegible] preacher [illegible] unfold his [illegible] "firstly," he has now passed "twelfthly," and he begs his hearers to follow him "once more" as he opens another gradient.

When at last "finally" is ended, with "aymen!"—there is a noisy rush of boys to the doors, by which they escape into the open air, unless constables have been placed there to keep, as the Salem records have it, "ye doores fast and suffer none to goe out before ye whole exercise bee ended."

WILLIAM ROOT BLISS.

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Quotations Stopped in Chicago.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Chicago Board of Trade, as usual on the first day of the month, did not open till 10:30, but the speculators who trade in stocks received New York quotations at 9 o'clock. By concerted action the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange, acting on decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court and on a decision of Judge Andrews of New York, have confined their quotations exclusively to members of the respective exchanges. The Chicago Board of Trade gave notice several weeke ago of its intention to cut off the quotations this morning, but the action of the New York Exchange was a surprise to all. The Governing Board of the latter organization announced its intention at the close of business to-day. This was too late to allow the bucket-shops to get out injunctions against them, and the result was that here, as well as in New York the bucket-shop men had a lively time getting figures. Chicago members of the New York Exchange, who have private wires, and who made special arrangements last night with New York people for their quotations, were getting a few of them; the private wire houses, however, would have been as badly off as the outsiders if they had not made these arrangements. To further complicate matters all of the old Baltimore & Ohio (now Western Union) and postal wires between here and New York were down, owing to the heavy storms at Johnstown and other Western Pennsylvania points. In addition there was a heavy storm raging between Buffalo and Albany, and the few Western Union wires that were in operation were working very heavily. The confusion was increased by throwing onto the three remaining wires the business which would ordinarily go over the Postal and Baltimore & Ohio wire.s Fortunately it was a Saturday and the New York Stock Exchange held a session of only two hours. The local bucket shops had swarms of runners out trying to get quotations from the private-wire houses. At some of them they were refused admission; at others no discrimination was made between bucket shop representatives and others. The "tickers" whose contracts with the New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board have terminated were sending out quotations from St. Louis, Toledo, and oil centers and other minor markets. The commission men already complain of a new difficulty. A few customers who cannot now secure continuous quotations say that they will not trade unless they can be furnished by them. They say that the new arrangment forces them to put altogether too much trust in the honor of their commission man. The Chicago Board of Trade has cut off over five hundred regular customers.

Cincinnati Bucket Shops.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINNCINNATI, O., June 1.—In the matter of Chicago quotations, the Chamber of Commerce ticker is silent but the bucket shop tickers are going as usual. The quotations come from Murphy, it is said, of Chicago, who obtained an injunction against the Chicago Board of Trade forbidding it from withholding reports.

Evansville, 11; Springfield, 7.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—The first of the three games between the Evansvilles and Springfields to be played here was witnessed this afternoon by about thirteen hundred people. The main feature of the game was the heavy batting on both sides. The hoosiers played a fine game and proved too strong for the Senators.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Evansville	0	0	5	0	3	1	0	2	*	—11
Springfield	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	— 7

To Be Warmly Contested.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 1.—G. A. English, author of a number of legal text-books, announced himself to-day as a candidate for Presiding Judge of this district. The addition of Mr. Edlich's name to the list makes four contestants for Judge against the present incumbent, Hon. J. Hageman. The contest promises to be the most exciting one in many years.

Not a Competent Juror.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—In one of the trials of a saloonkeeper in the Police court today for violation of the Owens Sunday law, it was discovered that the court in making up its list for a struck jury had included the name of Joseph L. Hall, safe manufacturer, who died last April. This threw the case out of court for the present.

Will Reorganize for Reasons.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—Two hundred members of the Cincinnati Furniture Exchange met to-day and resolved to reorganize under another name in order to rid themselves of an obnoxious membership of credit bureaus and commercial and reporting agencies.

Pleaded Guilty.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 1.—Robert D. Laurist, proprie[illegible] Hotel, confessed to sell[illegible] in April. The [illegible]

STALE BREAD.

How to Best Utilize the Waste Scraps and Crumbs.

From the American Analyst.

With a little care on the part of the cook or housekeeper, every scrap of stale bread can be made available. All the crusts and small pieces should be placed in a pan and dried slowly in a warm oven. When they are perfectly dry put them in a small bag made of ticking or canvas and pound them fine with a wooden mallet. Sift them and put them in glass jars. They will keep for months and can be used for breading meat, fish, croquettes, etc. Another way of using these dry scraps is to roll them until they break in rather coarse crumbs. They are then nice to eat with a bowl of milk, for instance, or tea. Cut all the crust from a loaf of bread and then tear the loaf in long, thin pieces. Spread these in a large pan, only one layer deep, and place in a hot oven. When they are crisp and brown, which will be in six or seven minutes if the oven be very hot, send them to the table with thin slices of cheese. This dish is nice just before dessert. Frequently it is served with the coffee. Take a number of slices of dry bread. Dip them quickly one by one in a bowl of cold water. Place them in a large dripping-pan, having only one layer at a time. Then set the pan in a hot oven. In ten minutes the bread will be brown and crisp. Place on a warm plate and cover with a warm napkin. Serve at once with a little broiled smoked salmon or any other smoked fish. This dish is a good one for lunch or supper. Put a loaf of stale bread in a pan and after covering it with another pan set it in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes. At the end of that time take it from the pan and set it on end to cool. This bread will cut like a fresh loaf. Cut all the crusts from a loaf of stale bread and put the loaf in a steamer. Set it over a kettle of boiling water for twenty minutes, and serve at once with a sauce which has been made in the meantime by the following recipe: Put three cupfuls of boiling water in a stewpan, and place the pan on the stove. Mix three tablespoonfuls of flour with a half a cupful of cold water, and stir the mixture into the boiling water. Continue stirring for two minutes. Now add half a nutmeg (grated) the yellow rind of a lemon (grated), and also two cupfuls of sugar. Boil for twelve minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter, and the juice of the lemon. Cut the steamed bread in slices with a sharp knife, and pour a generous supply of sauce on each side as it is served. This is a nice sweet dish for children.

HIS FIRST VOTE.

But He Dun Waited to Fool With a Dancing B'ar.

From the Detroit Free Press.

It was a State election in Alabama, and among the crowd filling the little town where I happened to be stopping were some queer characters. Among the queerest were an old man and his son—the father about 60 years old, the son about to cast his first vote. The boy had primed up pretty well, and by 10 o'clock in the forenoon he was saying:

"Father, git ten men to hold me, fur if I turn loose this town won't be nowhar!"

"Be calm, Jonas, be calm," advised the old man as he patted him on the shoulder.

"Whoop! yi! yi! Whar's the critter as says he will challenge my fust vote?"

"Thar's no critter sayin' anything of the sort, Jonas. Jist be quiet. Don't be raisin' your voice too much."

Jonas circulated around for awhile, took another drink and then came back to the tavern steps and said:

"Father, I've got to turn loose."

"Shoo! Jonas!"

"But I hev. I'm a-goin' to cut loose and go fur the hull crowd, fur I can't hold myself no longer."

At that moment a Turk or Bohemian or foreigner of some sort came up with a hand-organ and a dancing bear, and I saw a new idea strike Jonas like a land-slide. The father saw it, too, and he protested:

"Now, Jonas, doan' make no critter of yo'self. You jist let that b'ar alone."

"Pop, I'm gwine ter clinch him. He's altogether too funny fur this yere locality."

"You'll git busted, Jonas. Bar's is onery varmints."

"Got to do it, pap. I'm bubblin' up like bilin' soap-suds, and sumpthin' has got ter be done or the biler will give way. Stand back! Whoopee!"

Every citizen of the town heard his yell. The bear was about five rods away, going through a waltz, and he stopped his movements to see what was going to happen. Jonas made a bee-line for him, and as he came within six feet he rose in the air and came down astride of bruin and grabbed him by the ears and yelled:

"America agin the hull airth! Whoop!"

It was in the middle of the street and the street was dusty. Therefore I can't swear as to what took place during the next two minutes. When the foreigner pulled his bear off there was a bundle of something lying in the dust. It looked like old clothes, but it turned out to be Jonas. He wasn't saying a word. He didn't know it when the father and two others lifted him over against the fence and got water from the town well to pour over him. It was a full quarter of an hour before he opened his eyes and faintly asked:

"Father, did I clean out the hull crowd?"

"No, Jonas. You tackled that b'ar agin my advice."

"And kerwolloped him."

"Skeercely. You've dun got the wust maulin' ever heard of."

"Licked?"

"I should observe. You's bit, clawed, knocked, rolled, paralyzed and broke, and you won't be fitten to work fur a month. Jonas, you's a critter, a poor fule of a critter, and if this doan' take the swellin' outer your head I'm gwine to hire a nigger and a maul to knock it off. Say, Baker, kin you load this critter int[illegible] yer cart and tote him out home."

LOREN[illegible] who caused the arrest of Willie [illegible] on a charge of seduct[illegible]

THE "ARIZONA KICKER."

Some Valuable Suggestions and Reflections.

From the Detroit Free Press.

We extract the following from the last issue of the *Arizona Kicker:*

A REMEDY.—We would suggest to the Postmaster-General that he drop a line to the Postmaster of this town reading: "Maj. Bill Perkins—Sir: Either attend to biz or git, and I'd little rather you'd git. So would the people of our town. Yours truly, and don't be over a week making up your mind what course to take."

TOO PREVIOUS.—Ever since Harrison's election Col. Hank Taylor of this town has been sweating the color out of his blue suspenders in running after office. The office he wanted was boss of the Custom House, and he has been figuring that if he got it he would raise asparagus in his front yard, horse-radish in the back, and put on all the style they do in Chicago. It was only yesterday that he suddenly became aware of the fact that we have no custom house here for him to boss. What he had always supposed was a government institution of the kind turned out to be Desnoyer's storage house for bones.

Col. Hank has our sympathy in this his hour of deepest trial, but that's the best we can do. We are in no situation to either lend him a shirt or trust him for groceries.

IT MAKES US SAD.—Mrs. Judge Shiver passed the *Kicker* office at 11 o'clock Tuesday night in a state of happy inebriation, being on her way home from a high lager beer given by Mrs. Prof. Westonhouse at her elegant mansion on Bronco place. Mrs. Judge was dragging her new bonnet along the ground by the starboard tie and softly singing about pansy blossoms. We were sitting on the front steps in the gentle moonlight, thinking of the past and gone, and the event saddened us more than we can express. We had a mother once. She was not beautiful, and splitting wood while our dear father talked politics at the grocery made her lop-shouldered, but she was good and temperate. Suppose she had been in the habit of getting slewed? Where would we have been to-day? Instead of being at the head of a great weekly paper like the *Kicker*, which also runs a harness shop, grocery, feed store and bazaar in connection, all under one economical management and the same roof, we should doubtless have inhabited a convict's garb in some State prison. Veni, vidi curanter, which, if we remember correctly, means: "The motner makes the man what he is."

A SUGGESTION.—We have nothing in particular against the Government, neither do we wish Indian Agent Babcock any harm. It seems to be our duty, however, to call the agent's attention to the fact that he is making an ass of himself and that he can resign any time within the next three weeks. If we were running this Government we'd run him head first into the soil about the first thing we took hold of after breakfast Monday morning.

THANKS.—Judge Burrows entered the *Kicker* office the other day in his usual quiet and dignified manner and laid three cucumbers on our table and withdrew. They are of his own raising, and of superior breed and finish. We thank the Judge from the bottom of our heart. Such things prove to the editor that he is not forgotten. We shall publish a two-column sketch of the Judge next week.

UNKNOWN FRIENDS.—Some time during Monday night some kind-hearted but unknown friend left a piece of rope about fifteen feet long, beautifully noosed, on our steps as a present for our faithful work in this community. We took it in and shall treasure it highly.

The editors of the *World, Herald, Times* and other New York sheets toil from sun to sun and are hardly known by name. Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive dead-head tickets and beautiful little mementoes to prove that the busy world is not too busy to remember us. Cum solis. Which means, 'tis well.

A HORSE'S BROKEN HEART.

Deserted Because He Was Too Old a Circus Horse Passes Away.

From the Western Sportsman.

The emotional life of the horse is remarkable. There are instances on record where the death of the horse has been traced directly to grief. One instance is called to mind which occurred more than twenty years ago. A circus had been performing in the little town of Unionville, Pa., when one of the trained horses sprained one of his legs so that he could not travel. He was taken to the hotel and put in a box stall. The leg was bandaged and he was made as comfortable as possible. He ate his food and was apparently contented until about midnight, when the circus began moving out of town. Then he became restless and tramped and whined. As the caravan moved past the hotel he seemed to realize that he was being deserted, and his anxiety and distress became pitiful. He would stand with his ears pricked in an attitude of intense listening, and then as his ears caught the sounds of the retiring wagons he would rush as best he could with his injured leg from one side of the stall to the other, pushing at the door with his nose and making every effort to escape. The stableman, who was a stranger to him, tried to soothe him but to no purpose. He would not be comforted. Long after all the sounds of the circus had ceased his agitation continued. The sweat poured from him in streams and he quivered in every part of his body. Finally the stableman went to the house, woke up the proprietor and told him he believed the horse would die if some of the circus horses were not brought back to keep him company. At about daylight the proprietor mounted a horse and rode after the circus. He overtook it ten or twelve miles away, and the groom who had charge of the injured horse returned with him. When they reached the stable the horse was dead. The stableman said that he remained for nearly an hour perfectly still, and with every [illegible] strained to the utmost tension, and then, without making a sign, fell and died with scarcely a struggle.

Her Tongue Filed Loose.

From the Denver Sun.

"Help! Help! Take it off!"

The above cry startled Principal Huber of the Evangelical Lutheran School about 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

He rushed from the school-house and was surprised to see one of his pupils, pretty 11-year-old Pauline Arndt, come toward him with a flat tin coffee-can protruding from her mouth. Pauline carries her dinner in a basket. Her coffee she carries in a flat tin can, the cover of which is screwed on. After eating dinner and drinking her coffee Tuesday noon she playfully stuck her tongue into the small hole on top, and when she attempted to withdraw that useful member she found she could not do so. She ran screaming to the school-house and Mr. Huber tried to relieve her but found he could not do so. The imprisoned tongue had rapidly swollen, making it impossible to draw it back again. Picking her up in his arms the teacher took her to his home, 79 Mitchell avenue. Dr. J. Siefert was summoned and put the suffering little one to sleep by means of chloroform. Piece by piece the can was cut away, but when the small band around the tongue was reached the physician was balked. Only for a moment, however. A file was procured and the band carefully filed away. When this was done the child was brought back to consciousness and taken home. Pauline was all right again in a few hours, and her tongue once more resumed its normal state.

CHANCES OF LIFE.

How They Vary as People Grow Older in Years.

These life insurance tables that show the expectation, the average, the probability of life are very curious and interesting, writes Bill Arp in the Atlanta *Constitution*. In a million births the males outnumber the females 22,000, but the girls don't die so fast, and by the time they reach 50 years the females begin to outnumber the men and outlive them. Nine thousand more women live to see 70 years than men, taking a million as the basis. Two thousand more women than men live to see 90. At 100 years there are 79 men to 144 women. The males start out most numerous, and this is right, for it gives every girl a fair chance for a lover and a husband—and it certainly was intended by a kind Providence that she should have one. She is entitled to one, and if I had my way I would make every old bachelor marry or support one. If he wouldn't marry according to nature, I would make him work for one. In youth and middle age the males outnumber the females, because it takes a good number to defend the country and do the fighting. But the old women outlive the old men, because they are needed to nurse us and raise the grandchildren. They have no bad habits that shorten life. They do not drink, nor chew tobacco, nor smoke, nor expose themselves nor eat in a hurry. They take life calm and serene. One hundred and twenty-five thousand children are born every day. What a squalling and rejoicing if one could hear it all at once. Just think of it—45,000,000 of brand-new human beings in a year. But they don't stay long, not many of them. One-fourth of them die before they are six years old. While 125,000 are born in a day there are 100,000 funerals going on at the same time. What weeping and wailing, what grief and sorrow if we could hear and see it all. Verily the increase of the human family is mixed with great tribulations. Births and deaths, births and deaths, with the births only a little ahead, and sometimes, when war and pestilence and famine come, the death rate is ahead.

THEY HAD NEVER MET.

Amusing First Meeting of Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Hayes.

From the Chicago Times.

At the time of the centennial ceremonies in New York, Mrs. Hayes and some friends occupied one box and Mrs. Cleveland and friends another not very distant. Col. Corbin, a mutual friend, after chatting a few minutes with Mrs. Hayes, went into the box occupied by the Cleveland party. Mrs. Cleveland asked who the lady in the other box was, and on being informed, delared that she had long desired to meet her predecessor in the White House—in fact, she said, there was no lady in the country she more desired to meet than Mrs. Hayes.

Col. Corbin suggested that as Mrs. Cleveland was the younger lady, and as Mrs. Hayes was only a few steps away, there would be no impropriety in Mrs. Cleveland calling on Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Cleveland coincided with the views of the Colonel, and taking his arm was soon in Mrs. Hayes' box. She was introduced in the midst of considerable confusion, but met with a very cordial reception. After a pleasant chat with Mrs. Hayes Mrs. Cleveland was escorted to her own box, and Col. Corbin returned to the Hayes box.

Mrs. Hayes expressed her gratification at meeting so charming a lady, but asked 'Who is she? I did not hear the name, but I think I have never met any one who impressed me more pleasantly.' The Colonel was so taken by surprise that he stood at attention for nearly ten seconds. Then he explained that the lady was Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Hayes was then as much surprised as the Colonel had been, and after expressing her chagrin she proceeded to say that if there was one woman in the country that she wanted to meet more than any other, that woman was Mrs. Cleveland.

The Colonel saw that advance was better than retreat, and he submitted his report to the effect that while the case was not covered by the articles of war or the army regulations he felt that he would not exceed the limitations of soldierly duty if he volunteered to escort Mrs. Hayes to Mrs. Cleveland's [illegible] Mrs. Hayes approved the report, an[illegible] reaching Mrs. Cleveland's box made [illegible] tion [illegible] such a way as to completely [illegible] her successor in the [illegible]

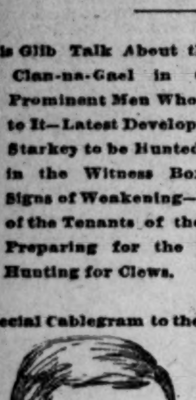
CRONIN NOT A TRAITOR

Le Caron Declares That the Murdered Man Was Not a British Spy.

The Informer's Opinion as to the Cause of the Doctor's Assassination.

His Glib Talk About the Influence of the Clan-na-Gael in Chicago—Names of Prominent Men Who Are Said to Belong to It—Latest Developments in the Case—Starkey to be Hunted Down and Placed in the Witness Box—Woodruff Shows Signs of Weakening—No Trace Yet Found of the Tenants of the Carlson Cottage—Preparing for the Inquest—Detectives Hunting for Clews.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.


Dr. Cronin.

LONDON, June 1.—Major Le Caron, Secret Agent of the British Government in the Irish Societies in America, lives in a cosy suburban home under another name. A Scotland Yard man lives with him and when they go out they are armed for any emergency. Le Caron is full of nerve, and would dispense with the services of a body guard altogether, but the Government professes to believe that his life is in danger and prefers to give him protection. Le Caron says he knows some of the men who caused Cronin's death have sworn to kill him, but he is not afraid.

Le Caron swe ars very positively that Cronin was not a spy and it was on this important point that the POST-DISPATCH correspondent had a talk with him in his home last night.

LE CARON'S STATEMENT.

"One point that Americans really want to know is," said the correspondent, "whether Cronin was or was not one of your men."

"Most decidedly not," answered Le Caron.

"It is alleged in America that he was murdered because he was a British spy. Do you mean to say he was not in the employ of the British Government?"

"I can swear that he was not," said Le Caron positively.

"But did you not say before the Parnell Commission that there were four more spies in America."

"I never made such a statement either before the Commission or anywhere else."

"It is charged that you confided certain names of persons in America to the lawyers and judges of the special Parnell commission."

"I have never implicated any individual or spy to any person or persons, and statements of my having confided to Justice Hannen, or Webster and Russell, by their direction or voluntarily, the name of Cronin as a spy of the British Government are absolutely false."

WHY CRONIN WAS MURDERED.

"What is your opinion of the object of the Clan-na-Gael in making these statements?"

"The simple fact of the case is," said Le Caron, "that Cronin was not killed for being a spy. That allegation is now made by his enemies to blacken his character and justify his murder. I repeat that he was not a spy. He was threatened before I left Chicago by the Sullivan faction for quite different reasons and it was for those reasons that he was murdered. Those reasons were," continued Le Caron, "that the Sullivan faction hated him, hat he was troublesome; that he possessed knowledge of an awkward nature which he was determined to expose, and that he was dangerous to the faction mentioned."

INFLUENCE OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

"Did you know Coughlin, the detective?"

"Yes; Coughlin is a member of the Clan-na-Gael and an enemy of Cronin and his faction. He received his position through the influence of the Sullivan party, together with many others now on the Chicago police force, from the simple fact that during the preceding municipal administrations two Chiefs of Police were prominent members of the Clan-na-Gael, viz: Superintendents McGarrigle and Austin Doyle. The Clan-na-Gael have been enabled to place their brethren upon the police force in a manner well known to Chicago politicians."

"What is the situation of the Chicago police force now with regard to the Clan-na-Gael?"

"The majority of the Irish portion of the Chicago police, if not personally connected with, are undoubtedly in sympathy with the Clan-na-Gael."

"Would they be likely to smother an investigation, as has been alleged?"

"As a body, no; as individuals, yes. That is, the Irish portion."

LE CARON'S PRIVATE INFORMATION.

"Have you heard privately, since you left Chicago, of the alleged action of the Clan-na-Gael in connection with Cronin's suspected treachery?"

"Certainly not; but I have heard privately, very recently, that individuals of the organization had charged him with being a friend and confidant of mine. But that was only to create a prejudice against him. I knew him very well, as he lived near me, but I always [v]oted against him."

"What reason would there be for suspecting [him] of being a spy?"

"None whatever. Had he been a spy he would not have been so belligerent nor have established a minority faction which kept him outside the most secret councils of the leaders."

PROMINENT MEN IN THE SOCIETY.

"Is the Clan-na-Gael very influential in Chicago?"

"Yes, and much more so than the native Americans believe. The organization which is undoubtedly responsible for the murder of Cronin has had for years upon its roll of membership some of the most prominent men in Chicago, including such well-known citizens as John M. Smith, one of the largest merchants in that city; Judge Prendergast of the County Court, Judge Moran of the Superior Court, William J. Hynes, a leading lawyer; Daniel Corkery, a large coal merchant; Dennis O'Conner, a well-known capitalist; Dr. Guerin, a leading physician; Wm. McCoy, a hotel proprietor; and Frank Agnew, the great contractor. It can be readily understood that the obstruction to any measure detrimental to the Clan-na-Gael or the support of anything favorable to that body can be easily manipulated by such influential men as these."

None of the prominent Irish members here knew Cronin. Parnell never even heard his name, and declines to express any opinion about the circumstances of the murder.

The Columbia Club.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—Mr. J. F. Beggs, an attorney, is the reputed Senior Guardian of the "Columbia Club," as Camp 96 of the Clan-na-Gael is called. This is the gentleman for whom the authorities are looking so earnestly in the hope that he may be able to give them a history of the "removal" of Dr. Cronin. It was by this "Columbia Club" or Camp 96, so the story goes, that Dr. Cronin was tried for [treas]on and sentenced to death. The [police] seem to have had much more [diffic]ulty in finding Mr. Beggs than [the] circumstances warrant. He is a reputable [lawye]r and has an office at Room 40, No. 107 [Dearb]orn street. Any good judge of [illegible] man [illegible] at once on seeing [illegible] he was an honest, intelligent and humane man and a perfect gentleman.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.

"My belief is," said Mr. Beggs to-day to your correspondent, "that the oath of a Clan-Na-Gael forbids him to disclose the names of the members of the order or anything connected with it. Therefore, when you ask me who are the members of the Columbia Club, and whether I am the Senior Guardian of it, I can't answer the question."

"But Luke Dillon says that the oath of secrecy has been suspended for the purpose of aiding in the detection of Dr. Cronin's murderers."

"If that is so, I do not know it. No such order has ever reached me. But I will tell you this much frankly that I sincerely hope that that action may be taken."

"If the Clan-na-Gael does not acquit itself of all connection with this crime it will be totally wrecked, and the Irish cause in America will perish with it. People will say we have contributed about $5,000,000 to free Ireland, and $82,000 of it has been stolen and a horrid murder committed to cover up the theft, and we will not contribute another cent.

"But if the oath of secrecy should be suspended by the chief executive officers of the order, the order will be instantly acquitted of complicity in the crime. I know positively that if the books of the order should be laid open before the Grand-jury and all its members subpœnaed and examined as witnesses, it would be made so plain that the Clan-na-Gael as an order had nothing to do with the murder, that such a thing would never be thought of again, for I assure you that it is not only improbable but absolutely impossible that the order or any other club in it should have ordered the murder or had anpthing to do with it as an order."

CRONIN A MONOMANIAC.

"How do you account for the fact that Dr. Cronin believed that he was to be murdered?"

"It looks to me like monomania."

"But as he was murdered it doesn't look as if he was mistaken?"

"No, not about being murdered, but he certainly was in error when he charged McGeehan with intending to murder him."

"What, then, do you think was the motive for the murder of Dr. Cronin?"

"I take no stock in the theory that connects the murder with the man accused of the defalcation of Irish funds. I have a very high opinion of him. It is my belief that for years past Alexander Sullivan has belonged to no Irish society and has taken to part in Irish politics. He has even refused to make a speech for a club because he had retired from that work, and meant to give his attention entirely to his business. I do not believe that he is a defaulter, nor that Cronin was killed to cover up the alleged defalcation. I haven't the slightest idea what the motive could have been."

CLAN-NE-GAIL COMPLICITY.

"You must admit that several Clan-Na-Gael men were connected with it."

"I don't think that is clear. Woodruff is not a Clan-Na-Gael. McGeehan seems to have extricated himself from suspicion. The evidence against Coughlin does not seem to me to be very strong. P. O. Sullivan is in a worse fix, but I don't think that enough Clan-na-Gael people have been connected with it, nor that they have been closely enough connected with it to justify the belief that Cronin as tried and executed by the order."

"What do you think of the work of the police?"

"It is all prosecuted on the theory of club action, and as long as they work on that theory they will fail."

Le Caron's Warning to Cronin.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Evidence is fast accumulating to prove conclusively that Dr. Cronin was killed as the result of a conspiracy within the Clan-Na-Gael order. Your correspondent has learned that among Dr. Cronin's private letters now in possession of the authorities are a number with foreign postmarks, some containing threats and others friendly advice. These documents go to show that certain persons came from across the Atlantic to assist in the murder. The police, however, profess to believe that the conspiracy was altogether a local one, carried to its murderous end by local enemies. The police are slow to drop a theory once they have begun to work on it. They still believe that the conspiracy is connected with the quarrel between Alexander Sullivan and Dr. Cronin. This alleged motive for the murder is said to be partly borne out by Dr. Cronin's private papers in the hands of Lawyer Mills.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER,

dated Paris, France, April 22, signed "Beach," and addressed to Dr. Cronin, was seen to-night by your correspondent. It is written on a very small sized sheet of note paper in a legible and bold, though small hand. This letter has a most significant and important bearing on the murder of Dr. Cronin. It was written by none other than the British spy, Le Caron, who was intimate with Dr. Cronin while he resided in Chicago. The letter warns the murdered man of impending doom and urges him to make peace with his enemies as the only means of saving himself from death. Several Irishmen in this city who have been shown the letter declare it is Le Caron's handwriting, having often seen the spy's writing. The signature "Beach" is explained by the fact that Le Carron at one time went under that name for the purposes of disguise. The gentleman who is in possession of the letter and allowed your correspondent to make a copy of it is well known in Chicago. He told the following story concerning it:

HOW THE LETTER WAS SECURED.

"This letter was picked up by a Canadian with whom Dr. Cronin was intimate before he came to Chicago. He was a visitor in the city during the latter part of April and the first of May, but is now in Canada. You remember that Dr. Cronin was a vocalist of some ability, and was often called upon to sing in public and before friends. He was fond of singing patriotic airs and on more than one occasion he has written verses to the tune of some of his favorite old airs. He composed a song called "Our Land" to the air of our national anthems for the Centennial celebration which he sang at the Battery D exercises. A night or two after the 30th of April, Dr. Cronin was in company with a number of friends, having a jolly time. The doctor was asked to sing his centennial song, and with a flurry and gesture common to him he drew the words of the song from his pocket. But he accidentally and unknowingly drew from his pocket at the same time the following letter which fell unheeded to the floor.

LE CARON'S WARNING:

15 RUE DE LIVOQUE, PARIS, April 22, 1889.

DEAR CRONIN: You know by this time as well as I do that a court of your own clan has condemned you.

I regret this. I believe you innocent. But you know the circumstances. Men of desperate resolution are combining against you.

My dear fellow, you have known me long enough to know that I desire no harm to come to you.

Retract and save yourself. This you can do and make your enemies friends; and I think the cause in the end will lose nothing. I know that you are just as true as Sullivan himself to the Nationalist cause; but my connection with you has convinced the "circle" otherwise. I cannot control my posi ion, and although I know you to be innocent I cannot prevent injury to you.

I am powerless. Make peace with them and remember what I told you when I left Chicago.

I am confident no one can stay our fate but yourself. Yours and etc. BEACH.

"There was no envelope on the letter," continued the present possessor of it, "and for some time it remained unnoticed. Finally it was picked up by the person I have referred to under circumstances that enabled him to glance at its contents unnoticed. He was astounded at its import, and at once placed it in his pocket, intending to return it to the doctor when he had an opportunity to do so privately, but he neglected to do so. The next day, in a confidential and convivial mood, he exhibited the letter to a friend, who obtained possession of it and has since left the city leaving the letter in my hands to make what use of it I saw fit under the circumstances."

This was all the information your correspondent could obtain from the possessor of this ominous letter of warning from a man who knew only too well what he was writing about.

Bernard Niebling, who has for years kept a grocery store on South Clark street, told your correspondent to-day that Le Caron traded with him regularly for a long time when in this city, and he was intimate with the spy. Cronin and Le Caron, said Mr. Niebling, were intimate and he saw them frequently in the company of Thomas J. Murphy, the ex-saloon-keeper, with ex-Detective Coughlin and with P. O. Sullivan, the iceman. From such evidence as can be gathered at this stage of the disclosures it would appear that the innocent intimacy between Cronin and Le Caron when the latter was a British spy masquering under false colors in this city was the death warrant of the murdered man.

Woodruff Knows Nothing of the Crime.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—Frank Woodruff, alias Black, the horse-thief, does not know any more about Dr. Cronin's murder than the man in the moon. He had nothing to do with hauling the bloody trunk to the place where it was found. He did not even know any[illegible]thing about the trunk having been found there until he heard about it at Dean's livery stable, where he worked, and all the yarns he has told the police and reporters about his drive with the trunk have been nothing but lies. This will be news to the police. Since Woodruff first told his fairy tale the police officials have been asking themselves this question: "If Woodruff didn't drive that white horse the night of the murder how could he have gone right to the spot where the trunk was found?" The police have tried to learn when Woodruff first heard of the discovery but they have failed. The horse thief and liar told identically the same story to Capt. O'Donnell, Capt. Schaack, Chief Hubbard, Judge Longenecker and a host of newspaper men, never varying in the important details, even under the "sweating" process. On the Sunday the trunk was found Woodruff was then working at Dean's livery-stable on Webster avenue; that part of his story is true and it is the only part. Louis Boerlin, a salesman for J. S. Kirk & Co., boards his horse at Dean's stable, and Sunday morning, May 5, he drove past the spot where the bloody trunk was found a few hours later. On his return to the city he drove past the same place where the trunk had then been found and found a large crowd surrounding the spot. Woodruff was in the barn when Boerlin returned from his drive and he told all the barn hands (Woodruff included) what he had seen. He described the location of the discovery minutely, told about the cotton batting and blood in the trunk. So it was from Boerlin that Woodruff first learned about the trunk and its contents, and not from his own experience. The embellishments to the story about driving to Lincoln Park from the Watrons' barn and conversation between "Doc" King and Fairburn being inventions of the horsethief's brain to give his story a plausable tone. Woodruff posted himself on the exact spot by visiting it himself before he was arrested, and it was an easy matter then to go over the same ground with the police officials and make up a story so as to get himself out of the horse stealing scrape. Woodruff is only a horsethief and a very poor liar.

The Canada End of the Case.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The extradition of William J. Starkey for complicity in the Cronin murder has been determined upon, and the preparations are now fast advancing for his arrest in Canada. It is authoritatively said that a stronger circumstantial case against Starkey is in the hands of the State's Attorney and the private detectives in the employ of Cronin's friends than has yet developed against Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan and Woodruff, the three already indicted for the murder. As threads in this web of circumstance several things are pointed out. Starkey was a member of the Columbia Club or Camp 96 of the Clan-na-Gael and a member also of the "family party" in that camp. He was an enemy, personal and factional, of Dr. Cronin. He was charged with being an instrument in the hands of the men trying to ruin Cronin as related in the pamphlet, "Is It a Conspiracy?" He was absent from Toronto the week of the murder on business, it is charged, connected with the escape of the assassins. He was at the bottom of the bogus interviews concocted by Long in Toronto, intended, it is asserted, to mislead the searchers for Dr. Cronin. More than all this comes the intelligence that fresh information has been dug up by the private detectives of Starkey's complicity in the crime.

The exact nature of the evidence against him in possession of the authorities is being kept a secret, but it is known that more than one person connected with the tragedy now living in Canada, is wanted, and in due time will be broght across the border to stand his trial. The Canada end of the case has been engaging the Pinkertons, and they have been keeping Attorney Mills posted daily as to the progress they are making. It is believed that most of the men implicated in the crime are now in Canada and that some, if not all the principles are there. The greatest secrecy prevails at the State's Attorney's office in regard to the matter, but there is more activity visible in that quarter, inspired no doubt by a desire to capture Starkey before he gets further away. Since his return to Toronto from the United States he has been closely shadowed by Pinkerton detectives for several days.

Preparing for the Inquest.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—State's Attorney Longnecker and his staff, in conjunction with Chief of Police Hubbard, were busily engaged to-day in preparing for the Coroner's jury in the Cronin murder conspiracy. The inquest will be resumed Monday, when the evidence in possession of the authorities will be given to the jury. It was learned by your correspondent that the number of witnesses to be brought before the jury will be larger than expected and that the whole case will be gone into in a most thorough manner. It was reported to-day that a most important Canadian witness would be on hand to explain the ulterior motive of the false dispatches sent from Toronto by the reporter, C. J. Long, and throw new light on the conspiracy to put the authorities off the track as to Cronin's fate. The inquest will occupy the whole of next week, and will be continued from day to day with a view to securing legal warrant for certain important arrests. State's Attorney Longnecker will attend to the inquest personally and assist the Coroner in his work. Lawyers representing the three indicted prisoners, Woodruff, Coughlin and Sullivan, will be present, and attorneys having charge of the interests of certain suspects will be on hand to look after their clients. It is expected that arrests will be made from day to day, as the evidence at the inquest develops the facts in the case. The inquest will be open to the public.

Hunting for the Tenants of the Cottage.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The Twelfth street police imagined for a short time last evening that they had the two men who rented the Carlson cottage at 1872 North Ashland avenue, when they arrested Thomas and M. J. Murphy, one a cigar-maker and the other a sporting man. They were taken to the Chicago avenue station and closely examined, but nothing was brought out connecting them in any way with the crime. Carlson was brought in but failed to identify them as the men that rented the cottage.

The police are hunting high and low for Tom Whalen, a cousin of Sullivan, the iceman, and a brother of the suspended detective. There is a strong suspicion that he is the man who drove the white horse that hauled Dr. Cronin from his house to the cottage where he was butchered. Whelan's description, it is claimed, tallies closely with the description of the mysterious driver, but owing to the blunder of somebody he has never been brought face to face with either Mrs. Conklin, Frank Scanlan or Thomas Jones, the blacksmith. Whelan lives in the same house with Sullivan. It is claimed that he is a Clan-na-Gael man. When rumors about his complicity in the conspiracy got out, Chief Hubbard detailed detectives to bring him in, but though the officers have hunted everywhere for him, he cannot be found.

Detective Coughlin.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Dennis Coughlin and his daughter, the father and sister of ex-Detective Dan Coughlin, arrived in Chicago to-night from their home in Hancock, Mich. The father will be a witness before the Coroner's jury Monday. They were seen by your correspondent to-night on their arrival here but declined to say anything in regard to Coughlin's alleged implication in the crime. The father is an intelligent-looking man with much energy of expression. He is firmly confident of his son's innocence of any connection with the crime.

Barksdale Withdraws.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., June 1.—Maj. Ethel Barksdale, heretofore the most conspicuous candidate for Governor of Mississippi, formally withdrew from the canvass to-day. He felt that with so many candidates in the field the contest would be prolonged and perhaps bitter, and in the interest of peace and harmony in the Democratic ranks he preferred to withdraw. Maj. Barksdale's move has caused great excitement in the State and among the dozen other candidates.

The Excursion Postponed.

At a meeting of the directors of the Liederkranz, which was held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to postpone the excursion to Montesano Springs, which had been announced for to-day, until next Sunday.

Inducted Into Office.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—The newly appointed Federal officers, John I. Herron, United States District Attorney and Col. D. W. M[illegible]lung, Coll[illegible] [illegible]ter [illegible] avenue, [illegible]

STRIKING BRICKLAYERS.

Four Hundred of Them Quietly Demand an Advance.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—All the union bricklayers of this city, about 400 in number, struck at 4 o'clock to-day, the hour of paying off, covered their unfinished walls and carried away their tools. Their demand was or 45 cents an hour, the present rate being 40 cents. In February they notified the contractors that they would demand 45 cents on May 1, and if refused would strike. An arbitration committee tried to settle the matter in April on the basis of 42½ cents, but both the bricklayers and the contractors repudiated it. The strike was postponed from May 1 to June 1 in order to secure the consent of the Bricklayers' International Union, which has been obtained. This assures journeymen $7 and apprentices $5 a week during the strike. The strikers claim that wages are lower here than in any other large city in the country. Most of the contracts made this spring for building contain provisos for extension of time in case of strikes. The building operations suspended by the strike are the most extensive in the history of the city and indirectly throw more than 1,500 men out of work. Several massive blocks are approaching completion and others were only recently begun.

An Anarchist Congress.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Anarchists of this city have determined to summon comrades from every point in the United States to hold an Anarchist congress in this city July 14, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile at Paris. The Congress convenes at Phœnix Park, where a grand demonstration will take place. A proclamation to the workingmen of America is now being prepared and will be submitted to the Anarchist Congress.

Kicked to Death by a Colt.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CORTLAND, Neb., June 1.—A young son of Wm. Young, living near this place, was playing with a colt in the barn this evening, when he became tangled in a halter and frightened the colt, which began kicking and pounded the child's head to a pulp. The colt then ran out into the barn yard dragging the lifeless body with him, where it was discovered by Mr. Young.

A Small Blaze.

At 2:30 p. m. yesterday an alarm of fire was turned in from box 214 for a $5 blaze in the roof of the frame house at 3127 South Broadway, owned by Mary Kochman.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM—On June 1, at 5 a. m., WILLIE H. CUNNINGHAM, infant son of James Cunningham, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral will take place June 2, at 2 p. m., from residence, 300 S. 2d st. Friends are invited to attend.

Elmira (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FOGARTY—June 1, at 3 a. m., JAMES F. FOGARTY, aged 45, beloved husband of Ellen Fogarty, nee Cahill.

Funeral from family residence, 1117 North Third street, Sunday, June 2, at 2 p. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends respectfully invited.

Deceased was a member ot A. O. H. Division 1.

GAY—At his residence, St. Louis Plantation, near Plaquemine, La., May 30, EDWARD J. GAY, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at Centenary M. E. Church, Monday, the 3d inst., at 3:30 p. m.

GRILLO—Suddenly, of paralysis, on June 1, at the residence of J. B. Bertero, 210 South Jefferson avenue, ANTONIO GRILLO, aged 43 years, 11 months and 18 days.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

MCARDLE—In Virginia City, Nev., May 25, MARY MCARDLE, 22 years old.

Funeral Sunday, June 2, from 1415 North Sixth street, at 2 o'clock. pm., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

O'CONNELL—May 30, at 1:30 p. m., Miss MAMIE O'CONNELLL, daughter of Maggie O'Connell and granddaughter of Mrs. Ann Gibbons, aged 17 years 8 months.

Funeral Sunday, June 2, to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church 2:30 p. m., thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

PURDY—On May 31, at 8:50 a. m., ELIZABETH PURDY, aged 21 years and 3 months.

Funeral from family residence, 1314 Blair avenue, Sunday, June 2, at 2:30 p. m., to Memorial Tabernacle, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

UNCAPHER—On June 1, 9 a. m., AMANDA, beloved wife of Wm. Uncapher. aged 29 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, June 2, at 1 p. m., from residence, 2016 Wash street. Friends are invited to attend.

WEHMUELLER.—On Saturday, June 1, at 6:30 p. m., BERNHARDT H. WEHMUELLER, aged 73 years 6 months, at his late residence, No. 2706½ Solomon avenue, or North Twenty-first street.

Due notice of furneral will be given.

CHAS. T. WHITSETT, UNDERTAKER, opposite Exposition.

LINDELL FLOWER STORE,
605 Washington av. (Lindell Hotel).
FLORAL DESIGNS FOR FUNERALS.

A. MOLL,
GROCER.
BARGAIN DAY
JUNE 7.

150 quart bottles Belle of Bourbon Whisky, at 74c a bottle; regular price $1.
500 lbs Best Imperial Tea, at 47c a lb; regular price 60c.
400 1-2 lb bottles Horsford's Baking Powder, at 16c a bottle; regular price 20c.
200 3-lb cans California White Cherries, at 16c a can; regular price 20c.
300 pint bottles of Extra Fine Pure Olive Oil, at 34c a bottle; regular price 45c.
600 12-inch Dusters, at 24c a piece; regular price 29c.

Call in person and leave orders for above bargains.

WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. [illegible]INN,

BLACK SILKS CHINA SILKS

Black Dress Goods. Colored Dress Goods.

WM. F. CROW & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
501, 503, 505 NORTH BROADWAY,
N. W. CORNER ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will Offer as Extra Special Bargains
FOR THE COMING WEEK
The Following Splendid Dry Goods Plums:

1 case 3-4 English Printed Mohair Beiges	5c per yard
1 case 3-4 high-colored Printed Challies.	5c per yard
1 case 3-4 handsome Printed Delaine Challies	7 1-2c a yard
1 case more of those beautiful Persian Challies	10c a yard
1 case chintz-colored French Challies	20c a yard
1 case 36-inch Diagonal Mohair Suiting	12 1-2c a yard
1 case 36-inch French Etamine Suiting	15c a yard
1 case more 40-inch Cuban Zephyr Plaids	20c a yard
20 pieces 27-inch Black Mohair Brocades	10c a yard
25 pieces 36-inch Black English Cashmeres	20c a yard
25 pieces 36-inch Black English Henrietta	25c a yard
20 pieces 40-inch Black Mohair Grenadine	30c a yard
30 pieces 40-inch All-Wool Summer Cashmere	40c a yard
30 pieces 40-inch French Mohair Tamise	55c a yard
20 pieces 45-inch Lupin's Black French Tamise	60c a yard
1 case 54-inch Black French Brilliantine	65c a yard
1 case Priestly's Summer Silk Chain Henrietta	75c a yard
100 pieces of the finest Black French Dress Goods ever shown in this market, ranging from	75c to $2.00 per yard
1 case Embroidered and Beaded Fichus, from $2.25 to $10, at about half the original cost.	
10 dozen Beaded Vienna Capes, from	$3.50 to $7.50
Or about 50c on the dollar on importer's price.	
1 case Ladies' Balbriggan Jersey Vests	15c apiece
1 case Ladies' Gauze Vests, high and long and short	30c apiece
1 case Ladies' French Lisle Jersey Vests	35c apiece
10 dozen Ladies' All-Silk Jersey Vests, black, blue, pink, cream and white, at	75c apiece

☞Ladies, the above goods are all of recent purchase, bought when trade was dull with importers and manufacturers, and, consequently, bought low. You reap the benefit, and one dollar to-day will purchase as many goods as a dollar and a half a month ago. We watch the dry goods market for you, and genuine bargains for FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods will be always found at the old Responsible Dry Goods House of

WM. F. CROW & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS' HEADQUARTERS.

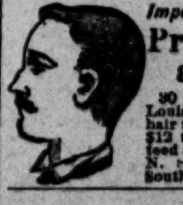
A. S. Aloe & Co.

Have fitted up a SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT in their new store, 415 NORTH BROADWAY. Have enlarged their stock of everything in the department. All the latest novelties kept in stock. Special inducements offered to amateurs. A first-class dark room, with electric light and burnisher, free for the use of their patrons.

COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES,
$1.00 A PAIR.
A Big Bargain! See Them in Our Window!
MELLIER DRUG CO.,
518 OLIVE.

QUICK MEAL
GAS STOVES.
RINGEN STOVE CO.
508 N. Fourth St.

BRAIDS AND BANGS
at h[illegible]



Impossible to Detect Them.
Premium Wigs and Toupees.

30 Premiums received at St. Louis Fair. Ordinary length of hair from $8 to $16; short cut from $12 to $20. Satisfaction guaranteed at M. J DARCEL'S, No. 307 N. Seventh st. Formerly under Southern Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning		Dyeing	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	[illegible]	Pants	1 00
Vests	[illegible]	Vests	1 00

[illegible]RBLED,
[illegible] Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

UHRIG'S CAVE.
26TH ST. AND WASHINGTON AV.
THOS. McNEARY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Grand opening of summer season MONDAY, JUNE 3
Every evening
RAIN OR SHINE
CARLETON OPERA COMPANY,
In the
MIKADO.
Seats at Balmer & Weber's.

GRAND MUSIC HALL—EXPOSITION BUILDING,
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7,
JUCH
PEROTTI
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
The distinguished young Prima Donna Soprano
MISS EMMA JUCH.
Her only appearance this season in opera Also the famous primo-tenore from the principal European opera houses and of the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York,
Sig. Jules PEROTTI,
The most notable tenor voice heard in America since Wachtel, possessing the most remarkable high C of any living tenor; his first and only appearance.
HERR EMIL FISCHER,
The famous basso of the Metropolitan Opera-house Company.
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE,
The celebrated pianiste.
MME. TERESE HERBERT FOERSTER, dramatic prima donna soprano; MISS HELENE V'N DOENHOFF, contralto; MR. JAMES H. RICKETSON, tenor; SIG. GIUSSEPE CAMPANARI, baritone; MR. MAX BENDIX, violin; MR. VICTOR HERBERT, violoncello, and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA
Of forty eminent musicians under the direction of the distinguished conductor,
MR. CARL ZERRAHN.
PROGRAMME:
Part I.—Classic Ballad and miscellaneous concert selections.
Part II.—Sung in Italian with appropriate scenery, costumes and effects. The entire second act (garden scene) of Gounod's opera,
FAUST.
MISS EMMA JUCH..........As Marguerite
Siebel, Martha .... Miss Helene Von Doenhoff
Mephistopholes.......... Sig. Campanari
SIG. JULES PEROTTI..........Faust
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR. Now on sale at Bollman Bros. Co., s. w. cor 11th and Olive. Steinway piano used at this concert.

KENSINGTON - GARDENS.
ONE WEEK
THE WORLD FAMOUS
CAPT. PAUL BOYTON
June 3 to Sunday, June 9.
8 p. m. Daily. Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m. Admission 25c. Children under 12 years, 15c. Buy round-trip tickets from cable conductor.

SCHNAIDER'S GARDEN.
BENTON CLUB COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.
Postlewaite's Military Band.
Sunday, June 2, at 4 p. m.

FREE—BASE BALL—FREE.
KENSINGTON GARDENS,
SUNDAY, JUNE 2.
DIMICKS VS. HOME COMFORTS.
St. Louis Amateur B. B League. Game called at 3 p. m. Admission free.
Buy round trip ticket from cable conductor.

ANNUAL PICNIC
OF THE
GARFIELD -:- SCHOOL
AT
CONCORDIA PARK
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.
Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to honor us with their presence.
THEOD. HEROLD, Grand Marshal.

SPRING MEETING
OF THE
MISSOURI AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB
AT
SPORTSMAN'S PARK
Next Sunday, June 9, at 3:30 p. m.

MISSOURI GYMNASIUM,
814 St. Charles St.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
HOT BATHS FREE.
First-class bowling alleys. Class exercises under expert teacher, Sparring and fencing taught. Ap. to manager for membership. $10 per year, $6 six mo.

The Academy of the Visitation,
Cass av., will enter on the sixtieth Academic year the first Monday of September.

IF YOU WANT A
Baby Carriage
IT WILL
Pay You
—TO—
Examine
—THE—
PORTMANN
Patent Combined Baby Carriage and Cradle
—AND—
Patent Teeter Spring
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
PORTMANN MANUFACTURING CO.,
Cor. Ninth and Montgomery sts., St. Louis, or
SCARRITT FURNITURE CO.,
412 N. Fourth st., St. Louis.
Wholesale and Retail. Send for Catalogue.

REST FOR THE WEARY

In a Beautiful Home By and By.

Bustle, bustle—hurry—tussle,
Getting ready for the fray;
Sea and mountain, shore and fountain,
All are calling us away.
'Tisn't comfort, but the fashion,
Which allures our daughters—wives;
They must mix with high-toned people
Who lead just such restless lives.
But my Mary—who, contrary
To the common run of dames,
Has a notion that the ocean
Is but stock for sharpers' games—
She said; "Here we'll stay contented,
Take our ease throughout the summer;
I'm not anxious to be noted
As the latest, silliest comer."
Bet your life my little wife
Knows what's best for two like us;
Solid home—no froth and foam—
Easy living, free from fuss.
But she says: "Go see McNichol,
Let him fix us, so to speak;
Take the old things, put in new ones—
We can pay it week by week."
First, by Jove! a gasoline stove;
Then, to freeze the old equator,
That new, best and boss ice-chest,
Mac's big, great refrigerator!
Carpets, curtains, folding beds.
And there isn't a happier man
Than the one who takes his comfort
By this grand installment plan!

It will be a cold day when a sensible family will get left when such chances are offered them to be happy. Home is the garden spot of earth. Go as you please in dog days. Everything lovely gotten from
(Trade Mark.) THE ONLY M'NICHOL.
1023, 1024, 1032, 1034 Market St.

P. S.—McNichol desires only to help you to be happy and comfortable. He has the means. Now haven't you for small payments by the week? It beats summer resorts all hollow!

SMITH'S CHEMICAL DYE WORKS.
JOHN G. KEITH, PROPRIETOR,
309 N. Seventh St.,
Is the cheapest place in the city to get suits cleaned, bound and repaired.
Suits cleaned, $2; suits [illegible]
Ladies' goods of all ki[illegible]

OVERRUN WITH OUTLAWS

Nebraska Farmers Take the Law in Their Own Hands.

A Reign of Terror for the Outlaws Inaugurated.

An Innocent Man Brutally Beaten by White Cap Regulators—Desperate Attempt of a Woman to Slay Her Husband in Order to Cheat the Gallows—Capture of an Indian Territory Murderer—A Mail Robber Sent to the Insane Asylum—The Criminal Calendar.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGVIEW, Neb., June 1.—The long threatened outbreak against the cattle thieves in Keya Paha County has at last become an accomplished fact. All winter the stock-raisers have suffered and grumbled, hoping against hope that the authorities would take some steps toward the suppression of a condition of affairs that made life almost unendurable and a thing of hazardous uncertainty in this section. Appeals were made to the Legislature, to the Governor and to the military authorities, but without result, beyond a flying visit from his Excellency, Gov. Thayer. Much to his surprise, doubtless, cattle stealing was not awed into the beyond by his presence. On the contrary his departing footsteps were scarcely cold before the band, as if to give emphasis to their contempt of law, showed an increased activity in their nefarious work.

ORGANIZING FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

Tired and heartsick the citizens concluded the Governor's talk about the supremacy of law, and the disgrace of regulator rule was not at all suited to the condition of things surrounding them and they proceeded to organize for self-protection. Posters and warnings were sent out in all directions and certain individuals given personal notices that it would be conducive to their corporal well-being to seek a change of climate. Three of the most obnoxious parties were seized and turned over to the tender mercies of the Indians and they seemed to like their treatment so well that they have not since returned. All this, however, was of no avail. Illicit cattle and horse trading continued to thrive in open defiance and threats were given the unfortunate victims. The present week some forty head of horses and several hundred of cattle disappeared.

PATIENCE BECOMES A VICE.

Patience had become a vice. The Vigilantes met and riders were sent out in every direction. One band started on the trail of forty-five cattle and have not since been heard of and uneasiness for their fate is marked. Yesterday, however, word was brought in that John T. Newell, a well-known leader of the cattle rangers, residing twenty miles south of this place, had been discovered, shot to death, on his ranch, and that George Babcock, another obnoxious leader, had been captured and his fate was a mystery. Investigation reveals the truthfulness of the statement and the further fact that several other suspects are unaccountably absent from the bosoms of their families. Riders are out all over the county in bands of six to twenty, armed to the teeth and they make no secret of their intention to exterminate all known cattle thieves, and all suspects and disreputable characters of every sort who do not immediately get out of the country. These bands carry, in addition to their arms fire balls, which they light and throw into the dwellings where they make their midnight attacks, in order that they may see what is going on inside.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

One of these bands visited the Newell residence Friday night and aroused that individual, demanding the surrender of a ranger who had lodged there for the night. Newell was well armed, and refused the demand, opening fire on the besiegers. Quickly the fire-balls were produced, the windows smashed and a blaze of light sent into the building. Newell was at their mercy, and more than twenty balls pierced his body. He was stretched in the middle of the room in his night-clothes, his useless shot-gun laid between his legs, and left. What became of his guest is unknown. Another band visited the residence of T. V. Smith and demanded the surrender of George Babcock, another ranger leader, who was domiciled there. The fire balls were brought into requisition at this place also and Babcock discreetly surrendered, and thus avoided another tragedy. What has become of him is not known, but it is said his life has been spared and that he is held on condition that he is to give valuable information and act as a guide to the riders in future operations. At this time a perfect reign of terror exists throughout the country and there is a general exodus of gamblers, thieves and suspects going on, but further bloodshed is said to be inevitable.

Whisky at the Bottom of It.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

SIOUX CITY, Io., June 1.—Developments before the Coroner's jury in the case of Michael Caine, whose body was found in the Missouri River yesterday, go far towards establishing the fact that he was foully murdered and his body thrown in the river. Caine was section foreman and kept a boarding-house for his men. Last Saturday he drew his pay and pay for time-checks issued for a month's board for his men, and was last seen in company with Wm. Cavanaugh and Barney McSwiggan, two of his men. They went to the river bank and sat on a pile of ties drinking whisky. At 10:40 in the evening Cavanaugh rushed into the house very much out of breath, perspiring freely and considerably excited. He was drunk and had evidently been running. Upon entering the house he began walking the floor and saying:

"Oh! dear, Oh! dear! That I should ever come to this."

Mrs. Caine noticed his agitation and asked the cause of it, but received no satisfactory answer. Cavanaugh shortly afterward began to cry and when asked why he wept said he was crying for his mother. To Mrs. Caine, who had on a dark blue dress he said:

"You are going into mourning for Mike pretty early."

To the eldest boy he said:

"What would you do if your father was dead?"

And again to Mrs. Caine he said:

"You can't raise all these children alone. Mike is the only one who can control them."

Mrs. Caine was frightened and asked where Mike was. Cavanaugh said he left him in the upper end of the yards. Shortly afterwards McSwiggan came in and in response to Mrs. Caine's inquiry for Mike said he left him with Cavanaugh, sitting on a pile of ties, way up in the yards and then told the whisky story. Mrs. Caine was now thoroughly alarmed and giving McSwiggan a lantern sent him and Cavanaugh out on a search for her husband. Caine always came home early and was fond of his home. Cavanaugh and McSwiggan went out and were gone an hour, but returned with no tidings of Caine. Nothing could be found of Caine until his bloated corpse was found. Cavanaugh and McSwiggan were arrested and both admitted being with Caine, but each claimed he left the other with Caine on the river bank while he went for more whisky. Bruises on the head of Caine show that he was foully dealt with. Efforts are being made to get a confession from Cavanaugh, who is thought to be the guilty party.

Defaulted in Every Direction.

[illegible]elegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

[illegible]sas City, Mo., June 1.—Federal postal [illegible]ls have been investigating the C[illegible] Daviess County, Mo.) post-office on a report that the postmaster had run away. He disappeared a week ago last Wednesday. Johnathan R. Cunningham was the Postmaster's name, and he was Township Trustee as well as Postmaster. The examination of the Post-office shows a shortage of about $110. His bondsmen are good, and the shortage has been made up. The bondsmen have taken charge of the office and D. A. Killough has been appointed assistant Postmaster. Cunningham is a forger to no small extent in addition to being an embezzler. Last spring he was elected Township Trustee and had to give bond. An examination of the township fund shows that he embezzled $1,200. Cunningham forged the names of his bondsmen, and the town loses the $1,200. Since Cunningham's departure, forged notes aggregating $4,000 have come to light, all of which Cunningham had realized upon. Cunningham ran a general store and a few months ago completed a flouring mill in the town. He went into debt for that, paying only about $400 on it. When attachments were made on the mill property it was found that Cunningham had raised about $3,000 on it by mortgages. For the past two days and nights the Sheriff and his deputies have been serving attachment papers on Cunningham's property. It is generally so covered up with mortgages that the attachments will realize but little. Cunningham raised all the money he could just before he left on the plea of a pressing payment on the mill property. Prof. W. T. Pugh, Principal of the Gallatin Public Schools, is a brother-in-law of Cunningham. Two days before Cunningham left he borrowed $350 from Prof. Pugh without giving security of any kind. Cunningham has a wife and two children whom he left in Coffeysburg. In all, Cunningham must have had between $7,000 and $8,000 when he left. Both the civil and Federal authorities are trying to gain trace of him. He was last heard of in Chicago, and it is believed he has gone to Canada.

Unearthing an Awful Crime.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., June 1.—Sheriff Garrison of Harrison County was in the city yesterday in company with his deputy. They secured a rig and drove to the farm of Wm. Williams in Keg Creek. Last evening they returned, having under arrest Wm. Williams and took him to Logan, where he will be held for the murder of his brother, James Williams. It will be remembered that about one year ago Harrison County was all torn up over the disappearance of one James Williams while on a farm near Mondamin. A liberal reward was offered for information leading to the discovery of his whereabouts, but the matter still remained unravelled. Time wore on, and the matter apparently died away. A sister living in St. Louis was in correspondence with the Sheriff, the outcome of which was to give him a firm conviction that Wm. Williams knew more of the disappearance than he ought. Acting upon this belief the Sheriff made a careful investigation of the farm in Harrison County, upon which the two Williams lived at the time of the disappearance. It seems that the missing man and the brother's wife owned the farm jointly and that the brothers frequently indulged in warm quarrels. Another suspicious feature was the fact that prior to abandoning the farm to come to Council Bluffs Williams filled up the old well, and since which time the farm has had no occupant. It was finally determined to search the old well. The result was void and the party were returning from work when in passing through some tall weeds a place was found where a fire had been. Suspicious of everything a close examination was made and it was found that the ground at some time had been spaded up. The shovels were put to work here and soon the bones of a human skeleton were unearthed. The body gave evidence of having been burned. The Sheriff hastened to arrest Williams as above stated. The prisoner is about 50 years of age, a cigar maker by trade, and formerly a citizen of Council Bluffs.

On Trial for Murder.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Tex., June 1.—United States Deputy Marshal Dave Bohannon arrived here to-day with Tom and Nels. E. Moore, whom he arrested Friday about twenty-five miles northwest of Caddo, I. T., for killing Charlie Palmer on the 25th of May. Palmer's widow was brought along to testify against them at the examining trial to-day. She was on the witness stand for six hours and her testimony showed that her husband was murdered while returning from the mill late in the evening. She suspected that the Moores killed her husband, because he believed that they had killed a young man, named Monroe Camp, who mysteriously disappeared from that country last November. Camp and the Moores lived together, but did not get along well. Last November they came to Palmer's to borrow a horse to take cotton to Caddo. They left in the night, and Camp was never heard of again. A few days later they came back, wearing his watch and clothes, and took charge of his property, saying they had bought it. It was known that the Moores had no money. On the night of Camp's disappearance Palmer and his wife heard a gunshot in the direction of where Camp and the Moores lived. The case has excited much interest and the Moores have been placed in jail, until other witnesses can be procured. Both men have a guilty hang-dog look. They claim to come from Cane Hill, Mo. Camp was said to have been a Georgian. Palmer was a native of the Chickasaw Nation, though he had but little Indian blood in him.

Charged With a Grievous Crime.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—A few days ago an item was published in regard to the mutilation of a patient of the Insane Hospital, named George Espelman, by another patient who occupied the same bed. The attendant states that when the mutilation was discovered some employe of the hospital, whether attendant or night watchman he does not know, abused the attacking patient most brutally. [illegible]he demented man's leg was broken and [illegible] was otherwise maltreated. Instead of rem[illegible] to the hospital he was taken to a quiet [illegible]om in one of the back wards, where a s[illegible]t time after he died. With as little publicity [illegible] possible [illegible]he mangled body was shipped [illegible]o relatives [illegible]nd the entire matter kept as quiet as could be. The attendant who tells the story was at the hospital at the time and is yet there. He says he was unable to learn the name of the patient who died.

Supt. Galbrath was asked about the reported brutal treatment of the patient. He said that the man had died from some acute disease, he did not remember just what it was, but thought that it was diarrhœa or dysentery, he was not sure which. He was certain, however, that there had been no abusive treatment of the patient.

Cowardly Assault.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JACKSON, Mich., June 1.—An old man named Ed Murphy was pardoned from State's prison in 1875 after years of confinement, being not guilty of the crime of which he had been convicted. Subsequently the State provided a fund of $300 for taking care of him. May 24 he was found near the city, where he had been cruelly beaten and thrown into a ditch. There is another chapter in the story now. David Foster was convicted of murdering his wife in 1854 and sent to State Prison. After sixteen years solitary confinement he was pardoned, in 1879, and a nephew gave bonds to properly care for him. One day the broken-down old man came back to the State prison and begged Warden Hatch to take him in and take care of him. Hatch took him in, but the nephew was forced to live up to his agreement. Foster and Murphy became two "pards"—harmless, chattering old wanderers, no more able to take care of themselves than two babies. It is now seen that Foster was terribly pounded the night Murphy was assaulted, and it is supposed the cowardly deed was done by the same person, though no one can imagine a motive for such assault.

An Ungrateful Scoundrel.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 1.—Some two weeks ago an auburn-haired, innocent-looking young man reached this city and registered at the Y. M. C. A. rooms as Walter King. As his financial condition was not of the best, his nights were spent in the rooms and his meals were obtained from charitably disposed persons who saw the young man in his affliction. When Munhall, the revivalist, came, and his appeals reached King the first night and with a step he was not only in the mourners' bench, but was converted at one fell swoop. He became an exhorter, and was such a zealous worker that Mrs. L. H. Jester, a sister of Hon. William F. Cody, took compassion upon him and provided him with food and raiment, took him to her home and gave him a situation. But this [illegible] Walter, but Walter failed [illegible]tion was made it was found that a pocket-book containing something over $40 had disappeared, likewise a number of other articles, and up to the present time none of them have been returned.

Acquitted by the Judge.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—In a fight last November Amos Ringle shot and killed Geo. J. Lewis. Ringle had his trial to-day and after the examination Judge White instructed the jury to acquit, which it did. Thomas Guard and Samuel Hartman, eye-witnesses to the killing, testified that Ringle and Lewis had been keeping a lodging-house and dissolved partnership. On the night of the murder Ringle went to the house to get his clothing. They went into a room where Lewis was seated. Ringle asked for his property. Lewis said some of it had been removed to another room. Ringle then asked for the key to the room which contained his trunk. Lewis pointed out where the key was, and while Ringle was reaching for it Lewis took up a large carving knife and sprang at Ringle, saying:

"I'll kill you."

In the scuffle which followed Ringle fired a shot which killed Lewis.

After firing Ringle pushed Lewis out on the sidewalk, where he expired.

Cheated the Gallows.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1.—Thos. P. Alexander, the old white man who was sentenced to be hanged in Pickens on June 28, for the murder of his wife, died in jail last night. Alexander was to have been hanged last Friday, but he was respited on account of his being too sick to stand. He had the dropsy. Just before dying the old man told about the murder. He said that his lawyers made a mistake in pleading insanity on his part that when he killed his wife he was in sound mind and knew that both of them could not live on this earth. She was very aggravating, and one night he had been out late and was cold. He came in and there was no fire. His wife and a young child were in bed. His wife objected to his making a fire with the wood she had cut and began abusing him, whereupon he caught up an ax and cut her head nearly off as she lay in bed. Every effort has been made to obtain Alexander a commutation. He was 65 years old.

Wanted to Kill Her Husband.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Gov. Buckner yesterday signed the death warrant of Harry Smart, sentenced to hang July 31 for the murder of Meisner Green and Belle Ward a year ago. Ollie Smart, his wife, is awaiting trial on the same charge. She has several times announced her intention to kill her husband, and when searched, a knife was found upon her. It was a two-edged dagger with a blade about five inches long and as keen as a razor. When the weapon was taken from her she said it had been slipped to her by a friend, and her intention was to kill her husband with it.

"If I ever got into his cell" she declared "I would have drawn it across his throat and fooled the hangman."

Jailer Bailey says: "She is the most desperate woman I ever knew. As there are many chances of her getting a weapon she shall not go into his cell again."

The Authorities Interested.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—Relative to the murder of an insane patient at the Rochester Asylum, Gov. Merriam telegraphed to Rochester early to-day to determine the true state of affairs. This afternoon he received an answer stating that there was considerable truth in the report that Combs had been murdered and that they were investigating the affair. He again sent for Secretary Hart and gave further instructions in making his investigations.

Secretary Hart was seen at his office, but he refused to say a word. He, however, did not deny that he would go to Rochester, but would not state when. He can hardly realize that the story is true. They were incredulous that such a deed could be committed at Rochester. The institution is the pride of the State. Again, the crime had been so long committed that they could not understand how in such an institution it could have been kept quiet. Some knowledge of it should have come sooner. The management of the asylum was also such as should raise it above suspicion.

He Was Sandbagged.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—Thursday night Phillip Phillips, the "singing pilgrim," closed his engagement here and the next day his agent cancelled all future engagements. The reason for this was not announced until to-day, when it was learned that on his way to his hotel after the Thursday night performance Mr. Phillips was sandbagged and brutally assaulted by unknown parties. The object was undoubtedly robbery, which was prevented by an opportune rescue. In view of his injuries Mr. Phillips decided to abandon his engagements. He did not report the affair to the police. He left for his home at Delaware, Ohio, to-day.

Maltreated by White Caps.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 1.—Thursday officers of Marion County arrested a man named Hawkenberry, suspected of burning a barn belonging to D. W. Beaty, near Mannington. Hawkenberry was kept under guard at a farmer's house, close by. During the night White Caps or Regulators overpowered the guard, took Hawkenberry, who was sick, into the woods and hung him to a tree until nearly dead, when they let him down and gave him a brutal lashing with withes. They then hung him up again, varying the punishment for several hours, when they left their victim nearly dead. Hawkenberry will die. It is believed he is innocent. No clue to the fiends.

He Kept His Promise.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—At Slaughter, La., Capt. W. B. Porter, a prominent lawyer here, was shot through the body and probably fatally wounded in W. H. Kennedy's saloon to-day by Kennedy. Kennedy had had a quarrel with Porter and sent a message to the latter not to darken his door or he would kill him. Porter never received the message but went in to pay a bill, when he was greeted with the two whistlers from a shotgun and two effective revolver shots.

A Plucky Victim.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1.—Private news from Sentry, Ark., says that on the night of the 29th inst. a party of White Caps went to the home of Warren Pushy, residing near that place, and forcing an entrance to the house, took Pushy out some distance from his home and cut and beat him until they thought him lifeless. With one eye out and his nose cut open Pushy made his way to his cabin, and seizing his gun fired on the retreating party, wounding Charles Sams. The entire party is under arrest. Pushy will die.

An Unprovoked Assault.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., June 1.—Two butchers in the employ of Sam Henshaw of this city celebrated memorial day by getting beastly drunk, and about 10 o'clock last night attacked S. M. Octagaw on the street and beat him in a frightful manner with a pistol, inflicting injuries that are likely to prove fatal. His face is badly battered and his skull fractured. As near as can be learned, the assault was entirely unprovoked. The men are under arrest.

Fatal Quarrel.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—While under the influence of drink a man named Swift became involved in a serious shooting affray with Jim and Ches Morrow (colored) at the home of Swift near Guthrie, Todd Co. The trouble originated in a dispute over some work, when Swift knocked Ches Morrow down and began to beat him, inflicting fatal injuries. Jim Morrow then drew his pistol and fired upon Swift, wounding him in the arm and breast, the latter wound being fatal.

Will Investigate.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CAIRO, Ill., June 1.—The funer[illegible] of a colored infant occurred to-d[illegible] death in a peculiar [illegible] of Ed [illegible] the mother had it in bed with her and when she awoke yesterday morning found that she had unconsciously rolled over on her child and smothered it. There is some talk of investigating the matter.

Murderer Captured.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 1.—Deputy United States Marshal Joe McNally arrived here this morning from the Chickasaw Nation on his way to Paris, having as prisoner Joe Brenham, whom he arrested in Oklahoma, charged with murdering a man a few weeks ago in No Man's Land.

Not Dead, but Recovering.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 1.—Policeman Wiley Woods, who was shot through the head in a personal difficulty at Bessemere, late last night, by Conductor J. M. Goldsby, and reported dead this morning, is not dead, but is in a fair way to recovery. He lay unconscious until 10 o'clock this morning, when he revived and rapidly grew better. The ball was extracted this afternoon from near his brain, and physicians think he may recover.

Minor Crimes.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Ten boys, whose ages ranged from 13 to 19 years, were held for the Grand-jury in a magistrate's court here this morning, charged with robbery. They broke into the hall of the Order of Chosen Friends after a banquet and stole five gallons of ice-cream, four boxes of cigars, tolu, prize packages and pop corn to the value of $50.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—At Owensville, Ky., the inquiry into the assassination of John B. Davidson, a week ago, has resulted in the issuance of a warrant for his brother-in-law, Geo. F. Green. Davidson stated to those who found him dying by the roadside that Green had shot him. Green is an ex-Sheriff and bears a good character.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—Charles Ward, a hotel thief and confidence man, was reported to the police a month ago by Mrs. Helena Krolage, aunt of Ward's dead wife. Last night at midnight Ward went to Mrs. Krolage's home and stabbed her nine times before the police interfered and saved her life.

ALBION, Neb., June 1.—Harney Smith, the negro who killed George Logan, a fellow negro, night before last, in the northeast part of Wheeler County, was safely lodged in jail here to-night by W. H. Imus, Sheriff of Wheeler County. Smith protests his innocence, and say the killing was accidental.

PARIS, Tex., June 1.—Mandy Field was arrested this afternoon for infanticide. She is an unmarried negress, and is said to have taken the child at its birth and crushed its head. The inquest will be held to-morrow. The woman is in jail.

PARIS, Tex., June 1.—John Brennan was arrested at Oklahoma City Wednesday for killing Amos Bosch at Beer City in No Man's Land several months ago. This is the first case the Federal courts have ever taken cognizance of in that country.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Allen Copeland, who has been on trial at Princeton on a charge of attempting to criminally assault a little 6-year-old girl at Fredonia, was found guilty last evening and sentenced to a term of five years in the Penitentiary.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 1.—Tom Davis and George Johnson, miners at Coalburg, early last night became involved in a quarrel over the loan of money, when Davis shot Johnson with a bull dog pistol fatally.

MARIANA, Ark., June 1.—J. G. Whittle today fired four shots at Dr. McTendon of Haynes, one ball taking effect in the doctor's right shoulder. Whittle's wife was the cause.

ALTON, Ill., June 1.—The saloon of Ernst Schwartzbeck, at the corner of Third and Ridge streets, was robbed of $27.95 last night by Gideon Gray, who was arrested.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 1.—A man named F. Landhd was arrested here to-day upon a charge of embezzlement on a telegram from St. Joseph, Mo. He will be held until the officers come for him.

PUTTING IN THE ROPE.

The Western Extension of the Olive Street Road Finished.

The very interesting operation of stringing a new cable from the power house of the Olive Street Cable road to King's highway was performed last night without any delay or accident. The process was somewhat complicated, owing to the fact that the old cable had to be taken out and a new cable run in to and past the Western end of the old line. At 10:45 the last grip-car was turned into the sheds and the cable stopped. Three men were ready in the pit under the street, and as soon as the signal was given a few blows of the sledge on the cold chisel cut the old cable in two. One end was carried back across Locust street into the building, where the big spool was ready to be wrapped with the two miles of wire rope. The end was fastened to the spool and the little engine attached to it went to work winding up the rope. On the other end of the cable, which was going out toward Sarah street was fastened a grip car to keep the loose end from beating about and knocking out pulleys. The company's patrol and tool wagon went on ahead a few hundred feet to warn vehicles off the track, as it would have been a serious matter for the grip car to let go of the end of the cable. When the old cable was all drawn in and neatly wound around the spool the work of putting in the new rope, some twenty-five thousand feet in length was begun. The loose end was drawn from the big reel in the rear of the power-house and fastened with a swivel hook to a strong iron bar down in the cable conduit. To this bar were hitched the fourteen teams of horses which were to pull the end of the cable out to King's highway and back to the power house. Fifty feet behind the teams was a grip car, drawn by the horses also, with the cable tightly clasped between the jaws of the grip. This was for the purpose of keeping the rope in the middle of the conduit and laying it on the pulleys.

The work of drawing the new cable through the two miles and a half of conduit and back again was somewhat slow, as the horses could not go faster than a walk. About half-past 2 o'clock the work was done, and the end of the rope brought back to the power-house. It was given two turns over the two big wheels and then the splicing of the two ends completed.

The officials expect that the road will be in good running order to-day and do not look forward to any trouble as everything was very carefully prepared beforehand. The rate of speed on the western half of the road, from the power house to King's highway, will be nine and one-half miles an hour.

THE NEW TEXAS LINE.

It Will Be of Incalculable Advantage to the State.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

HENDERSON, Tex., June 1.—Considerable enthusiasm has been created along the line of the proposed railroad between Gainesville, Tex., and Alexandria, La. Meetings have been held at this place and at Timpson Tyler, Canton, Wills Point, Terrell, Loundale, Gainesville and other points along the line. A meeting is to be held in Tyler on June 25, at which time representatives from the above towns will present inducements which their towns offer for the railroad. This is the same railroad which obtained a charter to be built as far as Tyler six years ago, but fell through on account of the failure of Grant and Ward. Gov. Hubbard will reach home some time soon, and will spend the summer in the North working up the scheme. The road will perhaps be built and in operation at no distant day. It will benefit East Texas beyond measure. This country is on a great boom and we are just dawning on an era of prosperity. Henderson feels proud of this railroad move as it originated here.

A. W. Weitermark of this city, banker, received to-day in reply from the Lambert Furniture Co., St. Louis, asking what the chances for them establishing a furniture factory here, says that Mr. Lambert himself will visit Henderson in the near future and make our people a proposition.

DAMAGED

BY WATER!

At the store of H. T. Simon, Gregory & Co. Thousands of dollars worth of goods! Sold by sealed bids at a great sacrifice on Saturday, June 1, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Penny and Gentles

Were the successful purchasers, at figures far below anything yet known. The goods will be on sale at our stores to-morrow morning, and have to be sold quick.

Muslins Damaged
Sheeting Damaged
Cheviots Damaged
Calicoes Damaged
Ginghams Damaged
Linens Damaged
Underwear Damaged

AT 5c, 6¼c AND 7½c

All Worth Double.

Damaged Men's and Children's Undershirts,	15c	Worth 35c
Damaged Boys' Undershirts,	20c	Worth 50c
Damaged Men's Unlaundried Shirts,	39c	Worth 65c

Be Early Monday.

Penny & Gentles,

S. W. Cor. Broadway and Franklin Av.

GREAT MONEY SAVING SALE

WRAPS AND JACKETS

ABOUT GIVEN AWAY.

PARASOLS About Given Away.

Ladies' and Children's **UNDERWEAR** About Given Away at

—AT—

Penny and Gentles

We have made purchases and reduced our own stocks, so that we will be able to offer citizens goods at prices which will be a surprise to them, and will prove the Greatest Money Saving Sale ever inaugurated

At 25c

1,000 Spring Jackets, all sizes; reduced to 25c. All fine goods cut equally low.

At $1.69

BEADED CAPES, all over beads, silk lined; the finest goods yet offered; reduced to $1.69.

At 69c

150 Beaded and embroidered Cashmere Fichus; reduced to 69c. All fine goods cut equally low.

At 49c

39 doz Jersey Blouses, all sizes; reduced to 49c.

At 98c

250 24-inch fine twilled silk Umbrellas, white celluloid handles, at 98c; reduced from $2.50.

At $1.25

300 fine fancy plaid silk parasols, imported covers, wood handles, at $1.25; regular price $2.50.

At $1.63

225 "La Tosca" Parasols, extra fine satin, all shades, at $1.63; regular price $2.50.

At 15c

75 doz Children's gauze Merino Undershirts, sizes 16 to 24, at 15c; regular price 30c.

At 20c

50 doz Misses' and Boys' Gauze Undershirts, sizes 24 to 34, at 20c; regular price 50c.

At 23c

78 doz Ladies' Fancy Striped ribbed Jersey Vests, sleeveless. Monday Sale price 23c, regular price 40c.

Our entire stock of Spring Wraps and Jackets cut to lower prices than can be found anywhere else.

PENNY & GENTLES,

Southwest Corner Broadway and Franklin Avenue.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Bishop Ireland Discusses the Relations of One to the Other.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—In an address at Minneapolis on Memorial Day Rev. Father Bagan of the Church of the Holy Rosary made a bitter attack on capitalists and condemned Mayor Babb for [illegible] street-car strike. [illegible]chbishop Ireland [illegible] prime consideration and the violators of law and order whatever their plea, whatever their grievances, must be punished and otherwise society crumbles. As to the question of capital and labor, I will simple say that there are rights on both sides. Capital has rights which labor seems often to be most unwilling to allow. Wild attacks on capital react on labor, the unjust and irritating treatment of capital locks it up in its strongholds and leaves labor to idleness and starvation. The socialistic talk of the day against rich men is all foam and froth and will never help in the solution of the questions between capital and labor. Practically strikes very seldom help the laborer. Theoretically they are not wrong in this sense: That men have the freedom to cease working. But men who refuse to work must never be permitted to undertake with impunity to prevent others from working. This would be absolute despotism, and despotism most unjustifiable. Liberty for self must mean liberty for others, and it is the duty of the law to guarantee liberty of action to all."

LOVE LEVELS ALL.

An Indian Maiden and a Paleface to Be Wedded.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 1.—There is to take place in this city some day next week a wedding of unusual interest. Miss Emma Skye is a handsome young squaw, and Thomas McNaughton, an employe of the Omaha Railway Co., has given way to the charms of the dark-browed girl and the result is that they have decided to unite their destinies and declare eternal alliance. About the first of the year, Mr. McNaughton notified Rev. Eustace, pastor of the Catholic Church at this place, of his intended step, but was advised to wait. The priest thought that the attachment was but a temporary one, and that time would wear it away, and wished to prevent, if possible, a union so apparently ill-chosen. But after four or five months' probation it was seen that the attachment was no fleeting one, and before another moon shall wax and wane two lives shall be made one. Miss Skye is a descendant of the chief ("Two Sides of the Sky"), who had a rather prominent place in the history of territorial Wisconsin, his descendants retaining an end of his name, with spelling changed, just to keep up with the times. Mr. McNaughton is a man of good habits and is a favorite with railroad men. He is handsome, strong and has a good salary.

The State Shoot.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—The shoot-off of the ties on seven birds for fourth money in the regular No. 7 shoot was held to-day. There were twelve in. Nine missed, and the other three—Kentuck, J. Caldwell and W. Batchelier—divided the money. In shoot No. 8 there were thirty-three entries. It was open to the world and at four pairs, 21 yards rise. The entrance was $7.50, with $75 added. Drury Underwood won first money, killing eight birds without a miss. J. Caldwell, A. E. Thomas and C. W. Budd were tied on seven for second money and divided without shooting off. F. Watson and W. M. Anderson divided third money, and J. Reens and M. Riely and F. J. Smith divided fourth. In shoot nine ten birds, thirty yards rise, use of both barrels, open to only members of the association, J. E. Rieley and George Yeoman tied and divided the money. This closed the State shoot.

Oarsman Mahoney's Close Call.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON, June 1.—Oarsman M[illegible]oney of the Columbia [illegible]ciation [illegible] throp and return in the face of a stiff breeze and rough water. When he had got well down the arbor a comber slopped into his boat. He rowed his shell close to a passing lobsterman and boarded the boat. In getting alongside the linen deck of the shell was badly torn. Mahoney, after dumping his shell out, started for the Winthrop shore, but the "Darning Needle" soon filled up with water. Mahoney had to abandon it and try to swim to the Winthrop shore. Mahoney struggled with might and main and succeeded in reaching the shore after he had been in the water half an hour. A party of excursionists gave him stimulants.

Material Prosperity.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

YANKTON, Dak., June 1.—Construction on the Pontoon Bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton will be commenced next week. This will be the largest pontoon bridge on the river.

Negotiations have been completed for the construction of a factory for the manufacture of building cement at Yankton with a capacity of 600 barrels a month. This cement is to be made from chalk rock which is found along the Missouri River in this vicinity, and is equal if not superior to the Portland cement. Two hundred men will be employed at the beginning.

Cotton Mill for Denison, Tex.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

DENISON, Tex., June 1.—The citizens of Denison met to-night at the City Hall for the purpose of finishing the cotton-mill subscription. The committee had secured $72,000 in subscription to the stock, and the meeting was called for the purpose of finishing the amount asked for. In less than two hours after the meeting was called to order the total amount asked for, $150,000, was raised. This guarantees for Denison the largest cotton mill outside of New England. Over the result of the meeting the city is jubilant, and an era of unparalleled prosperity for our city is near at hand.

Kilrain's Mother Buried.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Kilrain, mother of Jake Kilrain, took place this morning. A requiem mass was sung at the Immaculate Conception Church, after which the remains were taken to the Bonnie Brae Catholic Cemetery for interment. Six friends of Kilrain acted as pall-bearers. Handsome floral pieces were received from a number of friends, the most conspicuous being an immense cross and pillow from Richard K. Fox. Kilrain arrived too [illegible]o attend the funeral. In an interview he said he was in good health, and after a few days' rest would go into active training.

Iron Men Astonished.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—Dealers in all branches of the iron business here were astonished at the announcement to-day of the sale of 5,000 tons of Southern pig-iron to the Lake Shore Foundry Co. at $18.00 a ton delivered, the lowest price ever known north of the Ohio River. The iron is No. 1 forge and will be used for casting water pipe. It is a neutral iron and requires to be mixed with other grades to adapt it to the purpose named. The sale was effected by a Cincinnati firm.

Grooming Him for the Race.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, [illegible] 1.—This city is grooming Virgil P. K[illegible] [illegible]didate for Gov[illegible] [illegible]yer, a [illegible] that [illegible] is [illegible]

A Suspicious Blaze.

By Telegraph to the Post Dispatch.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, while Chief Gallagan was standing on the corner of Farnam and Fourteenth street, he smelled fire, and two minutes thereafter he discovered that the Farnam street clothing store of A. Pollock was on fire. The department got on the ground, but before the fire could be brought under control the stock was damaged fully $25,000. How the fire was started is a mystery, as there was no stoves or lights in the building, though it is believed to-day in turning off the gas some of the jets must have been burning and others turned out, but again by accident turned on, thus allowing the gas to escape and an explosion occurred. This belief is carried out as just before the alarm was turned in there was an explosion in the store which shook the building and shattered to pieces the heavy plate glass in the front windows. The loss is covered by insurance.

A Lawn Party.

A lawn party under the auspices of St. Leo's Council, No. 28, Knights of Father Matthew for the benefit of St. Leo's new church, will be held at Sportsmans' Park on the evening of June 19. This is the first entertainment given under the auspices of St. Leo's Council, and the officers and members are working zealously to make it an event never to be forgotten in the history of Church affairs. The Committee of Arrangements, who have charge of the entertainment, are Rev. J. J. Harty, C. F. Cosgrove, James Guy, J. J. Barry, Nicholas J. Carroll, W. J. Riley, W. P. Gaffney, F. J. Kenoy, M. Courtney and J. R. Trimble.

Totally Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 1.—At 2 o'clock this morning a new unoccupied store belonging to A. E. Aitkin was totally destroyed by fire. The building was situated on Central avenue, close to the first channel of the Platte River. Origin of fire unknown.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

All Tired Out from the depressing effect of the changing season, or by hard work and worry—you need the toning, building up, nerve-strengthening effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla to give you a feeling of health and strength again. It purifies the blood, cures biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, etc.

Hood's Sarsap[illegible] sold by all druggists[illegible] six for $5. Prep[illegible] & Co. [illegible] Be sure t[illegible]

PATRONIZE
THE DELICATESSEN.

CITY NEWS.

"Chestnuts" are ripe.
"Chestnuts" are ripe.
Oh, give the public some

Such as "June Sales," etc. The public may adore chestnuts and need them, as the public is supposed to possess the digestion of an ostrich, but there is one business house in this great city that feels neither the need of a "chestnut" diet for itself or the obligation to serve the aforesaid to its customers. D. Crawford & Co. modestly announces itself as that house and while depriving the public of this savory but often worm-eaten fruit, will insist upon serving bargains, right straight along, 25 per cent below "chestnut" prices.

For Trunks and Traveling Bags

Go to the manufacturer's, where you have a large assortment to select from and at lowest prices. Basket and steamer trunks a specialty. Trunks covered and repaired.
HERKERT & MEISEL. 420 North Sixth St.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th & Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skilfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

THE WORMER FAILURE.

An Effort to Hold the General Responsible for His Sons' Debts.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—The failure of G. L. Wormer & Sons yesterday develops a peculiar state of affairs which may bring the matter into court. Although Gen. G. S. Wormer, founder of the firm, retired several years ago, his name was retained and he has been considered the financial head of it. There was no formal record or announcement that the father had retired from partnership, and no one knew but that he was still the backer and profit sharer in the three houses. In fact, his name was used to strengthen the credit of his sons, and the firm of G. S. Wormer & Sons was rated high in commercial circles. It is usual when a partner retires from a firm to publish an announcement to that effect. There is no record that this course was pursued by the sons of Gen. Wormer. The brothers always maintained in behalf of their commercial standing that the father was really a partner and that the firm had not been dissolved. His name is in the Directory as a member and in the books of the mercantile agencies. It is upon the basis that Gen. Wormer never formally retired that the creditors will insist that Gen. Wormer was a partner and liable for the debts. His financial standing and personal assets will give the creditors a considerable advance over what will be realized from the sons. Gen. Wormer says:

"The failure was a complete surprise to me. It is owing to mismanagement and especially by my son in Chicago. I think I have given my sons all the money I can afford and they will have to close the Chicago house, but I think the Detroit and St. Louis houses can go on. They can both pay all their own debts."

Trunks and Traveling Goods.

I am now prepared to show the traveling public the largest and best assortment of goods in my line ever displayed in the Western country. Superior workmanship, with all the latest improvements in trunks, bags and satchels. My prices, as usual, are moderate, and I always aim to give satisfaction. Come and see. P. C. MURPHY,
Third and St. Charles streets.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Specimens of Aneurism Exhibited by Drs. Dalton and Prewitt—General Discussion.

At the meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, last evening, Dr. T. F. Prewitt presented a specimen of popleteal aneurism, and Dr. H. C. Dalton a specimen of a double aneurism of the aorta, one aneurism showing the clot in process of formation. Dr. Aleyne's paper on the "Incontinence of the Urina" was discussed at some length by Dr. Brainsferd Lewis, and briefly by Drs. Shaw, Martin, Truman, Dean, Hermann. Dr. Shaw exhibited and explained a suspensory apparatus for the treatment of spinal diseases. Dr. William Johnson read the affidavit of a gentleman of good standing to the effect that he had discovered a stone which resembled a small piece of granite in the yelk of an egg. Dr. Johnston exhibited the stone. This brought Dr. Dalton to his feet. He stated that a couple of weeks ago he had presented a patient from whom he had removed the gall bladder, and that though Dr. Johnson had felt of the wound he refused to believe that such an operation had been performed. He desired, therefore, to say that before he believed the remarkable case cited by Dr. Johnson he would have to see the hen and the egg. This caused hearty laughter and provoked a discussion in which everybody tried to say something funny, and a few succeeded.

PURE 18KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
Wedding invitations executed, lowest prices.
Lovely goods for Wedding Gifts, low prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST ST.

HARRY KING'S SLAYER

Brought Before the Public Again by a Wayward Sister.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—Lizzie Beechler, who killed Harry King at Omaha, made an application in Police Court, yesterday, for the commitment of her sister Jennie, aged 15 years, to some institution where her morals might be conserved. Jennie was found in a house of doubtful reputation and positively refused to go home. She was led astray by a man named Taylor, who recently died, thereby avoiding, perhaps, an acquaintance with the pistol practice of Mrs. King as she calls herself. Police Judge Kelly heard the case to-day, and had a long and forcible talk with the girl but she was obdurate and would make no promise to reform. He ordered her detention pending an inquiry as to what institution it is best to commit her. Mrs. King was richly dressed and seemed profoundly impressed with her sister's wayward conduct and the necessity of stringent measures to prevent the utter ruin of her life. She was in tears most of the time.

Union M. E. Song Service.

A service of song will be rendered at the Union M. E. Church, Garrison and Lucas avenues, this evening at 8 p. m. The following is the programme: Organ, "Athalie," Mendelsohn; chorus, "Te Deum" in C, Lloyd; trio, "O Father Blest," Leslie; chorus, "Zion," Rodney; duet, "Abide With Me," Wagner-Ward; chorus, "Sanctus from Messe Solennelle," Gounod; duet, "I Will Magnify Thee," Marsh; quartette, "On High the Stars are Shining," Rheinberger; chorus, "As Pants the Hart," Spohr; male quartette, "Dear Refuge of the Weary," Battee; chorus, "Praise Ye the Father," Gounod; organ postlude, "Clark."

The choir will consist of a double quartette, composed of Mrs. F. W. Peebles and Miss Adelaide Kalkman, sopranos; Mrs. G. H. Wiseman and Miss Eugenie Dussuchal, altos; George F. Townley and Ed. Cooper, tenors; Edward Dierkes and Henry Groffman, bassos; James Macdonald, organist.

Animals Frozen.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Reports from several parts of the State show that a large number of animals were killed during the late storm. The number will run into the thousands. J. B. Nesmith, a wealthy farmer of [illegible] the storm. They

THE J. G. B. LINE
OF
Calf and Dongola Sewed Shoes

PRICE $3.00

These Shoes are made expressly for Summer wear, using very choicest selection of stock (very light); smooth inner soles (no nails); calf inside back strap, and are fitted, trimmed and finished equal to higher-priced goods. Any style last; Button, Lace and Congress.

A PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. G. BRANDT, Broadway and Lucas Av.

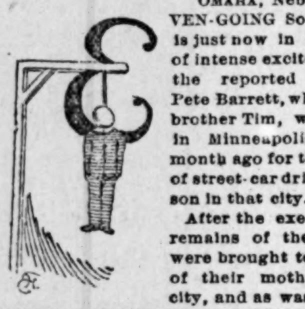
☞ Special Care taken in filling mail orders.
☞ Open every Saturday Night until 10:30.

SAVED FROM HANGING.

SENSATIONAL SEQUEL TO THE HANGING OF PETE BARRETT.

One of the Notorious Brothers Who Were Swung off at Minneapolis Said to Be Living in Omaha—His Story of the Execution and the Manner of His Escape From Death—An Awful Experience.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



OMAHA, Neb., June 1.

EVEN-GOING South Omaha is just now in the throes of intense excitement over the reported return of Pete Barrett, who, with his brother Tim, was hanged in Minneapolis about a month ago for the murder of street-car driver Tolefson in that city.

After the execution the remains of the brothers were brought to the home of their mother in this city, and as was supposed duly interred in St. Mary's without the coffin being opened, or at least the one which was supposed to contain the body of Pete was not.

Of late it has been rumored that the hanging of Peter Barrett was a well-arranged farce and by the use of a harness under the gown which enveloped his body he was able to escape death and although only rendered unconscious the physician pronounced him dead.

In three hours from the time he was turned over to his friends as a dead man he was resuscitated, and in three days was able to be moved to Chicago under the disguise of female apparel. After fully recovering from the effects of the choking he came to Omaha in disguise and stayed here until last Thursday. He then bought a ticket at a local scalper's office for California and is now enjoying his freedom in some far Western State.

TALKED WITH BARRETT.

This story may seem without foundation, but several well-known and reliable people are willing to not only make affidavits that they saw Pete Barrett, but actually held conversations with him. Among these persons were Mrs. Thomas, who resides on Twentieth street near Vinton street, who has known Barrett for the last four or five years. When she first met him she was so overcome with fright that she could not speak for some time and until he spoke to her thought she saw a ghost. He said, "How do you do, Mrs. Thomas?" She replied that she did not know him, as she wished him to identify himself. "Oh! yes you do," he said. "I have been away for some time but you know me well." During the conversation he said he might come over and bid her good-by before he left, as he was going away and might never return again. Mrs. Thomas asked him how he escaped death, and with a shudder and drawing his hand across his throat he said: "It was a narrow escape, and only for having the rope fixed so it would not slip I would never have been brought to life again. As it was I was told it was three hours' hard work to bring me to, and then I was so weak that I could not speak for two days. It was an awful experience and I will never go through it again. It was a close call and only one chance in a hundred for my life. I escaped from the city in disguise and finally landed in Omaha, where you see me alive and well."

Mrs. Thomas said he looked pale, as if he suffered intensely and at times it was difficult for him to speak. He was dressed in a dark suit and wore a slouch hat which shaded his face somewhat. When asked if she was positive about it being Pete Barrett, Mrs. Thomas said she was so confident that it was him she was ready to make affidavit to the statement.

IDENTIFIED BY OTHERS.

A boy about 12 years of age told the reporter during the past two weeks he had seen a man answering the above description going into Mrs. Barrett's place in the evening and taking his departure early in the morning. It was talked over among the neighbors who were inclined to be skeptical and were slow in believing the facts as given, but some of them are now satisfied that it was Pete Barrett.

A girl about 17 years old named Johanna Corbit, who was a member of the family for two years, was very positive that it was Pete. He sent word to her to come and see him before he left the city. If these things be true it indicates a most complicated state of affairs, in which it would seem as if supernatural aid had been invoked to save Barrett from a felon's death. Pete was his mother's pet, and those who knew her say that she would go through the infernal regions, if necessary, to save her boy.

The place where the bodies are interred is in the family lot, a quiet nook in the south part of St. Mary's Cemetery in South Omaha. A little circumstance connected with the wake held over the bodies which only strengthens the chain of evidence that Pete is alive—that Mrs. Barrett carefully brushed off the coffin containing Tim and seemed to direct all her lamentations to his body, while that of her favorite son was almost entirely neglected.

TIME-KEEPING CLOCKS, $1.25 TO $100.

See our immense stock, all warranted and low prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.

An Elevator Burned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

STELLA, Neb., June 1.—This morning at 12:30 Jamesons Bros.' elevator was burned to the ground. It contained about 4,000 bushels of corn and several carloads of meal. One car on the sidetrack loaded with corn was burned. The total loss will be near $8,000 with $4,500 insurance.

Candidacy Announced.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., [illegible] Lieut.-Gov. Lyon [illegible] a candidate

CASUALTIES.

Fell From Her High Estate.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., June 1.—This city is excited over the downfall of the wife of one of the most prominent citizens, Dr. Crosby, County Surveyor of Ottawa County. She went to Kansas City last week and did not return. Her husband, on investigation, found her occupying a room with her half brother, the son of her father, with whom she had been living for a week. Mrs. Crosby was one of the most respected ladies of Minneapolis, and had a pleasant home with every comfort that money could give. Her married life had been pleasant and apparently happy. She had no children. Her life heretofore had been exemplary.

Frightfully Cut With an Ax.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 1.—Ollie Jenkins, the 14-year old son of Thomas Jenkins, living two miles east of Longwood, this county, met with a horrible accident this morning. He was in a tree, which an older brother was in the act of felling with an ax. Ollie jumped from the tree just in time to receive a full blow from the ax on the left shoulder blade, penetrating to the lung. The boy was taken home and physicians called, but there is little hope of his recovery.

A Brace of Mishaps.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Tex., June 1.—Capt. A. D. Brooks, a respected citizen of this city, while out driving this afternoon, was thrown from his buggy and seriously injured.

John Argo, who had been assisting in arresting a negro desperado in the southern part of the county, dropped his pistol in his pocket while on horseback, when it went off and shot him in the right leg. The ball ranged down and rendered a dangerous wound.

Mixed Train Wrecked.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY MO., June 1.—The mixed train on the Lebanon Branch Railroad ran off the branch near Russellville, this county, to-day, causing considerable damage to freight and cars, but no loss of life or serious injury to anyone.

A Night of Suffering.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ABILENE, Kan., June 1.—George Powell, son of Dr. Powell of College Mound, Mo., fell from a train eight miles west last night, was not missed and lay on the track horribly bruised and mangled until morning. He is fatally injured.

Run Over and Killed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPACTH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Zade Thomas, a section foreman on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, was run over by a freight train and instantly killed as he was returning home from Dawson in an intoxicated condition last night.

SOLID SILVER TEASPOONS, $5 TO $12.

A choice of fifteen of the handsomest patterns ever designed. See them at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.
Send for catalogue, 2,000 engravings.

MARRIED TOO OFTEN.

Troubles of a Much Married Woman and Her Two Husbands.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, S. C., June 1.—Miss Florence Little, the beautiful 18-year-old girl who created a sensation in York county last year by marrying two men within a week, has just been arrested at Charlotte upon the charge of bigamy. The warrant for her arrest is sworn out by J. S. Mintz, the father of August Mintz, who was the first to marry Miss Little. The young lady while taking a drive with August Mintz, a youth 18 years old, was persuaded to marry him. They had been secretly engaged for some time. The couple stopped at the house of a preacher and he married them in the buggy by the light of the rising moon. They agreed to keep the marriage secret and not to live together until Mintz was able to support a wife. Mrs. Mintz was driven immediately to the house of her guardian. She took leave of her young husband at the door and next morning left for Charlotte, where she was three days later married to Dr. Atkinson of Chester. Young Mintz then exposed her and claimed her as his wife. She denied the marriage. Dr. Atkinson would not live with his bride until he was certain of her innocence. He investigated and she declared Mintz slandered her. A week later Dr. Atkinson took her to his heart and they lived together for six weeks when she told him that she was not his legal wife. He then sent her to her parents. Menly would not have her second hand, and as this State grants no divorces under any circumstances they were doomed to be married and live alone. The trial of this case will create much excitement, as all the parties belong to good families. It is known what is the objects of this prosecution by her father-in-law. Good lawyers have been employed to prosecute. The penitentiary is the only punishment. She is now 19, and a beautiful woman.

BEYOND THE VALE.

Death of Senator Tyler—A Sudden Call—The Roll.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LANSING, Mich., June 1.—Senator C. N. Tyler, who has been ill all winter of nervous prostration, died this morning at his home at Bay City. Gov. Luce has ordered the flags at the Capital at half mast.

A Sudden Call.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHILLICOTTE, Mo., June 1.—Edward Dorney, an old and respected citizen, living ten miles south of this city, went into the Marcum House at noon to-day, took dinner and, walking to the door, suddenly reeled and dropped dead on the floor. He was 70 years of age, and leaves a large family.

A Prominent Distiller Dead.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—John Callaghan, for twenty-five years a prominent distiller here, died this afternoon.

BROWNING,
(CLOTHIERS.)
KING & CO.

I cannot say one thing and mean another.—LONGFELLOW.

AN eloquent speaker once said to an Eastern audience: "When you read the news in a morning or evening paper you really have no idea of what has happened till you look up to the paper's title. If it's the Herald, you interpret it so; if the Tribune, you interpret it so; if the Sun, you interpret it so; and so on." Now, it's precisely the same thing in advertising. One concern will speak of $10 Suits, "worth $15;" another will announce $10 Suits, "cut down from $22;" a third, $10 Suits, "of the actual value of"—well, of a house and lot or thereabouts. What do such statements signify? Depends entirely on the known REPUTATION of the house making them! With some houses they mean—absolutely NOTHING. With a reputable house they mean EVERYTHING—mean just what they say. For example, we tell you the intrinsic value of those

$8 and $10 MEN'S SPRING SUITS
AND THOSE
$7.00 BOYS' SUITS

of ours is far greater than is marked on their price-tags. We MEAN exactly that—nothing short of it. And people liberally respond to our announcements because they *know* we never stop to say "the thing that is not." Our truthfulness is one of the reasons of our enjoying a business so great and so widespread as to be the marvel of the age, the envy of all would-be competitors.

D. C. YOUNG, - - MANAGER.

GRAVE QUESTIONS.

PRESENTED FOR SOLUTION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Squabbles With England, France and Germany—The Alaska Seal Entitled to Protection—The President in no Hurry to Name Justice Matthews' Successor—A Lawyer's Pertinent Suggestions—Society at the Capital.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The State Department has at present four international problems on hand in viewing our relations with England, France, Germany and Hayti. The trouble with Germany grows out of the Samoan question, and that seems to be practicably settled by the treaty framed in Berlin as cabled to the POST-DISPATCH and which will probably be signed by all the parties concerned next week. There is no doubt that Secretary Blaine will cable his approval to the American commissioners and instruct them to sign for the United States. As a matter of fact they have full power to do so under their commissions without waiting to hear from the secretary on the point; but since the cable has come into general use it is the invariable practice now for the envoy to consult the Secretary at every step in the negotiations. The Samoan difficulty is now practically out of the way.

THE MENTONE EPISODE.

Then comes our rumpus with France on account of the French dress-maker, who caused the police authorities of Nice and Mentone to deal so harshly with the Brooklyn ladies who were traveling over there and happened to do a little unfortunate shopping. It is not apprehended that we shall have any serious trouble with France on the petticoat question. The difficulty will be adjusted amicably although representative McCreary, the successor of Perry Belmont as Chairman of the Committee on foreign affairs in the House of Representatives, told your correspondent to-day that there was nothing that could more quickly arouse him to advise the exercise of a spirited foreign policy than the slightest injury done to the ladies, bless them, American ladies preferred of course. No report has yet been received at the State Department about the Mentone episode from our Consul at Nice or our agent at Mentone, both of whom were cognizant of the matter. The chief of the Consular Bureau of the State Department says he does not expect to receive reports direct from these officials. They will report, he supposes, to Minister Reid, and in his representation to the French Foreign Officers. Minister Reid will use the information thus obtained. But until Mr. Van Nostrand called at the State Department to make his complaint, nothing was heard from Minister Reid, although the incident happened a month before and he has had at least two weeks in France to investigate it and he has not yet reported any progress to the State Department.

THE FISHERIES SQUABBLE.

It looks as if we were to have a renewal of our troubles with England in regard to both the seal fisheries of Alaska, where we claim exclusive jurisdiction, and with the other fisheries in the Canadian waters of the North Atlantic, where the British claim exclusive jurisdiction. The British desire to have the three-mile law applied to the fishing waters of the Canadian coast. But that principle the government of the United States does not accept. We will give the Canadians a monopoly of the fishing in the waters within three miles of their fishing banks, but in regard to our islands in Behring's Sea, which, by process of natural selection, have become the territorial home and the breeding-place of practically all the fur seals of the world, we hold that these seals belong to the United States, whether they are spending the summer on the islands or a hundred miles out at sea on their way to or from the spot of ground, which the sagacious animals have made their home. These seals are different from the Canadian fish. The latter propagate in the waters of the ocean and are cosmopolitan, but of the five or ten million fur seals which now constitute the world's stock there is not one that was not born on American soil, barring the few that still make their home in the Commander Islands which are situated on the Russian side of Behring Sea just across the way from our seal islands. The seals are different from all other fish, and being native born, we hold that they are entitled to the protection of the American flag. In the act of July 1, 1870, to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, it was held that it shall be unlawful to kill said seals at any time "upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or on the waters adjacent thereto by the use of fire-arms or other means tending to drive the seals away from said islands." The title of the act taken in conjunction with this prohibition gives a full expression of the ground which this government takes in the seal fishery question.

THE CANADIANS

have commenced to make more seizures of American fishing vessels in the North Atlantic, apparently with the view of urging an application of these three-mile principles all around [illegible] work. This Gover[illegible] to the seal [illegible] seals. We [illegible] of Behring Sea now, and none have been ordered up there. The Thetis is there. The Bear is going, but they are only arctic whaling steamers with no armament of any consequence, sufficient, however, in the meantime to express Uncle Sam's friendly intentions to the fur seals of Alaska.

HAYTI.

In regard to Hayti the State Department here is evidently waiting for the survival of the fittest in the contest between Legitime and Hyppolite, and it is apparently believed that Hyppolite will soon be master of the situation. Rear Admiral Geralds, who has just come up from Hayti, called at the State Department and the White House to-day and expressed that opinion.

Society at the Capital.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The ladies in the White House have had a quiet week like that enjoyed by the majority of Washingtonians. Mrs. Harrison, Dr. John Scott, Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. McKee and Mrs. R. M. G. Brown, who is the guest of the house, attended the decoration day services at Arlington on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee will leave the city to-morrow for Indianapolis, where they go to make the final preparations for spending the summer at Deer Park. They will take possession of the cottage late in the week and Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Lord will join them when all things are ready.

Mrs. and Miss Halford, the wife and daughter of Secretary Halford, are en route from this city to Indianapolis, and are storm-stayed between here and Pittsburg. Mr. Halford has not heard from them since last night, when they left Pittsburg.

June will witness the marriage of a number of prominent Washingtonians. Next week on Thursday Justice Gray of the Supreme Court will be married to Miss Jeanne Matthews, a daughter of the late Justice Stanley Matthews. The wedding will take place at the residence of the late Justice Matthews, corner Connecticut avenue and N street, and as the family is in mourning the ceremony will be strictly private. Justice Gray and his bride will sail for Europe early the next week, and on their return will occupy their new house on First, corner Sixteenth, that was said at the time of its construction to have been built to accomodate his library.

Miss Anne Waggaman, daughter of Mr. Thos. Waggaman, and State Senator Heives of New York, will be wedded in Trinity Church, Georgetown, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 15. The ceremony will be performed by the Cardinal.

Mr. Ives will be attended by Mayor Grant of New York City, who will act as best man on that occasion, and the bride, in trailing robe of white silk and flowing veil of tulle, with her a bevy of white-robed bridemaids.

Mrs. Thomas Waggaman, who is mother to the bride, will be splendidly attired in pink silk. The ushers will all be from New York. The father of the bride will give her hand in marriage. After a week through New York State the bridal couple will sail for Europe.

Everybody in society is interested in the marriage of ex-Secretary Bayard and Miss Clymer, which takes place on Wednesday, June 12, in St. John's Church. It is told of the courtship of Mr. Bayard and Miss Clymer that they were attracted to each other in the course of a few drives they took with each other returning from reception when the Secretary tendered his escort to the young lady. Mr. Bayard has still a prominence in National as well as State which may bring him to the front in official life. It is one of the possibilities that he may reside with his bride in Washington during the official seasons keeping the house in Wilmington open for family parties. Miss Clymer is also an heiress.

The wedding of Miss Evelina Heap and Lieut. Gleaves of the navy will follow that of ex-Secretary Bayard at St. John's on next Wednesday week. Owing to the recent death of the bride's sister, Mrs. Nicholson, this will also be a quiet ceremonial.

Mrs. Henry Edwardes, wife of the first Secretary of the British Legation, who has been residing the past winter with her parents in Belgrave square, London, will arrive in New York shortly with her children. Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes will spend the summer at Beverly, Mass., where Mr. Edwardes has taken a house, and the autumn at Lenox, returning here in October to spend the winter.

Senor Loredo, Secretary of the Peruvian Legation, who has been absent in Paris for some months, has returned to the city. Senor Pedroso, attache of the Spanish Legation, accompanied by his wife, who has been in delicate health, will sail for Europe in July.

The Supreme Court Vacancy.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Attorney-General Miller told the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day that he did not expect the vacancy in the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Justice Matthews, would be filled for some time. The subject has not yet been considered," he added. "The subject has not yet been considered," is the formula which Attorney-General Miller generally uses. Some of the other members of the Cabinet who are a little more outspoken are in the habit of saying, "If you want any information you will have to go and ask the President." The two expressions mean precisely the same thing, namely, that the Cabinet officer knows nothing about the matter, not having been consulted by the President, who considers all these things in his own way and without consulting those who are supposed to be of his counsel. Possibly it is on the ground of policy that President Harrison has not yet consulted his Attorney-General about the appointment of a new Associate Justice. Possibly th[illegible] said [illegible] intends to appoint the Attor[illegible] the place, but if he h[illegible] is good reason to believe that he has never yet made the offer. It is certain that whatever move the president may make in this case will be submitted to the closest scrutiny by the Senate in considering the question of confirmation. It looks indeed as if no appointment of a new justice would be made until the Senators reassemble in Washington next winter or possibly in Senate session next fall.

NO RESIDENT REPRESENTATION.

Of the nine judicial districts into which the country is distributed, there are two, the Fourth and Sixth, which have no resident representative in the Supreme Court at present. The Seventh District, which includes Indiana and Illinois, has two representatives in the Court—Justice Harlan and Chief Justice Fuller. The Fourth District includes the maritime States from Maryland to South Carolina. The Fifth goes as far north as Michigan and as far south as Tennessee. The late Justice Moore, whose place is now filled by Lamar, belonged to the fourth, while the late Justice Matthews, whose place is still vacant, belonged to the sixth. It is by no means certain that in making the appointment President Harrison will proceed on the representation principle, although that phase of the subject will be urged as a strong argument. The fact that the Indiana-Illinois district already has two representatives should militate against the appointment of another from that.

A LAWYER'S VIEWS.

There is strong competition between the Fourth and Sixth Circuits. A prominent politician living in Ohio writes to the Attorney-General as follows: "At the present time the Sixth Circuit has no judge residing within its borders or assigned to the circuit. It has a population of 6,000,000. It has the large and important cities of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis within it and the registered tonnage of the port of Detroit is the largest on the lakes and the annual revenue of that commerce is now larger and has been for many years than the entire foreign commerce of the country, a fact difficult for a resident on the Atlantic coast to believe. The single State of Michigan has 2,500 miles at least. The valuable property passing through the Sault Canal consigned to Lakes Huron and Michigan was over $87,000,000 during eight months of last year, larger in value than the commerce of the the Suez Canal in twelve months. Out of over 500,000,000 tons of ore shipped over the lakes in 1888 300,000 tons came from Michigan. The maritime business in the Federal Court in Detroit is larger than that of all the courts in the Fourth Circuit. It view of the facts ought a lawyer to be sent from the Atlantic coast south of New Jersey to administer the great marine, mining and industrial business of the lake region and on the great South, watered by the Ohio and Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers; or should a resident be appointed familiar during his professional life with that business and known to the population. The fourth circuit has had the distinction of having the Chief Justice of the United States assigned to it for much more than half a century, although Chief Justices Chase, Waite and Fuller were not of the people."

Stockslager's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The resignation of F. M. Stockslager, Commissioner of the General Land Office, which was tendered March 5, last, was to-day accepted by the President to take effect June 20. Assistant Commissioner Stone will act as Commissioner in the meantime.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The President made the following appointments:

George B. Fisher of Delaware, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

J. N. Patterson of New Hampshire, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Cutting Loose From Politics.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 1.—All is not smooth sailing among North Minneapolis W. C. T. U. ladies. Last Wednesday a meeting of the women was held with Mrs. Robert Pratt. Here a resolution was introduced proposing in substance that the union withdraw from the State Union. The ladies who are interested in the new movement are opposed to the third party scheme and claim that they do not feel compelled to further contribute personal influence to an organization pledged to partisan and political prohibition. They propose to continue in what they believe to be the right kind of temperance work, but they want to do it in their own way. The vote on the resolution to withdraw from the State Union was taken, and all but two of the voters were in favor of the withdrawal. The ballot was an informal one, and the formal action will be taken later.

John Gilbert Ill.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—John Gilbert, the veteran actor of Wallack's company in New York, lies ill in this city at his sister's house. Dr. Jernegan, his physician, says his age is against his pulling through, but he has hopes of his recovery. Mr. Gilbert is 80 years old and to New York theater-goers what the late Wm. Warren was to Boston.

Wife Murderer Convicted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—Just after midnight the jury brought in [illegible] murder in the first degree against Ed Conger, who killed his wife six weeks ago.

J. L. HUDSON,
CLOTHIER,
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 3,

At 8:30 a. m., will commence the sale of 2,000 Spring Suits, purchased by us from Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., which we divide into

4 - - SPECIAL PRICES, - - 4
$10, $12, $15 and $20;
WORTH - $15 to $35. - WORTH

HUDSON, THE CLOTHIER,
213 N. BROADWAY 215 N.

To Lovers of the Finest Goods:

We take pleasure in informing those interested in Fine Biscuits and Crackers that we have completed arrangements for the handling of the manufacture of the well-known firm, VAN DER VEER & HOLMES of New York, and shall keep in stock most of the principal articles manufactured by them. Among the latest novelties just received are the

SALINE BISCUITS,
In 1 lb. cans,
BUFFET WAFERS,
A delicate wafer, flavored with vanilla,
AFTERNOON TEA BISCUITS,
WATER THIN WAFERS,
BUTTER WAFERS,
AFTER DINNER BISCUITS.

Also, their celebrated ZEPHYR CRACKERS, with or without salt, first introduced by us. The finest grade of soda crackers made. For sale by all first-class grocers.

Western Depot,
David Nicholson,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

RICE'S ROMANTIC BOYHOOD.

How He Was Once Abducted and Dressed in Girl's Clothing.

The childhood of the late Allen Thorndike Rice was marked by an exciting episode that is only known to a few here in Boston, writes a Philadelphia *Press* correspondent. When he was a lad of 9 years his parents separated and each sought possession of the child. His mother belonged to a very wealthy family, her mother possessing then that very great fortune which Mr. Rice afterward inherited.

Miss Bourne, falling in love with Henry G. Rice, a rising young business man of Boston, was married to him about 1850, and by their union was born Allen Thorndike. A sister of Mr. Rice married Patrick Grant, a prominent citizen of Boston, and their son was Robert Grant, the well known author of "Confession of a Frivolous Girl" and other modern novels. One day while Allen was at school at Nahant, a Boston suburb, pending the court's decision upon his possession by the parents, sitting side by side with his cousin, Robert Grant, a burly hackman, black as the ace of spades, appeared at the school-house and asked to see the boy, as he had a message to deliver to him. No sooner had the youth stepped over the threshold, however, than he was bundled into the hack and immediately whirled away toward Boston.

The abduction was soon discovered and then an instant pursuit, but in vain, for the hackman, under orders from the mother, gave loose rein to his horses and arrived in the city a good league ahead of his pursuers. His horses dropped dead that night from overexertion.

For a day there was an entire absence of clew. Then a thread was found. The hackman, it seems, was in reality a white man blackened with burnt cork, and afterward in washing himself he carelessly left a smooch or two behind the ears. By this he was found out, was arrested, fined and imprisoned. Following up the clew thus gained, the boy and his mother were traced to a country town in Northern Vermont, and at last the very house was located. The officers searched the building from roof to cellar, but could not find the lad. Yet he was there all this time, carefully concealed in an underground passage. At night Mrs. Rice and the boy slipped away to Canada. The next heard of they were in Island Pond. Driven to bay again, they went to Portland, and there, embarking at once on a coasting vessel, sailed for Richmond, Va., from which city they took a vessel to England. A greater part of the time Allen was compelled to wear girl's clothes as a means of disguise.

It was in this curious way that Allen Thorndike Rice came to visit Europe in his earliest years, and this adventure resulted in his staying abroad until, when he had attained his majority, he decided to return to his native land. His mother, meanwhile, had given him a splendid education in French, German, and at Oxford, England, where he had graduated with honors in 1873. The adventure in the abduction incident cost his people $30,000 for expenses, as no money was spared to elude the pursuers.

Catching On.

From the Chicago News.

"I grasp the situation," said President Harrison after listening for half an hour to the man who wanted office.

"That's just the trouble," complained the suppliant. "What I want is for you to let go of the situation so that I can grasp it."

The Round of Gayety.

From the Kansas City Star.

The pie parties which are now in vogue at Carrolton will probably be followed by pepsin picnics.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of [illegible] strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short [illegible] alum or phosphate powders. [illegible] BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1889.

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY,
NOS. 1121, 1123 AND 1125 OLIVE STREET.
LARGEST TIME-PAYMENT HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT OUR POPULAR LOW PRICES.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves & Household Goods.

THOUSANDS of residents who were fortunate enough to visit our establishment the last two weeks, and who took advantage of our very liberal offers we made them (both in terms and prices), and who are now our best advertisers in explaining to their friends the great advantage derived by dealing with a house like ours, where no matter what may be required to furnish your house complete from cellar to attic can be bought from us on easy weekly or monthly payments, and at strictly cash prices.

BARGAINS OFFERED THIS WEEK:

Bedroom Suits	$ 8.00; real worth,	$16.00	Bedsteads	$ 1.15; real worth,	$ 3.00	Ice Boxes	$ 2.10; real worth,	$ 4.50
Bedroom Suits	16.00; real worth,	30.00	Mattresses	.95; real worth,	2.00	Ingrain Carpets	.17; real worth,	.30
Bedroom Suits	25.00; real worth,	40.00	Springs	.90; real worth,	2.00	Ingrain Carpets	.25; real worth,	.40
Parlor Suits	17.00; real worth,	30.00	Cane-seat Chairs	.50; real worth,	1.00	Brussels Carpets	.40; real worth,	.65
Parlor Suits	25.00; real worth,	40.00	Kitchen Chairs	.18; real worth,	.40	Brussels Carpets	.60; real worth,	.90
Parlor Suits	40.00; real worth,	60.00	Kitchen Tables	.70; real worth,	1.25	Straw Matting	.10; real worth,	.25
Wardrobes	6.00; real worth,	12.00	Gasoline Stoves	2.00; real worth,	4.50	Lace Curtains	.55; real worth,	1.25
Lounges	5.50; real worth,	11.00	Cook Stoves	7.50; real worth,	14.00	Window Shades	.28; real worth,	.40
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'TWAS FULL OF SPORT.

Opening Day of the Jockey Club Spring Races at the Fair Grounds.

A Good Crowd Fills the Grand-stand and the Club-House Balcony.

Two Favorites Out of Five Win Their Races in the Easiest Manner—Bridgelight, a Rank Outsider, Dumps the Talent and Shows His Heels to the Pick of the Knowing Ones—Why the Steeplechase Was Not Run—The Curiosities of the Betting—Ladies on the Club-House Balconies—The Gay Toilets They Wore—Monday's Entries and Pools—Gossip on the Track.

HAD it not been for the withdrawal of the steeplechase entries there would have been nothing to mar the auspicious opening of the racing season at the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon. The weather was splendid; not a cloud darkened the sky, the sun shone brightly, and there was just breeze enough to blow all the laziness out of one's body and make one feel to the keenest extent the exhilarating influence of the exciting contests without relapsing into h state of exhaustion from heat. The track was a little slow, because it could not be cut until yesterday afternoon, but it was not likely that any records would be broken, and the condition of the track did not lessen in the least the pleasure of watching the races. The crowd was unusually large for an opening day and as thoroughly appreciative as it could have been. Each race was watched with the intensest interest and finished amid wild bursts of hurrahs that greeted the winners.

There is something about a race track that seems to fascinate even a cold observer and it is not alone the races but the whole picture that draws one's attention and interest and seems to contain a world of attraction. The smooth, level track stretches away on either hand and is gradually lost as it curves at each end, leaving nothing to mark its course but the neat picket fences that can be seen away over on the other side. The great field on the inside is covered with spots of green and spots of dull brown grass that has grown to seed and died. The hedges and steeplechase fences that rise here and there, and the ponds, full of water lilies that spread their broad leaves over the surface, break the monotony of the surface and lend the scene additional attractiveness. Here and there tall poles were standing, and from the tops floated red and white banners that marked the steeplechase course.

The something of life that was needed to complete the picture was there. Away over on the left could be seen the racers, all blanketed and hooded, walking slowly to the paddock where they were to be saddled for the race. Nearer the jockeys' shed were gathered the horses, and their grooms walked them back and forth to keep them from cooling. Each had his own particular spot on the turf where he was saddled and fitted for the race and there the groom had in waiting the bucket and sponge and bottle and cloths that were used in caring for the delicate creatures.

About each spot was gathered a group of unattractive little fellows who were attached to the stable to which the horse belonged, and they watched the animals jealously as they walked backward and forward to see whether any showed signs that were dangerous to their favorite.

When the saddle bell rang the grooms all turned their horses heads towards where the saddles lay, and from that moment the interest began to grow. The jockeys who had been lying on the ground, careless of everything that occurred about them, stood up and threw off their overcoats. Each of the horses seemed to know that the race was about to begin, for the heads that had been drooped were raised and they pawed the turf restlessly. The blankets were taken off and for the last time they were rubbed over with a rough cloth. "I guess we'd better take those bandages off his front legs," said the trainer, and the groom untied them. The thick felt pad that is worn under the saddle was thrown off and the pad of leather that is by courtesy called a saddle flung over the horses back. A good stout pull was taken on the girth and the jockey snapped it to be sure it was tight enough. The horse was growing more impatient every moment, and his thin, trim legs were dancing, his muscles were quivering, and it seemed impossible for him to stand still for a moment. At last he was ready for the track. The jockey gave his foot to the stable boy and mounted into the saddle and the horse lunged forward as if he wanted to dash, but strong hands held him and, though he struggled to get away, he was led through the gate and not turned loose until his feet were on the soft earth of the track. Then he sprang away and up and down the stretch he dashed, giving way to his irresistable desire to run.

The entrance of the horses on the track was greeted with shouts and applause, and the crowd manifested the greatest interest in the events from the beginning to the end. The tap of the drum brought a murmur of approval, and as one of the colors forged ahead of the rest and took the lead the murmur rose to a roar. As they passed the last quarter the occupants of the grandstand rose to their feet, the stable boys that lined the inside of the track climbed the fence and the police had to neglect the race to exert their energies in a useless attempt to keep them down. But the finish was welcomed with a wild yell, and as the winner was ridden to the Judges' stand to receive the award, he was greeted with an outburst of applause. The crowd was composed of race-lovers, and they gave each event a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. The betting stand was crowded between the races, and hundreds came home burdened with less of this world's goods than when they went out, but their losing did not diminish their interest in the races, and they cheered just as heartily as if they had won.

An incident that was not on the programme took the place of the steeplechase, and while it did not awake as much interest, it caused a great deal of excitement. A team of handsome horses that had been hitched in the field among the mass of vehicles broke away and dashed at a terrific speed down the avenue by the grand stand and on toward the gate. It was just after the last race. Every one was preparing to go home, and when the noise was heard there was a rush to see what had occurred. The speed of the pair would have been creditable to some of the horses that ran on the track, for they flew along at an awful rate, scattering the red gravel behind them and stopping for nothing. But as they neared the main entrance they began to slow up, their wind was giving out and they were easily stopped. They did no harm, but it was a mad run that excited the spectators and partially compensated them for missing the steeplechase, which they were so anxious to see.

The attendance yesterday promises well for the meeting. The weather probably had something to do with bringing out so large a crowd, but it is seldom that a racing season in St. Louis is begun with so many persons present, and a noticeable feature was the enormous number of vehicles. The field that is provided for them was filled to its utmost capacity. The lower gallery of the Club House was crowded and though there were empty seats above the space on the balcony was pretty well occupied. In the grand stand good seats were scarce and the empty ones would have been more than filled if the quarter stretch had not drawn so heavily from them. The betting stand was uncomfortably crowded between the races and it was difficult to get in or out or to move from one box to another. If the weather continues fine the meeting will doubtless be one of the most successful, and on the days when the great races will occur an enormous attendance may be expected.

THE RACING.

The track was a little heavy, and the time made in all the races slow. Not much was expected of the Derby, and consequently there was little disappointment when it proved to be a most uninteresting race. There was not a crack horse in it, and the colt Long Fish, owned by W. L. Cassidy & Co. of this city won it as he pleased, in the slow time of 2:39½. He took the lead at the start and was never headed. The knowing ones had made him and Teuton the favorites, with odds of 2 to 1 against them. Caliento also found some backers from the fact that he was a Baldwin entry and had Murphy up. Odds of 3 to 1 were offered against him. There was a general tip out, however, on Glockner. His owner, Tom Treacy, thought the horse good enough to win, and he had done a mile in a matinee in the rather good time of 1:41, and was believed to be good for the Derby distance of a mile and a half. He had never been tried among good horses, and it was not known exactly how good he was, but it was known that none of the rest of the company were particularly speedy. Then Kiley had the mount on him and all these things conspired to make plenty of people back him at odds of 5 and 6 to 1. He was a badly beaten horse, however, and that he is not good for over a mile was clearly shown. Teuton, who sold on even choice with Long Fish as favorite, made a miserable showing, at no time cutting any figure in the race. Long Fish has an ugly temper and was run in blind.

Flyaway, although carrying ten pounds extra weight, captured the fourth race, for 2-year-olds, with ease. She was never given whip or spur, and passed under the wire a winner by several lengths. The fancy made her a red-hot favorite and her backers did not get much return for their money, as they had to give too great odds.

By far the prettiest race of the day was the fifth and last race. It was an extra event, there having been so many starters in the second race, a selling purse, that it was found necessary to split it. Eight rather poor horses were put in the second event of the day while the extra or the fifth race contained several good ones. Bridelight, who carried the top weight, landed it very neatly although he dropped his leg bandage out the last turn. The real fight was for second place, and it was a beautiful finish between Tudor, Gardner and Kee-Vee-Na. Tudor beat Gardner, the second choice, by a nose, and Kee-Vee-Na, the favorite, by a half head.

THE OFFICERS.

The judges were Charles Green, President of the club; L. M. Rumsey and Chris Doyle. Secretary Ferguson of the Lexington Association gave excellent satisfaction as starter.

First Race.

The horses got off at the first trial with Fanchette in the lead, Kermesse, second; Alfonse, third; Wheeler T., fourth; J. T., fifth; Effie H., sixth; May W., seventh, and Mollie McCarty's Last bringing up the rear. At the quarter Fanchette was still in the van with Alfonse at her heels, Kermesse, third; J. T., fourth; Wheeler T., fifth; Effie H., sixth; Mollie McCarty's Last, seventh, and May W., last. Alfonse began to close in on the leader, and at the half was only a head behind Alfonse, J. T. being third and Wheeler T. fourth. Barnes, who had allowed Kermesse to fall back now let the mare out a little and she commenced to rapidly overtake the leaders. One by one he passed the leaders and at the three-quarters showed in advance. Fanchette was a close second, and Covington, on Wheeler T., was coming on fast, J. T. being just behind him and the others bunched. They rounded into the stretch in the same positions and all well up. Corington then commenced riding in earnest. He urged the son of Speculator on and soon passed Fanchette and Kermesse, but Johnson on Mollie McCarty's Last was right at his heels. Wheeler T. Won without a touch of the whip by half a length, Mollie McCarty's Last securing the place in a driving finish by a head from Kermesse. J. T. was fourth, May W. fifth, Fanchette sixth, Effie H. seventh and Alfonso last. The post odds were even money on Wheeler T. to win and 2 to 5 for place and 2 to 1 on Mollie McCarty's Last for place.

The post odds were—2 to 5, Wheeler; 8 to 1, Mollie's Last; 10 to 1, Fanchette; 6 to 1, Kermese; 12 to 1, J. T.; 12 to 1, Alphonse; 15 to 1 May W., and 30 to 1, Effie H. Mollie's Last sold at 3 and 4 to 1 for a place.

SUMMARY.

Trial purse, $500; of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for 3-year-olds and upwards, 5 lbs above the scale. Horses that have run and not won this year a race of the value of $1,500, or three or more of any value this year, allowed 5 lbs.; beaten non-winners this year of a race of $300 value, allowed 15 lbs.; beaten maidens this year, allowed 20 lbs.; if such maidens are 4 years old, allowed 25 lbs.; if 5 years old and upwards, allowed 30 lbs. One mile.

Chicago Stable's b.h. Wheeler T., 4, by Speculator—Kitty (G. Covington). 112 1
Santa Anita Stable's b.m. Mollie McCarty's Last, a., by Rutherford—Mollie McCarty (S. Johnson), 111 2
R Tucker's ch.m. Kermesse, 4, by Alarm—Waltz (Barnes), 107 3
Speake's & Davidson's b.c. J. T., 3, by Virginius—Annie Veto (Decker), 97 4
W. A. Taires' b. f, May W, 4, by Pat Molloy—Lizzie Billet (Stevenson) 87 5
J. H. Stamm & Co.'s g. m. Fanchette, aged, by Imp. Thunderstorm—Fannie Moore (Eilke), 111 .. 6
C. F. Armstrong's b. m. Effie H, aged, by Pat Molloy—Penelope (Sedgley) 109 7
D. White's b. c. Alfonse, 3, by Planeroid—Lady Barnes (West) 97 8
Time, 1:45.

Second Race.

After one failure Ferguson got the horses off in the second race, a selling purse of seven-eighths of a mile. Volci at the pole got away first, followed by Jim Nave, Big Brown Jug being third, Entry fourth and Mirth fifth, with the others well up. Entry and Red Stone immediately rushed to the front, and they passed the quarter as named, with Jim Nave third, Volci fourth, Big Brown Jug fifth, Fosteral sixth, Mirth seventh, and Luke Alexander in the rear. Entry still showed in the front at the half with Fosteral well up and Jim Nave, Red Stone, Luke Alexander and Brown Jug following in the order named. Entry was still leading at the three-quarters with Fosteral well up and Soden and Mirth moving up on them and Luke Alexander fourth. Rounding into the stretch, Mirth caught Entry and beat him in the finish by half a length, Red Stone a poor third and Big Brown Jug, Fosteral, Jim Nave, Volci, and Luke Alexander finishing in the order named. The winner was bid in by his owner at the price named.

The post odds were Entry 2 to 1 straight, even money for a place; Mirth 6 to 1 straight, 2 to 1 for a place; Jim Wave 10 to 1 straight, 4 to 1 for a place; Volci 2 to 1 straight, 3 to 5 for a place; Redstone 3 to 1 straight, 6 to 5 for a place; Fosteral 10 to 1 straight, 3 to 1 for a place; Brown Jug 15 to 1 straight, 6 to 1 for a place; Luke Alexander 8 to 1 straight, 2 to 1 for a place.

SUMMARY.

Selling purse, $500; of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Those entered for $2,000 to carry weight for age; then one pound allowed for each $100 to $1,000; then two pounds allowed for each $100 less. Seven furlongs.

A. G. McCampbell's b. f., Mirth 4 by Ventilator—Cheerful; selling price, $500 (Soden) 97 1
A. McGinnan's b. f. Entry, 3, by Enquirer—Analyne; price $500 (A. Covington), 92 2
T. S. Treacy's ch. g. Redstone, aged, by Wanderer—Katie Pierce, price $500 (Atkinson), 104 3
W. Wheeler's br. g. Big Brown Jug, 5, by Imp. Thunderstorm—Mattie Pendleton, price $700 (C. Cochrane), 108 4
Charles Mahone's b. g. Fosteral, aged, by Foster—Minnie Morgan, price $500 (Stovall), 104 5
T. C. Kamerer's b. g. Jim Nave, aged, by Lucifer—Ginger Pop; Price $300, G. Covington, 100 6
Bell & Timberlake's ch. g. Volci, 4, by Voltumo—Roxanna; price $500, (West), 103 7
J. C. Alexander's gr. h. Luke Alexander, 5, by Luke Blackburn—Blue Gown; price $1,000 (Corbett), 114 8
Time, 1:31½.

DERBY DAY SCENES AT THE RACES.

Third Race—The Derby.

Long Fish won the Derby in the easiest possible manner. In fact, none of the other horses were ever in it. Ferguson got the horses off at the second attempt with Long Fish in the lead and he remained there throughout. Le Premier was a close second at the start, Cassius third, Teuton fourth, Glockner fifth and Caliento last. At the three-quarters Long Fish and Le Premier were still leading and Murphy on Caliento was bringing up the rear of the procession. There was no change in the position of the horses as they dashed past the stand. The Cassidy colt still held the lead, with Le Premier a full length behind, Cassius third, a neck back of Le Premier, Teuton lapped with Cassius, and Glockner at Teuton's saddle girth. Caliento was still trailing. Around in the last mile of their journey they swung and they passed the quarter pole without a change in their relative positions. As they ran past the half not a change in their position was yet to be noted, but the jockeys all braced themselves for the final effort. The last half mile of the journey had no sooner been entered upon than the trailers commenced work for a finish. Stoval on Teuton, Taral on Cassius, Eilke on Le Premier and Kiley on Glockner, all made play for the leader. Some of them gained slightly on him for a few lengths, but as he was given a little more of his head he pulled away again. Glockner made a slight spurt, but it was only momentary, for he was a tired horse. He quit completely, and before the three-quarter pole was reached fell back a beaten horse. The distance was clearly too much for him, for despite the fact that Kiley had saved him, the colt was unable to respond to the jockey's command. He was fully three lengths behind the others as the stretch was entered. Murphy had given Caliento his head after passing the last quarter pole, and then the Californian commenced overhauling his rivals. They all rushed for Long Fish, but he was still fresh and full of run. Without being touched, he drew further and further away, and passed under the wire the easiest kind of a winner by four open lengths. Murphy, who had ridden a grand race on Caliento and made a beautiful finish, landed the colt second, a neck in front of Cassius, third, who had Le Premier, fourth, at his girth, with Teuton a poor fifth and Glockner, who was receiving the whip at every stride, beaten off.

The post odds were as follows: Longfish, 2 to 1 straight, 4 to 5 for a place; Tuton, 2 to 1 straight and 4 to 5 for a place; Cassius, 4 to 1 straight and 6 to 5 for a place; Glockner, 6 to 1 straight and 5 to 5 for a place; Le Premier, 10 to 1 straight and 3 to one for a place; Caliento, 3 to 1 straight and even money for a place.

SUMMARY.

St. Louis Fair Derby, $2,500. For 3-year-olds (folds of 1886); $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by April 1. 1889 (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money), with $2,500 added; the winner of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry five pounds extra; second to receive $500; third $200, out of the stakes. Mile and one-half.

W. L. Cassidy & Co.'s b. c. Longfish, 3, by Longfellow—Katie Fisher (Blaylock), 118 1
Santa Anita Stables' ch. c. Caliento, 3, by Rutherford—Marie Stuart (Murphy), 118 2
Beverwycks stable's b. c., Cassius, 3, by Longfellow—Southern Belle (Taral), 118 3
Wm. Mulkey's br. c., Le Premier, 3, by Lucifer—Golden Slipper (Eilke), 118 4
M. D. Richardson's ch. c., Teuton, 3, by Ten Broeck—Miss Austin (Stovall), 118 5
T. C. Treacy's b. c., Glockner, 3, by Duke of Montrose—Mrs. Chubbs (Kiley), 118 6
Time, 2:39½.

Fourth Race.

No trouble was experienced in getting the youngsters started. Charley Maffitt's filly Sequence got away first, but was immediately overhauled by Pinkie T., who rushed into the lead with Lutha Lee third and the others all bunched except Gertie B., who was given the worst of the start by a couple of lengths. Pinkie T. led at the half with Lutha Lee second, Jess Armstrong third and the others stretched out. Pinkie retained her lead past the three-quarters with Lutha Lee second and Flyaway third. Stovall was coming on with the favorite rapidly and entering the stretch took the lead. The little filly drew right away from the balance of the bunch and without whip or spur or any urging passed under the wire an easy winner by three open lengths, Lula B, finishing a half length in front of Lena Ban third; Pinkie T., Gertie B., Sequence, Jess Armstrong and Lutha Lee finishing in the order named with Hualpa beaten off.

The post odds were as follows: Flyaway, 2 to 5 straight, no money for a place; Pinkie T., 6 to 1 straight, 3 to 2 for a place; Lula B., 6 to 1 straight, 3 to 2 for a place; Lela Ban, 10 to 1 straight, 4 to 2 for place; Sequence, 12 to 1 straight, 4 to 1 for a place; the others 15 to 1 straight and 6 to 1 for a place.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for 2-year-olds. Those not having won a sweepstakes of the value of $700 allowed 5 lbs.; of any value, 10 lbs. Five furlongs.

A. N. McCampbell's ch. f.; Flyaway, 2, by George Kinney—Sunbeam (Stovall), 115 1
H. P. Headley's ch. f.; Lulu B., 2, by Ten Broeck—Bessie Morrison; (G. Covington), 105 2
Wm. H. Williamson's ch. f. Lena Ban, 2, by King Ban—Lena Oliver; Eilke, 105 3
R. Tucker's b. f. Pinkie T., 2, by Glengary—Azalea; Barnes, 105 4
Bell & Timberlake's ch. f. Gertie B., 2, by Sayre—Annie Veto; West, 105 5
C. C. Maffitt's b. c. Sequence, 2, by Uhlan—Bazique, Stevenson, 108 6
Hearndon & Co's ch. c. Jess Armstrong, 2, by imp. Elengarry—Myrtle, Burkholder, 108 7
Dr. George C. Pitzer's b. f. Lutha Lee, 2, by Duke of Kent—Susie Derby, Atkinson, 105 8
Chickasaw Stables' b. c. Hualpa, 2, by Quartermaster—Virago, Sloan, 108 9
Time, 1:03¾.

Fifth Race.

Chilhowie was left at the post in the first attempt to get the horses off in the fifth race and they had to be called back. The next effort was better and they got away to a pretty start, Bridgelight having a trifle the best of it. He improved his advantage and was soon another length ahead of Chickasaw, who was second, Bonnie King being third, Lelex fourth, Gardner fifth, Kee-Vee-Na sixth, Tudor seventh and Chilhowie bringing up the rear. Stovall on Gardner immediately made play for the lead, hugging the rail, and at the quarter showed a half length before Bridgelight, Tudor being third and Chilhowie, whom George Covington was also urging up, fourth, with the others bunched in the rear. Gardner was still in the lead at the half, with Bridgelight hanging to his saddle girths, Lelex third and Tudor, Chilhowie, Bonnie King, Kee-Vee-Na and Chickasaw coming in the order named. Murphy now began to move for first position again, and as they passed the three quarters Gardner was only a neck in front of Bridgelight, Tudor being third, Kee-Vee-Na, whom Barnes had now commenced to ride, fourth, Old Lelex fifth and Bonnie King, Chickasaw and Chelhowie bringing up the rear. As they swung into the stretch a beautiful race commenced. Murphy had got Bridgelight on even terms with Gardner and the others were all well up. Down the stretch they came, all under whip and with Bridgelight, Gardner, Kee-Vee-Na and Tudor all so close that the race seemed to belong to any of them. Slowly but surely the crack colored jockey moved his horse out of the group, and Briselight flew under the wire a winner by a full three-quarters of a length, with the other three almost neck and neck behind him. It was evident that Tudor and Gardner had the best of Kee-Vee-Na by a scant head, but not more than a nose difference could have been between them. The finish was so close that most people thought it a dead heat for second place and the judges' decision was anxiously awaited. They gave the place to Tudor, with Gardner third and Kee-Vee-Na fourth. The others were scattered behind. The winner was bought in by his owner.

The post odds were as follows: 4 to 1 Bonnie King straight, 6 to 5 for a place; 3 to 1 Chilhowie straight, 4 to 5 for a place; 6 to 5 Kee Vee Na straight, 3 to 5 for a place; 3 to 1 Gardner straight, even money for a place; 5 to 1 Tudor straight, and 8 to 5 for a place; 5 to 1 Lelex straight, 6 to 5 for a place; 6 to 1 Bridgelight straight, 2 to 1 for a place; 10 to 1 straight, and 3 to 1 for a place.

SUMMARY.

Selling purse, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; those entered for $2,000 to carry weight for age; then one pound allowed for each $100 to $1,000; then two pounds allowed for each $100 less. Seven furlongs:

S. T. Haydon's b. h. Bridgelight, 4, by imp. Brigadier—Romping Girl; price, $1,600 (Murphy); 118. 1
Beverwyck Stables, b. g., Tudor, 4, by Rayon d'Or—Clemency; price, $1,100 (Taral); 112 2
Gardner, 3, King Ban—Felicitie, W. L. Cassidy & Co.'s ch. c., price $1,700 (Stovall), 103 3
Kee-Vee-Na, 3, by Inquirer—Blythsome, R. Tucker's ch. f., price $1,500 (Barnes), 101 4
Bonnie King, 4, by King Alphonso—Jennie N., P. Corrigan's br. g., price $400 (A. Covington), 100 5
D. A. Honig's b. g. Lelex, aged, by Lelaps—War Reel; price, $1,100, (Cochrane), 115 6
Chickasaw Stable's ch. g. Chickasaw, 4, by Quartermaster—Mary Wynne; price, $800, (Sloan), 108 7
Chicago Stable's b. g. Chilhowie, 3, by King Ban—Locust Bloom; price, $1,000, (G. Covington), 101 8
Time, 1:30¾.

Sixth Race.

The sixth race was the Missouri Steeplechase Stake with $800 added, on the full steeplechase course. A condition of the race was that eight horses were required to fill and four to start or no race. Seven horses were down on the programme to start. They were Ed Corrigan's entries, Winslow and Irish Pat; E. H. Storm's entries, Voltiguer and Lijero; C. W. Doherty's Cataline, L. J. Yore's Uncle Dan, and H. C. Hartman's Linguist. All declared out during the day except the Corrigan entries; Lijero, Cataline and Linguist. One of the latter three horses having been ruled off Corrigan's West Side track, Chicago, he refused to run his horses if the animal was permitted to start. Not being a member of the National Jockey Club Association, no heed is taken of the rulings of the West Side track by the clubs in the Association and the judges refused to comply with Corrigan's request. The latter, so as not to stultify himself with his own track, withdrew his horses. The owner of the horse objected to claims Corrigan had the animal ruled off the West Side track because he could get no steeplechaser to beat him. As Corrigan's withdrawal left less than four starters in the race it was, under the conditions, declared off.

Curiosities of the Betting.

After all races there is a great deal of comment as to the manner in which they were run. It was so yesterday and some of the races furnished considerable cause for criticism. The fields were large and several of the finishes very exciting. In each race several of the entries were well backed and every person who puts up his money considers himself entitled to reason out with his friends why it was that he placed his money on a particular horse and how it was that the horse he backed failed to win. Thus in the first race, nearly all the place money, or the greatest part of it, went on to Kermesse, who was ridden by Barnes, and when McCarthy's Last beat her out to the wire there was great disappointment. Barnes could have gotten the place it was claimed if he had tried for it, and Kermesse's backers kicked until the next race because, as they alleged, the mare was not urged.

In the second race lots of money went on Valci, and he was made the favorite. His admirers were disappointed with his performance. The victory of Mirth was popular, however, considerable money having been placed on the filley at good odds. The decision of Mr. Baldwin to run Caliente changed the opinion of many as to who would be the winner. At 6 to 1, with Murphy up, Caliente was considered a good thing by many. The fact that little was known about her condition and the rumor that she was not exactly fit caused a number to look at her with suspicion. There was considerable mystery about Caliente—or, at least, apparent mystery. In the first place, she was entered at the last moment, and in the next, instead of appearing in the paddock in front of the stand with the rest of the candidates for Derby honors, she was kept away over in another part of the field until the gong was sounded. Quite a number placed money on Murphy's mount, simply on account of the supposed secretiveness which was being observed by the stable about her. Their judgment was not far at fault. Caliente made a great finish and took the place. Many thought that if Murphy had begun to make his effort sooner that Caliente might have beaded Long Fish. The last race was pronounced to be anybody's race. Very few, however, expected to see the winner turn up in Bridgelight. Bridgelight is a magnificent looking animal and in beating such a field as he had to contest the race with proved that he had plenty of speed in addition to his good looks. He will bear watching in future events.

The betting was probably the biggest ever done on the track. The crowd was large and of a betting kind. The jam in the betting-shed was something frightful. Around every pool-stand were men with outstretched hands offering money on their favorites. As quickly as they got their checks they moved away and others supplied their places. From the close of one ra[illegible] of another the pool seller [illegible] do to gi[illegible]

There were thirty-four book-makers, and most of them had a small sized fortune on each race. The races were excellent ones for betting on account of the large fields and the fact that the contestants were well matched. Flyaway was the only "sinch" in the lot, but even in this race there was big betting on the place, Pinkie T. and Lulu B. selling even at 3 to 2, both having a great number of admirers.

At the Club House.

The Club House never looked handsomer than it did yesterday with its wealth of floral garniture. The entrance and halls were all wainscoted with foliage plants, and the grand stairway was lined with hydrangeas, whose white and purple-tinted blossoms and rich green foliage made an effective contrast with the rich carved woodwork. Upon the veranda outside the effect of the bright toilettes and hats liberally garlanded with flowers was that of a veritable rose garden. They were gathered together in knots upon the piazza, keeping each other company, or making hat-pools, while the gentlemen who were permitted the entry of the club-house seemed as a general thing to prefer the democratic gathering by the pool-rooms or grand stand or quarter-stretch, there being a few notable exceptions.

Mrs. E. A. Noonan wore a handsome black toilette, with Directoire wrap of black Chantilly lace, and black lace bonnet, garlanded with flowers.

Mrs. Overstolz looked very handsome in black, with a Parisian wrap of black applique braid work; black lace hat, with purple lilacs.

Mrs. Ellis Wainwright wore a brown cloth dress, with light-gray jacket and white Derby hat, trimmed with white.

Mrs. John P. Neville wore a very elegant toilette of dark blue surah, trimmed with embroidered bands of blue in a paler shade.

Mrs. Donaldson wore black moire with handsome brown embroidered wrap; black hat garlanded with roses.

Mrs. Hugh L. Fox wore a very stylish and becoming costume of brown and white figured China silk with close fitting brown cloth jacket braided, and black hat trimmed with folds of lemon tinted China crepe.

Mrs. Samuel Gaylord wore moss green China silk trimmed with bands of embroidery in a darker shade, with black lace bonnet trimmed in green.

Miss Daisy Billon wore dark brown and white figured China silk, with turban of two shades of brown.

Mrs. Charles Bates wore an exquisite gown of two shades of gray, with white and gray hat.

Miss Emily Maffitt wore black faille and lace, with high black hat trimmed with gray.

Miss Nellie Maxon wore a toilette of black, with black hat garlanded with eglantine.

Miss Lucia Maxon wore gray cloth combined with white and gold; gray hat trimmed with white.

Miss Mimi Flanagan wore light brown cloth combined with green; turban of light brown, garlanded with pink flowers with green foliage.

Mrs. Frank L. Ridgely wore black faille with lace bonnet trimmed with flowers.

Miss Lucy Turner wore a stylish toilette of the new shade of green.

Mrs. D. M. Houser wore brown and white figured China silk combined with plain brown, richly braided to correspond with the coat of brown, braided, brown bonnet garlanded with pink roses.

Mrs. Eugene Williams, an all black toilette of Henrietta cloth.

Mrs. John Loader, black faille and lace, with small French gray bonnet with flowers.

Miss Belle Loader, light gray Henrietta cloth with directoire coat faced with gray.

Miss Lulu Jacobs, brown cloth in small checks, trimmed with plain brown; hat of two shades of brown.

Mrs. Gus Ewing, an all black toilette.

Mrs. Moses Rumsey, mahogany-colored China silk, figured with white; hat combining the same shade with white.

Mrs. Charles McLure, gray cloth, combined with white.

Mrs. Bradford, black silk and lace; black lace bonnet trimmed with yellow roses.

Miss Bradford, dark green richly trimmed with Persian broche, forming panels, and facing the Directoire coat.

Mrs. Handlon wore a handsome toilette of silver gray Henrietta cloth, combined with white silk; bonnet to correspond.

Miss Clemmie Garneau wore an artistic combination of old pink China silk, with black, the bodice girdled with a broad belt and sash of black moire, black hat.

Miss Virginia Cabanne wore mahogany colored China silk figured with white, and her sister, Miss Martha Cabanne, wore a tailor made suit of two shades of brown.

Mrs. Moses Fraley wore a very elegant toilette of two shades of brown, richly braided with brown and gold.

Miss Ray Fraley wore plain blue China silk combined with blue figured China silk, with white effects.

Miss Sadie Fraley wore a riding habit of black cloth, with high silk hat.

Miss Luna Garrison wore an all-black toilette.

Mrs. John Fowler wore two shades of brown, richly braided with brown; hat of two shades of brown.

Mrs. James Scullen wore silver gray alpaca, trimmed with empire effect, with [illegible] moire ribbons; hat of gray and brown.

Mrs. E. M. Wade wore black silk and [illegible] with Fedora lace and flots of ribbon; black lace hat garlanded with roses.

Mrs. George Huston, dark red China silk Empire style, with black effects; large black hat with plumes.

Mrs. J. P. Miller, black satin de Lyons, trimmed with heavy fringe; black lace bonnet trimmed with roses.

Talk on the Turf.

Judge Phillips' face was seen in the quarter stretch.

Henry Blossom backed Valci, and regretted it.

Jack Shields plunged in Gardner to get even and got left.

John J. O'Neil told funny stories in the quarter stretch.

Who wins all the money? Every man one meets is a loser.

George Whitelaw was clad in a dark suit and a down cast look.

Alonzo Church vibrated between the grand-stand and the paddock.

Jess Murphy caught Mollie McCarthy's Last for a place and was happy.

Those who relied on Cassius to help them from sinking were "soaked."

John Holmes laid aside school boards and groceries and took a flyer at the races.

Henry Paschall was in the reporter's stand, but not as Secretary of the Police Board.

To bet or not to bet, that's the question. Whether it is better—well, you know the rest.

Ed Butler thought that the only trouble with Entry was that he hadn't been shod rightly.

Flyaway proved himself to have been well named. In the stretch he flew away from his field.

Billy Hart had Glockner for a place. Glockner got a place, but Billy didn't get his money.

Joe Lucas, who is an expert rider, was giving his friends criticisms of the riding of the jockeys.

Pat O'Meara was inquiring whether the race track was included in the electric lighting contract.

A colored man thus advised his friend: "Play the fish, you sucker, if you have got any sense."

Louis Bartledge watched the betting with the look of a man who had experience, but he didn't invest.

Jones Irving drove out behind his blooded bay. He wants to enter the bang tail at the trotting races.

Porter White watched the races with interest and also the crowd struggling to get their money placed.

James Duross wore his usual serious look, and it was difficult to tell whether he was a winner or not.

John J. Miltenberger and his brother Will were out, and Will was "calling 'em" one-two after every race.

Fred Hawley now knows something of racing. It is as hard to pick a winner in the betting stand as on the track.

Waiter to man buying a beer: "Who won the Derby?" Questioned gentleman: "Long Fish." Waiter: "What fish?"

John Senter was seen in the quarter stretch and he was seen in the betting stand. "Horses are worse than cotton," he said.

Will Ayton, whose trip to see the Louisville races was the cause of comment, was in the grand stand, but he did no betting.

John Warren said it was no use staying on 'Change; he couldn't get any quotations, so he thought he'd go short a few on horses. He did.

M. K. McGrath said these big fields were all right in a horse race, but when he was entered in a political race he preferred a walk-over.

Ed. Dameron sauntered from the Club House over to the quarter stretch, and watched the Derby from there. He was not betting.

Jacob Kaiser, a member of the School Board, is on record as in favor of picnics, and was entirely consistent in taking one himself yesterday.

Soulard Lamotte was seen frequently in the paddock sizing up the horses before they came on the track, but was very shy about giving his opinions.

There was considerable philosophy in the remark of John Finn that those who bet and won were wise, but those who invested and lost were fools.

Wayman McCreery thought well of Lutha Lee because the name was musical. He didn't think the name was quite so musical after the race as he did before.

Gen. Jim Lewis looked on and smiled. He only expressed one wish—that he had had one of the racers to ride in the procession at the Centennial celebration in New York.

Monday's Entries and Betting.

The programme for Monday contains five events, one of which is the Southern Hotel stakes for 2-year-olds. The programme is as follows:

First race, selling purse, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third—Horses entered to be sold for $2,500 to carry weight for age; then one pound for each $100 to $1,500; then two pounds for each $100 to $1,000; then three pounds for each $100 less. Seven furlongs.

Second race, handicap, purse $500, of which $100 to second; a handicap sweepstakes; entries close at 4 o'clock the evening preceding the first day; weights at 4 o'clock p. m. first day; declarations same day; mile and one-eighth.

Third race, Southern Hotel stakes, $1,000—for 2-year-olds (foals of 1887), $10 each, the money to accompany the entry, with $20 additional for starters, $1,000 added; $150 to second and $50 to third. Winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 or upward to carry 3 pounds, of two stakes of any value, 5 pounds extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds, Six furlongs.

Fourth race, purse $400, of which $75 to second, $25 to third, for maiden 3-year old, 5 pounds below the scale, sex allowances, one mile.

Fifth race, Manufacturers' purse, $500, of which $75 to second, $25 to third. Horses whose winnings this year aggregate $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; horses that have not won this year, allowed seven pounds. Maidens allowed fifteen pounds. One mile and one-sixteenth.

THE BETTING.

The rotunda of the Southern was crowded with horsemen last night, but the betting was not particularly heavy, the big sports apparently holding off until Monday.

First race—Only one pool was sold on the first race. This was as follows: Kermesse 105, $25; Lake View 101, $15; Tudor 118, $13; Bridgelight 116, $11; Chilhowie 102, $6; Volci 95, $5; Carus 108, $5; J. T. 101, $5; Gov. Harding 102, $5, and field, composed of Bonnie King 84, Fosteral 90, Dick Wright 102, Red Stone 90, and Gasoline 91, $5. No doubt this race will be split and this is probably why betters held back.

Second race—Cartoon was made such a strong favorite in the second race that after a few pools had been sold he was barred. With him out, Strideaway and Huntress varies as first choice. The following is a sample pool, Cartoon 107, barred: Strideaway 117, $35; Huntress 112, $25; Stony Montgomery 105, $6; Bonita 104, $5; The Dude 97, $5; Fayette 105, $5.

Third race, Southern Hotel stakes—Avondale 121, $10; Penn P. 121, $18; Kyrie B. 118, $3; Watterson 113, $11; Amigo 113, $14; Luta Lee 110, $3; Blue Vail 110, $4, Little Crete 115, $2.

Fourth race, one mile—The Elk 117, $10; Girondes 117, $8; May W. 112, $5; Maylaps 112, $4; The Deacon 117, and Lucy P. 112, as a field, $4.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Los Angeles 110, $15; Valuable 121, $10; Lela May 110, $5; Helena 102, and Entry 102, as field, $2.

Trotting Matinee at Forest Park Track.

The afternoon was clear and cool, the track in fine condition, and a very fair attendance of spectators witnessed the programme of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, at the Forest Park course, yesterday afternoon. Two very interesting races were trotted, and the result of nearly every heat was in doubt until the winner crossed the wire.

President Hammel officiated as starter in his customary prompt and impartial manner. The judges were Messrs. Leo Moser, John Cudmore and A. Bollin. In the opposite stand Messrs. Geo. W. Miller and T. G. Dailey of Frankfort, Ky., noted the time.

The three minute race was called promptly at 3 o'clock, and five starters answered to the tap of the bell. Ed S. lead from the start closely pushed by Parker Boy and Monitor Chippy, which two latter made what seemed a dead heat for second place. In the second heat Ed S., Parker Boy and Monitor Chippy came under the wire lapped on each other in the order named. The third heat would have resulted in exactly the same way had not A. W. Sumner made a great finish. He came very fast and finished third. Mr. Wm. H. Swift was congratulated on his horse Ed S. being a winner and making a mark of 2:56, but disclaimed the ownership, saying Ed Butler had presented the gelding, when a yearling, to his son, Mr. Swift, Jr. The heats of the 2:39 trot were "sand- [illegible] first race. In the first heat Smoky Golddust lead all the way round lapped by Sarah Gilbirds, who outfooted him to the wire in 2:47½. Two breaks lost Sarah the second heat to Smoky Golddust, Monitor Queen coming second and making no effort to win. The third heat was a nip and tuck race throughout the mile between Smoky and Sarah—first one and then the other having a slight advantage. Sarah had the speed, however, and won by a length. In the deciding heat the mare won with ease. Sarah Gilbirds is sired by Gilbird Sprague, is one of his oldest colts, and should make a mark better than 2:30 this year with little trouble. The other positions, as per summary, viz.:

Three-minute class; trotting:

Ed S., r. g.—Wm. H. Swift	1	1	1
Parker Boy, ch. g.—Thomas W. Parker	2	2	2
Monitor Chippy, b. m.—C. D. Coleman	3	3	4
Charley T., blk. g.—A. W. Sumner	4	4	3
Ben Harrison, b. g.—Louis Spelbrink	5	5	5

Time—2:56, 3:00, 2:59.

2:39 trot, mile heats, 3 in 5.

Sarah Gilbirds, blk. m.—J. F. Gilbirds	1	3	1	1
Smoky Golddust, blk. g., Cavanaugh & O'Connell	2	1	2	2
Monitor Queen, b. m., C. D. Colman	3	2	3	3
St. Louis Maid, b. m., Dr. Geo. C. Pitzer	4	4	4	4

President Hammel announced the classes for next Saturday's matinee to be a 2:44 trot and a free-for-all pace, entries to close at the club's office, 704 Pine street, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 4 p. m.

At Jerome Park.

JEROME PARK, N. J., June 1.—Weather wet and track heavy. First race Firenzi had a walk-over.

Second race, minimum stakes, one-half mile—Civil Service, first; Maximus, second; Bavarian, third. Time, 50¼.

Third race, city handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Aurelian, first; Eurus, second; Railston, third. Time, 1:50¾.

Fourth race, three-fourths mile—Banner Bearer, first; Blue Rock, second; Bess, third. Time, 1:18¼.

Fifth race, Titan course, 1,400 yards—Madstone, first, Sam Wood, second; Boes Fury, third. Time, 1:24½.

Sixth race, selling, one and one-half furlong—First Attempt, first; Gendarme, second; Wynwood, third. Time, 1:57¼.

Seventh race, one and one-eighth miles—Taragon, first; Le Logos, second; Falcon, third. Time, 2:03¼.

Latonia's Closing Day.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LATONIA, Ky., June 1.—The closing day was rainless, but the track was heavy and stiff, and overcoats were necessary for spectators.

First race, selling, six furlongs—Won in 1:23 by Cheeney; Ben B., second; Stuart, third. Other starters were Iago, Holland, Fargo, Festus, Bon Air and Fleetwood.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Monita Hardy won in 1:36½; Cupid, second; Castaway, third. Other starters were: Arundel, Jakie Toms, Maid of Orleans, Cast Steel, Virginius and Montapeak.

Third race, purse, five furlongs—Won in 1:08¼ by Joe Neven; Tioga, second; Gunwad, third. Other starters were Deerless, Regent, Valentine, John McCullagh and Uncle Kit.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, $600 added, one mile—Bravo, time 1:51; Long Bay, second; Liederkrantz, third; Marchburn, fourth; Josie M. last.

Fifth race, Cincinnati Hotel handicap, $1,000 added by the Gibson House, one and one-quarter miles—Montrose won in 2:16½; Marchon, second; Gilford, third.

Improving a Race Course.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—The Hamlin Race Track is to be very much improved before the July meeting of the Twin City Jockey Club. Arrangements have just been completed between the Jockey Club and the State Fair Association for cutting down the hill in the third quarter, which has always interfered with a good view of the races. In addition to this the Jockey Club will make extensive improvement in the grand stand and stables that both the horses and the spectators may be better accommodated than ever before. There are plenty of stables at the track, but some of them will need to be adapted to the use of race horses by putting in box stalls, etc., for the large number of thoroughbreds expected on the grounds at the July meeting.

A Successful Meeting.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., June 1.—An immense crowd was present at the driving park this afternoon to witness the closing day's races of the spring meeting held under the auspices of the Hopkinsville Driving Park Association. Owing to heavy rain the track was slow all the week. The first race to-day was half-mile heats, and was won by Geo. Bullet in two straight heats. Tom Tinker second, Best time, 51¾. The other winners were Cleveland, Dr. W. and Irene. Altogether the meeting was a success.

Matinee to Open With.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Ill., June 1.—The Driving Park Association will open its grounds, which have been put in first-class shape, June 8, with a grand racing matinee. A trotting, running and free-for-all race will be the features. Several horses from a distance have already been entered for these races.

A MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND.

The purest gem (weighing 2 5-32 carats) tha has ever come to St. Louis, worth $1,200, has just been imported by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner Broadway and Locust, and should be seen by every one interested in extraordinary precious stones.

A GOOD-NATURED GHOST.

The Spook Who Is Astonishing Many Indianians.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—A ghost and spirit manifestation story comes well authenticated from Washington County, Ind. The ghost professes to be one Riley Mull, who died thirty-eight years ago, aged 18 years. It came into the Coker family a year ago while Mrs. Coker and her daughter Sallie, aged 14, were sitting in the room by lamp light, and claims to have been attracted by the daughter. Hundreds of people have since gone and witnessed the manifestations of the spirit, which really did some remarkable things. It played an organ, while the girl worked the bellows, beat a drum, wrote on a slate and talked very intelligently. Strangely enough it thoroughly objected to profane language, and several times asked those who were present to pray, joining heartily in the "amen." The organ playing, drum beating, etc. have been done in other houses, where it would have been impossible to have fixed up any apparatus. Sallie Coker, to whom the ghost claims to be especially attached, appears to care but precious little for her ghostly lover, and not infrequently goes to sleep during its visits, while the mother treasures the hours of its visits. Mull, when alive, was her playmate.

DIAMOND STUDS, $5 to $150. Hess & Culbertson, 217 North Sixth street.

IN DEBT AND DARKNESS.

The Plight in Which Leavenworth, Kan., Is Placed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans, June 1.—Through a force of circumstances that could not be told in a column, this city finds itself in straitened circumstances financially. Retrenchment has struck the public with all its rigor. The City Council, as is always the case, took hold of the matter after the damage is done and their first act was to annul the contracts with both the electric light and gas companies, the same going into effect to-night, the city being without artificial light of any kind, utter darkness prevailing. How long it will last none can tell, but the average citizen is roaring without stint as he blunders along the darkened streets, bruising his shins and uttering forcible language that will not appear in print.

The only line between St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis leaving St. Louis at night and running Pullman Bufet Sleeping Cars through without change, is the

WABASH WESTERN RAILWAY,

making quicker time than any other route, and connecting in [illegible] depot at St. Paul for Battle Lake, [illegible] Devil's Lake and other North- [illegible]

A NEW SOUTHERN LINE.

GOV. WARMOTH THE MOVING SPIRIT IN THE PROJECT.

St. Paul's New Directory—The Western Rate War Still an Ugly Disturbing Feature—Work on the Pacific Short Line Being Pushed—The "Soo" After the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 1.—Quite a remarkable railroad venture has been inaugurated by ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth by which a standard gauge road will be erected from New Orleans down the right hand of the Mississippi to Fort Jackson, and thence to Grand Isle, a famous summer resort at Barataria Bay. Gov. Warmoth promises to be quite as successful a railroad builder as he has been sugar planter. In an interview to-day he said he has the satisfaction of knowing that by November 1 his road will begin operations completed and equipped at a cost of $50,000 below the previous calculations. It will be a first-class road, 3,000 ties to the mile, and ready to handle this year's crops, so it will be a paying road from the start.

"The finances," he continued, "are in tip-top shape. The shrewdest and most successful capitalists here are taking stocks and bonds."

The work of grading has reached Congressman Wilkinson's plantation and is being hustled forward with great vigor. It will be a planters' road. It is owned mostly by them and will command their patronage. Some good engineering will be necessary to make it a success, as much of the roadway is over marshes and part of it goes through the sea.

St. Paul's New Directory.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—At the annual meeting of the St. Paul Railroad four new directors were elected. They were: J. Hood Wright and Samuel Spencer of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; August Belmont, Jr., the direct representative of the Rothschilds, and Frederick Layton of Milwaukee. These elections were made necessary by the resignation from the Board of Directors, of John Plankinton and J. E. Easter of Wisconsin and James T. Woodward and James Stillman of New York. Roswell Miller was re-elected President and General Manager. A plan was adopted whereby the various mortgages plastered separately over the divisions of the road will be called in and blank mortgage, covering everything and bearing a greatly reduced rate of interest, will be substituted. The plan involves about $200,000,000 and in order to float it successfully the closer alliance with Drexel, Morgan & Co. the Rothschilds were secured by the elections of Wright, Spencer and Belmont.

Effect of New Shops.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 1.—Robert Walker, master car builder of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, to-day employed twenty skilled car men in the shops here and says he can find employment for as many more. Repair tracks are full of broken cars and the force in the shops are working full time. When asked to-day what effect the building of new shops at Kansas City by the Missouri Pacific would have upon that company's shops here, Mr. Walker replied:

"None whatever. The Missouri Pacific is now working its shops here and elsewhere to their full capacity, and the shops at Kansas City are intended to take repair work from that portion of the system in Kansas and Colorado. If anything, the force in the machine shops here will be increased instead of decreased."

Protecting Cattle Interests.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—The Illinois Live Stock Commissioners to-day sent circulars to all railroads operating in the State calling attention to the act of the late Legislature, which is now a law, requiring them to show on their way-bills of cattle, whether such cattle were originally driven or shipped before being turned over to the railroad carrying them into this State. The regulation is a stringent one to prevent the conveyance of Texas fever into Illinois, and strictly enforces the separation of cattle from the Texas fever districts from all other cattle, and the careful cleansing of cars before being used again.

To Be Captured by the "Soo."

FT. DODGE, Io., June 1.—The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, now in the hands of Receiver Truesdale, will soon be sold at the United States Master-in-Chancery sale to satisfy the claim of bondholders. The appointment of Truesdale, a Washburn man, as receiver, indicates that the Rock Island stockholders are in the minority. It is generally believed that the road will be purchased by Washburn and incorporated with the "Soo," which will extend it, making it either an Omaha or a Kansas City line. This report is confirmed by A. E. Clark, attorney for the Iowa division. The sale will take place during the June term of the United States Courts.

The Pacific Short Line.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SIOUX CITY, Io., June 1.—Over one thousand men are now at work on the Pacific Short Line, the new road between this city and Ogden, Utah, and in three weeks more the first 100 miles will be ready for the ties. Arrangements are about completed for letting the contract for another 100 miles at this end, and also for 100 miles from Ogden east. The road will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and in connection with the Illinois Central will form the shortest route from Chicago to the far West.

The Western Rate War.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—A meeting of Western railway officials was to have been held at Chicago to-day to consider the badly shattered rate situation in this section, but the meeting has been postponed until June 3. There is great hope of an amicable adjustment of the matter entertained by all parties interested, but expectations of such a result are not so unanimous. The northern lake routes have not yet entered the fight in earnest and the other lines, especially the "Soo," are not working on a perfectly satisfactory basis.

KEEP COOL.

Over 1,200 double wall quadruple silver-plated genuine ice pitchers (that are made to preserve ice) from $5 to $12. Buy early and get your choice.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Broadway and Locust.

President Harrison Invited.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., June 1.—Adjutant-General Henry and the Board of Management of the Encampment of the Mississippi National Guards, which goes into camp at Natchez on June 24, have formally extended an invitation to the President of the United States to attend and review the troops. The dates will allow the President's attendance on his return from the Spring Palace in Texas.

Must Pay the Fines.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—In the Todd Circuit Court at Elkton Joe Linebaugh of Guthrie was fined $43.75 for violating the prohibition law in effect in Todd County. Seventeen additional fines were found against him yesterday, and he is in jail at Elkton where he will remain for [illegible] serving them out unless his fines are [illegible] or paid.

EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE.

Meeting of the East St. Louis Council—The Belleville Fair.

The City Council of East St. Louis held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mayor Stephens presiding and all members were present. An ordinance was passed reserving all the money in the City Treasury not appropriated for other purposes for a sinking fund to reimburse the tax payers of the city for special assessments collected in 1889. These were assessments collected in compliance with a mandamus of the supreme court of the United States to decrease the interest and principle of judgment held by the firm of Amy & Co., bond brokers of the city of New York against the city of East St. Louis. The city of East St. Louis has since effected a compromise with the firm of Amy & Co., and in accordance with this compromise the firm agreed to accept the funding bonds of the city of East St. Louis at a discount of 25 per cent. This relieves the taxpayers of the city considerably.

An ordinance was also passed for the paving of Broadway.

The bonds of several of the newly appointed city officers were presented. The bond of Chief of Police Mike Walsh for $7,500 was read and approved with Albert Meints and Thomas L. Fekete as sureties. The bond of City Engineer Charles L. Weber for $5,000 was read and approved with Paul W. Abt and John Meines as sureties. The bond of City Comptroller James W. Kirke for $25,000 was approved with August Ammon, John B. Lovingston, H. D. Sexton, Jerome Winstanley and Albert Meints as sureties.

The bond of Coal Oil Inspector David L. Marsh, for $5,000, was approved, with Patrick Flannery and Albert J. Griffith as sureties. After transacting some routine business the Council adjourned.

The members of the Macedonia Baptist Church will give a soiree at Heim's Hall next Wednesday.

Dyke avenue, from the Green Tree Hotel as far as the bridge approach, is being covered with Metropolis gravel as an experiment.

Coroner Alexander Woods of St. Clair County left last evening on a business trip to Benton, Ill.

The firm of Carr & Woods, druggists, on Collinsville avenue, have dissolved partnership. The business will hereafter be conducted only by Mr. Carr. The suit which was filed in the City Court several days ago by Mr. Carr has been withdrawn.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association gives an excursion to Queen's Lake to-day. A special train has been engaged to take passengers to the grounds.

A general gospel service will be held at Association hall at 3:30 this afternoon, which will be conducted by General Secretary Samuel Buchannen of the Railway Y. M. C. A.

The Hermania Lodge, Sons of Herman, will give a picnic at Wolf's new park on Sunday, June 16.

Dr. Fairbrother of this city has been superseded as one of the directors of the Anna Insane Asylum by Dr. Emil Schmidt of Nashville.

Bishop Janssen arrived in East St. Louis yesterday afternoon and was well received by the people of this city. At the Relay Depot a carriage was in waiting for him and on leaving the train he was immediately conveyed to the residence of Father O'Halloran. A large procession passed through the streets late in the afternoon in honor of his arrival, consisting of the children who will be confirmed to-day at the two Catholic churches of the city. A large turnout will also take place this afternoon after the confirmation services are over.

The annual picnic given by the public schools of French Village took place yesterday and was a very enjoyable affair. A large number of people from East St. Louis were among those that attended.

Albert H. Ewing and Samuel Sanford two well known property-holders who are residents of Alton, Ill., were in East St. Louis yesterday afternoon looking for a suitable site for the erection of some large iron works. They drove around the city in a carriage and examined nearly every nook and corner the town of East St. Louis contains. They were highly pleased with the city and are confident that the erection of such works would do much toward increasing the commercial interests of the town. No site has yet been selected.

Belleville.

The stockholders of the Belleville District Fair Association held a meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at City Park hall for the purpose of once more considering the advisability of holding their annual fair this year. Joseph Underwood was selected chairman of the meeting, and A. G. Kimberly, of the Belleville *Post*, secretary. All members present favored the holding of a fair this year and the Secretary of the meeting was instructed to call a meeting of directors on Saturday for the purpose of electing officers. Among the prominent citizens of Belleville whose names are presented as members of the Board of Directors are the following: James D. Baker, County Treasurer of Lebanon, who will assume the Presidency of the affair; Henry Begole, Samuel Smiley of O'Fallon, Frederick Scheve of Mascoutah, Conrad Bangardt of Fayetteville, Frederick Baltz of Mullstadt, J. Dickson of Marissa, William Winkelmann, Joseph Fuess, C. P. Fleischbein, Joseph Bishof, Jr., H. T. Ward of the city of Belleville, F. S. Weckler of Darmstadt. Several others were also selected as directors.

Marriage licenses were granted to the following couples yesterday by County Clerk Rhein: Charles Williams, aged 38, of Brooklyn, and Miss Ritta Taylor, aged 28, of same town; Joseph Kopf, aged 31, of Belleville, and Miss Rosa Schoeninger, aged 22, of same place.

The June probate term of the County Court begins to-morrow.

The First Mutual Building Association met last evening at headquarters and loaned money to several members.

The Waugh Steel plant has been shut down until next Monday because the machinery is out of order.

The Germania Turnverein has a picnic today on Enners Hill. Several very interesting turning contests will take place, for which medals will be awarded.

Anton Schwarzwaelder arrived home last evening from Germany, where he spent the past six months visiting relatives.

The public schools of School District No. 5 closed for the term last Friday.

The Belleville glass works will shut down next Tuesday and will not resume operations for three months to come.

STRAUSS's photos lead the rest!
Strauss's photos are the best!

BENNESSY'S ANSWER.

He Replies to the Comments of Mr. Jos. P. Gallagher.

In answer to the statements made by Jos. P. Gallagher concerning the position of Supervisor of Plumbing Thos. J. Hennessy, who now graces that office, yesterday said:

"Mr. Gallagher, the defeated candidate for this position, says Council bill No. 201, creating the office, was passed through the Assembly largely by my efforts. I had nothing whatever to do with the bill. It emanated from the Board of Public Improvements, and I simply kept track of the bill at the request of the Master Plumbers' Association until its passage. He further says that Mayor Allen promised me the position I now hold for my political influence if he was elected. I never spoke to Mayor Allen about the position or the ordinance. Nor did Mayor Allen or any of his friends in any way solicit my support. Mayor Allen, even if elected, would have had nothing to do with the appointment. Mr. Gallagher says the bill is not constitutional. Well, I know nothing about that, but I do know it was constitutional enough for him until he was defeated. If he knew as much about plumbing as he claims to know about constitutional law he might have got there."

CUT-GLASS AND SILVERWARES
For Bridal Gifts.

Exquisitely beautiful new goods just opening and at very low prices; see them at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST.
Lowest-Priced House in America for Fine Goods.

Destroyed a Second Time.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Neb., June 1.—The Burlington & Missouri depot at this place was burned this evening about 7:30 o'clock. The fire caught in the freight room and is supposed to have been caused by a lamp. It was first discovered by some boys playing ball close to the depot. The building was totally destroyed, but the contents, including a large lot of blasting powder, were safely removed. The side tracks were full of cars, but the citizens pushed them out of the way. This is the second time the depot has been totally destr[illegible]

BOYD'S TAILOR-MADE SHIRTS

MADE TO MEASURE AND READY MADE.

Inexpensive, Durable and Perfect Fitting.

All the latest novelties for Full Dress Shirts and an endless variety of Fancy Silks, Flannels, Oxford Cloths, Madras and Fancy Shirtings of every kind for summer wear.

Send for catalogue, samples and rules for self-measurement. We mail them free.

T. B. BOYD & CO.,
514 AND 516 OLIVE STREET,
The Largest Makers of Shirts to Order in the West.

WERE LEFT AT THE POST.

A MISSISSIPPI GUBERNATORIAL SENSATION AND ITS RESULT.

Judge Barksdale Withdraws From the Race—The Indiana Senatorial Contest Attracting Attention—Senator Voorhees Believed to Have a Clear Field—South Dakota Farmers' Alliance—Political Points.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., June 1.—Hon. E. Barksdale, candidate for Governor of Mississippi, to-night authorizes the following statement to the press:

"Proceedings of county conventions as far as held are to my mind conclusive of a deadlock in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination and of a protracted struggle productive of divisions and disorganization in the Democratic party, when union and concert are most needed. I have determined to prevent this impending complication so far as my candidacy is concerned by withdrawing from the race. To the county conventions that have expressed their preference for me, and the friends, individually and collectively, who have tendered me their support, I desire to express my heartfelt thanks, in the firm belief that for the disappointment occasioned by my withdrawal they will find ample compensation in the harmony which it will tend to produce."

His outstanding political appointments are cancelled.

When questioned regarding his withdrawal from the canvass, Maj. Barksdale said that his action was without consultation with any one and is irrevocable. In reply to the question as to what he thought would be the effect of his withdrawal as to the other candidates in the field, he said that he did not know; that he does not withdraw in the interest of any candidate, but solely in the interest of harmony in the Democratic party, as before stated.

Maj. Barksdale's withdrawal is received with surprise and regret by his friends here. He being regarded as the most prominent candidate in the field and having more instructed votes to date than any other aspirant, his friends believe that he would have entered the convention with the greatest number of votes. This leaves the following contestants for gubernatorial honors: Hon. J. M. Stone of Tishomingo, Hon. John R. Cameron of Madison, Hon. R. H. Taylor of Panola, Hon. W. S. Featherstone of Marshall, Gen. S. D. Lee of the A. and M. College and Gen. Will T. Martin of Adams, all of whom have large following and many enthusiastic friends.

Created a Sensation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., June 15.—Barksdale's withdrawal at the head of the list of candidates for Governor is the biggest political sensation of the state in years. The other candidates are dumbfounded and at sea as to the situation. As the race now stands, it is ex-Gov. Stone against the field. He is far in the lead, but must win over Lee, Featherstone, Taylor, Cameron and Martin on the first ballot or go down. The fight will be a rattling one to the finish.

The Indiana Senatorship.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—Another important political campaign will open in Indiana soon and whether Senator Vorhees will succeed himself, or, if not, who will be the successful man, are growing into engrossing questions. Republicans recognize the situation and their State Central Committee is utterly demoralized. Chairman J. N. Huston is in Washington, with time for no business outside the duties of his office as United States Treasurer. Wm. Wallace, who has been Treasurer of committee for twelve or fifteen years, is also enjoying the emoluments of the Indianapolis Post-office. The civil service regulations prohibit a federal officer from active participation in politics, or, as it is usually expressed, from "offensive partisanship." In obedience to this rule Postmaster Wallace presented his resignation as treasurer of the committee to Mr. Huston on the occasion of the latter's recent visit to Connorsville. Secretary John J. Dille is the third of the trio of officers who headed the committee in the late campaign, and he, like his associates, is holding Federal office. He is the Register of the land office in Oklahoma. Whether he has resigned or not only Chairman Huston knows, but that is held to make no difference in this case. He has moved out of the State and by reason of this alone his office is vacant. John C. New, member of the committee, has gone to London as Consul-General, and Dudley seems afraid to come home. The result of this rewarding of party workers by the administration has been to leave the Republican organization without a head in Indiana. Leaders throughout the State have been waiting patiently for an adjustment of matters, but nothing has been done that they can see to keep the party in working trim, and they are now beginning to murmur audibly. It looks now as if the Democracy would have a walk over.

Badly Muddled Municipality.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Ill., June 1.—The City Council muddle is still in statu quo. A proposition made this week by the license members for all the Aldermen, themselves included, to resign and the decision to be left to a vote at the polls, was indignantly rejected by the prohibition side. Mayor W[illegible] seems to have retreated to some extent, for he has not declared the seats of the license Aldermen vacant and called a new election as he threatened to do in his notice of last week, published in the papers here. Another proposition by the license Alderman to submit the whole question to one of our Circuit Judges, the prohibition Alderman to select the judge, was also rejected with scorn. The municipal affairs of our city are at a stand still. No work is being done on the streets or sidewalks. The fire department and City Marshal have received no pay since April. As yet there seems to be no visible solution to the matter and each side is on the qui vive for the next move.

South Dakota Farmers' Alliance.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HURON, Dak., June 1.—The special meeting of the South Dakota Farmers' Alliance, to be held here June 18, promises to be largely attended. Many of the County and Township Alliances have chosen delegates and all will have done so within the next week. Many visitors will be here, including several from the Black Hills. The Knights of Labor has been invited to participate in the meeting and that organization will also be well represented. It is suggested that this meeting will have some political significance and from what can be learned from those interested, there is reason for such belief.

Against Prohibition.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ELLENDALE, Dak., June 1.—The proposition to embody prohibition in the constitution of North Dakota almost ceases to be a question. It has passed beyond the range of probability. Not over half a dozen delegates were elected on that issue and the convention will not contain a dozen men who favor it. Those who carefully observe the drift of the sentiment have begun to doubt whether a separate clause will be submitted to the voters.

South Dakota Prohibitionists.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

YANKTON, Dak., June 1.—The Constitutional Prohibition organization of South Dakota have issued 10,000 metal badges, which they are selling at 50 cents each and by which means they propose to raise funds for carrying on the campaign. Nearly $5,000 will be raised in this way.

CHRIS CADEWAN'S TICKETS.

A St. Louisan's Mishap While on His Way to Switzerland.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—There is a railway ticket for passage from here to New York awaiting its owner at the Union Depot, and if the man ever reaches New York he will find his fare prepaid over the French line of steamers to Europe. On May 10 Chris Cadewan, a native of Switzerland, living in St. Louis, started to return home. He persuaded a friend to accompany him. They took an I. & St. L. train and occupied seats near each other. Cadewan's companion fell into a doze and when he awoke his friend was missing. The conductor searched through the train but could not find him. No stop had been made after the time Cadewan's partner saw him, and it is now believed that he walked off the car platform. The train was nearing the Wabash River when the man was last seen, and the supposition is that he plunged into the water from the car platform and was drowned. His friend reported the case to the depot officers and telegraphed to Cadewan's boarding boss, a man named Riesch, living at 507 South Second street, St. Louis, but no news could be learned as to his whereabouts. Cadewan had given his tickets to his companion for safe-keeping and they were deposited in the office here.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1889.

The following observations are taken at 7:00 p.m., local time:

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Rainfall in 24 h.	State of Weather.
Jacksonville	Miss.	....	......	..	....
Vicksburg	Miss.	....	......	..	....
New Orleans	Miss.	....	..	....	....
Shreveport	Miss.	....	......	....	....
Little Rock	30.00	72	SW	...	Clear.
Galveston	30.04	70	S	....	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.02	72	S	..	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.92	70	SE	....	Cloudy.
Louisville	Miss.	..	......	....	....
Indianapolis	30.02	64	W	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	70	NW	....	Cloudy.
Wichita	Miss.	....	......	....	....
Pittsburg	30.00	60	W	....	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.80	46	S	1.42	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.86	42	W	.16	Rain.
St. Paul	29.86	40	NW	.12	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.82	48	W	.10	Rain.
Davenport	29.98	48	N	.06	Rain.
Cairo	29.92	58	SW	....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.90	58	W	....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.96	56	W	....	Cloudy.
Moorhead	Miss.	....	......	....	....
Kansas City	29.98	68	W	...	Cloudy.
St Vincent	30.00	68	N	..	Clear.
Bismarck	30.02	68	E	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Buford	30.02	66	N	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Assinaboine	30.00	68	NE	....	Clear.
North Platte	30.20	56	SE	.14	Cloudy.
Denver	30.04	68	NE	....	Clear.
Ft. Elliott	30.06	58	NW	.05	Cloudy.
El Paso	29.96	64	E	*—	Cloudy.
Salt Lake City	29.78	72	SE	*—	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.20	46	S	.76	Cloudy.

Dash (*—) indicates trace of rainfall; — below zero.
W. H. HAMMON,
Observer in Charge.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, June 1, 1889.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather
6:59 a. m.	29.99	50	39	N	0	Clear.
1:59 p. m.	......	....	....	....	......	....
6:59 p. m.	30.00	62	52	NE	0	Cloudy.
Means	29.995	56.0	45.0	.....	......	....

Maximum temperature for day, 67.5.
Minimum temperature for day, 47.0.
River, 24.4.

W. H. HAMMON,
Observer in Charge.

SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, UPPER ALTON.

Closing Scenes at Three of Missouri's Leading Colleges—The Graduating Exercises of the Monticello (Ill.) Seminary—The Regular June Grist of School Commencements Everywhere.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ALTON, Ill., June 1.—The commencement exercises of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton begin with to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Kendrick, President, will preach the baccalaureate sermon at 10:30 a. m., and I. E. Brown State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, will address the Christian Associations at 8 p. m. On Monday Rev. R. M. Harrison will address the educational societies at 8 p. m. On Tuesday Rev. O. O. Fletcher, D. D., will speak to the Theological Union in the evening. On Wednesday annual meeting of alumni, followed by banquet and address by Rev. F. M. Mitchell in the evening. Thursday will be Commencement Day, and Rev. J. W. Ford, D. D., will address the literary societies.

Graduating Exercises.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 1.—The public schools of this city closed yesterday for the year with appropriate services after the most successful year in their history. The commencement exercises of the High School and conferring diplomas occurred last night at the Hullett Opera-house, where a large audience listened to an able address by Prof. Waggoner of Austin, President of the State University. This was the third annual commencement exercises of the Public High School in this city, the class this year consisting of six young ladies and six young gentlemen.

The Colored High school also had graduating exercises, there being four in the class, two girls and two young men. These are the first colored graduates ever turned out by the public schools of this city.

At a public meeting of the School Board here, this evening, Prof. C. A. Byrant of Austin was unanimously elected Superintendent of the city public schools for the next year, at a salary of $1,800 for the term. Prof. C. L. Howard, who was in charge of the schools last year, was re-elected a few weeks ago, but tendered his resignation.

Closing Scenes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., June 1.—Rev. J. S. Kirtley of the First Baptist Church, St. Louis, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the normal class in the chapel at 3 p. m. to-morrow. Last night the societies held a joint open session at which fully 1,000 people were present, and it crowded the hall to its fullest capacity. The feature of the evening was an old-time district school in costumes.

Monticello Seminary.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GODFREY, Ill., June 1.—The anniversary exercises of Monticello Seminary will be held on the campus, June 11. Richard Edwards, LL. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois; Hon. S. V. White of New York City, Gov. Jos. Fifer, Gov. John Palmer and Gov. Richard Oglesby will deliver addresses. The corner stone of the new seminary building will be laid on the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

SELF SLAIN.

A Bride of Four Months Shoots Herself—Other Suicides.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—At Elizabethtown this morning, Mrs. Wm. Showers shot and killed herself. She was the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Showers, who owns and conducts the Shower's House, a leading hotel. After breakfast this morning she said, "I will go put my room in order." Her husband, who had occupied a separate room during the night, was dressing, when he heard two pistol shots and ran to his wife's room across the hall. A moment later others came, and he met them at the door, saying, "Call mother. The pistol had gone off, killing Lena." There was great excitement for a time, opinion being divided as to whether it was suicide or murder. At the Coroner's inquest, however, Mrs. Lorne, a sister of Mrs. Showers, testified that she had seen somebody cross the hall and go into her sister's room just after the shots were heard, and this is accepted as conclusive. Showers had been jealous. They had been married four months.

A Victim of Slander.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 1.—Miss May Miller, a young lady of 16 years, daughter of Andrew Miller of Stonelick, Johnson County, committed suicide with her brother's pistol a day or two since. The self-murder was committed through mortification over unfounded and defamatory stories circulated by some one in the neighborhood.

In the photographic race
Strauss is first; the rest no place.

BARR'S
Great Clearance Sale.

COLUMN NO. 1.

BARR'S

Great Surplus Clearance Sale Opens To-Morrow Morning.

The Late Season Forces an Immense Surplus Stock on the Market, Which Must Be Got Rid Of at Any Sacrifice.

Expecting an early summer season, we bought an enormous stock of

EMBROIDERIES.

Too many there are still here, but won't be after you read these prices:

$4.00 Swiss Skirtings, 45 inches,
$1.81

One solid mass of the richest work, with the new style deep border, bought to sell at $4 a yard.

$2.50 Colored 45-inch Skirtings,
91c

75-Cent Swiss Skirtings, 45 inches,
47c

85-Cent Child's Skirtings. 24 inches,
63c

15-Cent Swiss Embroidery, 5 inches,
9c

FLANNELS.

About $20,000 worth that ought not to be here. The late season's to blame.

White Shaker Flannel, 27 inches, unshrinkable, for summer underwear,
9c

Fancy Outing Cloth, plaids and stripes; just what the stylish girl wants for summer dresses and blouses; also for boys' shirts and bathing dresses; regular price, 15c; clearance sale price,
9 1-2c

Scotch Dress Flannels, fast colors, wash like cotton. All the novelties in tennis designs. The lot goes at
25c

Yard-wide Silk Embroidered White Flannel Skirting, worth $1.25—some twenty pieces. All go at
99c

Traveling, Boating and General Roughing-It Dress Flannels, plain and mixtures, all wool, and all at
25c a yard

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

1-quart extra Tin Measures,
5c

2-quart extra Tin Measures,
10c

Hunter's Sifters,
15c

Large size quart Tea Kettles, for gasoline and gas stoves,
20c

Child's Fancy Table Trays,
35c

Half-copper Tea Kettles, planished tin tops,
87c

DRAPERIES.

A visit to Barr's Drapery and Curtain Department, on the second floor, is an education in the art of draping and so arranging colors and fabrics as to obtain the most artistic effects.

It seems a pity to have a clearance sale on such a stock of new, fresh goods, but there's no help for it. So here goes:

32-inch solid colors, in new Silk Pongee Draperies, cut to
69c a yard

A lot of French Tapestry Dining Table Covers, 2x3 yards, worth $7, for
$3.35

A lot of 1¾-yard square French Tapestry Table Covers, worth $4 to $5.50. Your choice of the lot for
$2.21

$1.50 Smyrna Rugs—350 in the lot—for
95c

China Matting, 40 yards in the roll; regular price, $6.50; clearance sale price,
$5.50

SALES IN NOTIONS.

A Thousand
40-cent
Pocket-Books
at
29c each

Oxidized Bonbon Boxes and Match Boxes
19c each

A thousand boxes Oatmeal, Glycerine, Windsor, Turkish Bath and Elder Flower Toilet Soaps, 12 cakes in a box,
43c a box

BARR'S
Great Clearance Sale.

COLUMN NO 2.

SWEET GIRL GRADUATES.

Don't Miss Barr's Great Clearance Sale of White Dress Goods.

Clearance Prices.

Fine Sheer Satin-Striped Muslin,
5c a yard

Satin-Plaided Sheer Nainsooks,
5c a yard

36-inch India Linens given away,
8c a yard

Stylish Oriental Striped Muslins,
8c a yard

Sheer Striped India Dimity,
9c a yard

Above prices are half and less than regular prices!

WAIFS AND ESTRAYS IN MILLINERY.

A few dozen black shirred lace hats, trimmed in the finest French flowers, ribbons or feathers, worth $10; your choice at
$5 each

Black shirred lace hats, worth $14; only a dozen at
$7 each

Clearance Price.

Stylish black and colored straw bonnets, worth 75c each, for
16c

Black or white large shade hats, worth 85c,
24c

Fine French sprays and wreaths, worth $2.50 each, for
73c

ART NEEDLEWORK.

Plain China silks in all the latest high-art shades and best 85c quality; every particle that's left goes for
60c a yard

Figured China silks, including all the new "monstrous" designs,
97c a yard

The new craze, "outlining" tinted work on artists' canvas; several dozen 54-inch scarfs all ready to work will be cleared out at
$1.48 each

Stamped toilet sets, linen momie cloth
88c

Stamped cake napkins, new,
19c each

HOSIERY

'll dance off to a lively tune. Barr's clearance sale the keynote.

Ladies' full regular made unbleached cotton stockings, double heels and toes,
13c a pair

Fancy striped cotton hose, full regular, double heel and toe, extra long,
13c a pair

A 35-cent hose for 24 cents, solid or fancy striped, all regular made, 300 dozen pair,
24c a pair

Barr's "Daisy" brand black hote, guaranteed absolutely stainless, cut
23c a pair

Ladies, here's a bustling big bargain; the price about carries 'em off 'n the counter. Elegant fancy lisle-thread hose, black with white "boot," white and black "boot," bordered in gold and Roman stripes, also a dozen of the new fancy designs, the biggest bargain you'll ever get, 60 cents is cheap,
33c a pair

Children's pure silk hose, black, solid colors and evening shades:

Size,	4	4½	5	5½
Price,	55c	60c	65c	70c
Size,	6	6½	7	7½
Price,	75c	80c	90c	$1
Size,		8	8½	
Price,		$1.10	$1.20	

There! If you can find any bargains to match these, we'll give you a house and lot.

BUTTONS.

Ball Pearl Buttons, 3 sizes,
5c doz

Carved Vegetable Ivory Buttons,
9c doz

Fine Pearl Buttons, oval top, fast shank, all shades,
14c doz

BARR'S
Great Clearance Sale.

COLUMN NO. 3.

An Interesting Event

Dollar Dress Goods for 26 Cents a Yard.

The lot includes sixty pieces of odds and ends of the season's choicest fabrics. Figured French Foule, 42 inches wide; Crepe Cloth in delicate evening shades, but only a few pieces; lovely all-wool white and colored Albatross Cloth; white Turkish all-wool suitings; a specially fine 42-inch all-wool Beige for traveling dresses, etc., etc. Every piece worth from 60 cents to a dollar, some were $1.25. Your choice to-morrow at 26 cents a yard.

TERRIFIC CUT IN PRICES

Regular Price. *Cut Price.*

85c—All-wool Australian Hair-line Suiting, 42 inches wide, in tans, grays, greens and browns, cloth finish.
A yard 49c

$1.25—Silk warp Henrietta Cloth, best made.
A yard 83c

$1.00—French figured Cashmeres, for tea gowns, all-wool, 48 inches; elegant novelties.
A yard 89c

BLACK GOODS.

Black and white plaid Organdies, newest designs made.
10c a yard

Black and white imported sateens, including the best French patterns
23c a yard

Solid black French Challi, 38 inches wide, lovely quality,
43c a yard

Special! Worth a dollar! 44-inch black Brilliantine Mohair and Tamise Cloth, all at
64c a yard

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOYS' SUITS.

A big lot of knee trousers, all-wool, 4 to 14 years, all styles; worth $2.25 each; all go at
$1.43 a pair

Boys' knee-trouser suits, 6 to 14 years, stylish Norfolk, Oxford and plain styles; regular price $4.25; cut down to
$3.62 a suit

Our $1.50 French Penang Star Shirt Waists, cut down to $1.07 each while they last.

Our dollar star shirt waists, all cut down to
73c each

MISSES' SUITS.

A lot of odd Gingham suits, for girls 4 to 6 years,
$1 each

A lot of girls' blouse waist suits, 6, 8 and 10 years,
$2 a suit

PRINTS.

LED TO THE SLAUGHTER.

We shut our eyes and cut prices in two. It hurts dreadfully to have to sacrifice new fresh goods this way:

Persian printed Challi
7 1-2c

32-inch Penangs, new patterns,
11c

32-inch Satin Plaided Zephyrs, worth 30 cents,
18c

Lawns worth a quarter for
19c

Finest Linen Lawns, all pure flax, a grand bargain,
29c

(We pause to groan.)

Striped and Plaided Ginghams, 475 pieces—too much; regular price 20 cents, go for
9c

Barnley Zephyrs, worth 20 cents, for
14c

Choice new 35-cent Sateens cut to
19c

Finest French Sateens made, worth 40, 45 and 50 cents, all go at
35c

Ceylon M[illegible] exquisitely dainty, sheer and th[illegible] a zephyr dipped in a rainbow, for evening wear over silk, cut from six bits to
35c

BARR'S PAGE.

COLUMN NO. 4.

BARR'S FASHION CHAT.

Here's one of the prettiest models I could find for a stylish bodice, suitable for both evening and ordinary dressy wear for young ladies. It may be easily made, and is very handsome in alternate stripes of black velvet ribbon and white lace—the lace placed over a white lining, or, if preferred, anemone red, lettuce green or pale pink. It is also pretty in black lace and velvet, with white satin lining under the lace, or the velvet stripe and the lining may be the same shade, with [illegible] black lace stripe by way of contrast, [illegible] ribbon, 1½ inches wide, at 20c a yard, and lace insertion, the same width, at 15c to 30c a yard, should be used for this charmingly pretty waist.

I have a word this week for one "Skepticus," who says: "Who and where is 'Stella?' I believe she's a myth, but I want to know; and with all due respect for your experience and wisdom, I beg to correct one mistaken idea of yours. You evidently believe that men care only for beauty in women. I admire beauty, of course, but I place true worth far above it. I like 'Stella.' She may be the very woman I've been looking for all my life—just a plain, honest, lovable girl, with no sham about her. Since you seem to like frankness, no matter how blunt, I will honestly say, I do not believe in women, that is the general run of them, but I think 'Stella' does not belong to the 'general run.' I should like to see her. Will you help me?"

Well, no, sir. I certainly will not, because you could not see her. She's too far above. But she's not a myth, but a living, breathing woman. So you don't believe in womenkind, hey? Think them "hollow, all affectation and naturally hard-hearted," hey? Well, sir, did it ever occur to you that they hold aloof from you because they see how you regard them—because they won't "cast pearls before swine," as it were.

How can you expect the star to shine for you unless you look up to it, and you must look to see the shine, not to wonder if it can shine. There is something wrong with you, sir, or you'd never say, "I don't believe in women."

But, to go back to our fashions. Here is an idea or so about the first short dresses for the little tots of 6 months: Yoke slips of French nainsook made with high neck and long sleeves, trimmed with drawn-work, tucks and feather stitching, or with a little embroidery, and Valenciennes lace in insertions and rather narrow edgings. The yoke may be in one with the two breadths of the slip, being merely lengthwise clusters of fine tucks at the top in front and back, with feather-stitching between, or else even rows of tucks that are hem-stitched, or perhaps four or five narrow box plaits in front and back will hold all the fullness necessary after the breadths are sloped upward to the armhole. The slip is long enough to reach to the shoe-tops, and is finished with a hem three or four inches deep that is sufficiently trimmed if very simply hem-stitched. A narrow ruffle edged with Valenciennes is turned back on the neck and wrists. When separate yokes are preferred they are either round or pointed, made of tucks, with drawn-work, feather-stitching, or insertion of embroidery or Valenciennes, and are sewed with a cord to the full two breadths of the slip.

To be quite stylish you must have a white flannel shirt front, feather-stitched in white or colored silk, to wear with all sorts of summer dresses; the collar must match, of course, and the effect is very pretty. Place a broad hem down the center, and the collar may be either stand up or turn down.

The very long fine muslin fishus, with finely plaited lace edge, or edge of the same, is a graceful and becoming addition to any toilet. It is made in yellow, apple green, pale pink and the new "old" shades.

Skirts of even the most elegant fabrics are now made perfectly straight, a favorite model having deep pleats in front and on the sides, with a very full straight gathered back, or the back is shirred some three or four inches below the waist line, not a particle of draping, all entirely plain; the better the goods, of course the better the hang of the folds, which usually meet in front.

Here's a pretty sleeve for a pretty arm. Just a long, full-gathered puff, set very high on the shoulder, extending to the elbow, where it ends in a heading an inch deep, over two gathered flounces of the dress material if it be very sheer and thin, or of lace. A new idea for the sleeve is to cut it full at the top, and arrange a standing frill or fan piece about an inch deep high on the shoulder. Nobody with any pretense to fashion now wears a "skin-tight" sleeve. It must be big somewhere; the little woman wears it big at the shoulder, the big woman wears it big at the wrist. For once there's a fashion to suit everybody, including, yours truly,

VIRGINIA.

BARR'S
Great Clearance Sale.

COLUMN NO. 5.

GREAT LINEN SALE AT BARR'S

The Greatest Cut in Linens That Was Ever Known.

One lot manufacturers' short ends Linens, for ladies' and children's underwear, etc. The following list will speak for itself:

17-hundreds linen, 25 cents a yard: 18-hundreds, 29 cents; 19-hundreds, 33 cents; 20-hundreds, 37½ cents; 21-hundreds, 41 cents.

36-inch wide printed Linens, for boys' waists, ladies' and children's dresses; regular price, 40 cents; Barr's great linen sale price,
24c a yard

22-inch Brown Crash, regular 15-cent goods,
9 3-4c a yard

Three-quarters square elegant Satin Damask Bleached Napkins, extra heavy, superfine $2.50 goods, for
$1.75 a dozen

TABLE DAMASKS.

1,000 yards Unbleached Damask,
15c a yard

60-inch Cream Damask,
39c a yard

1,200 yards elegant Bleached Satin Damask, worth 75 cents, for
51c a yard

72-inch Cream Damask; you'll hardly believe the price;
59c a yard

Elegant $1.50 goods for
85c a yard

One thousand pure German Linen Dresser and Sideboard Scarfs, 72 inches long, open work and hemstitched designs, fringed all around, colored stripes and borders; guaranteed fast; worth $1 and $1.25 each, for
50 cents

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Washable Four-in-Hand Scarfs,
19c each

Cotton Half-Hose, mode shades, gusseted feet,
33 1-3c a pair

Washable Suspenders,
24c a pair

Men's Summer Merino Shirts and Drawers,
49c each

Scotch Flannel Fancy Overshirts, a big bargain,
$1.26 each

HANDKERCHIEFS,

With the merest shade of a price to 'em.

Ladies' Hemstitched, fancy printed,
4c each

300 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched, Union Linen and French Mull, French prints and fast colors,
9c each

50 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and Fancy Scalloped, all linen,
18c each

100 Men's Hemstitched and Printed Borders, warranted all linen and fast colors,
14c each

50 dozen Boys' German Linen, woven borders,
4c each

CHILDREN'S MULL CAPS

Puritan styles,
$1.35

French Caps with Alsatian bows,
50c

Children's White Tucked Guimpes, sizes 4 to 12 years; will offer a special bargain at
99c each

Ladies' White Lawn Dressing Sacques, neatly ruffled,
90c each

Ladies' Wash Poplin Bustle Skirts,
$1.95

SHOES.

Join the Clearance Sale Procession.

Ladies' Ooze Calf, Patent Leather Vamp, Oxford Ties,
$1.85

Ladies' Kid, Patent Leather Tip, Oxford Ties,
$1.45

Boys' Calf, Low Button or Oxfords, 2½ to 5½,
$1.45

Ladies' Kid, Low Button,
$1.85

Infants' Kid, Low Button,
35c

BARR'S
Great Clearance Sale.

COLUMN NO. 6.

The Missing Link Found.

Barr's Great Clearance Sale Will Fill Up All the Gaps, Supply All Deficiencies, and Settle the Vexed Question, "Who Leads?" in Such a Way That It'll Stay Settled Forever.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE
OF
JACKETS and LACE WRAPS.

PRICES HIDEOUSLY MANGLED.

Grand Bargains Arise From the Remains.

Tailor-made Jackets in all stylish colors, rolling collars, vest fronts, plain and fancy styles; worth $7 to $10 each.
Your choice, $5.50 of the lot

All of our $4.50, $5, $6 and $6.50 Jackets, tailor finished. Will go like smoke
For $3.98

Jetted Lace Wraps, the very newest styles. We made a mistake (are not too proud to own it, neither)—bought too many; didn't know it was going to stay cold so long; worth $7.50, $8.50 and $9.
Your choice for $4.98

$10, $12 and $14 Lace and Jetted Wraps
Go at $9.50 each

CLOTHS.

27-inch Manchester Corduroys, in all shades, splendid for bicycles, hunting, boating and fishing suits; quality A No. 1
Only 90c per yard

One case 27-inch Fancy Linens, for boys' and men's wear,
From 24c up

54-inch Broadcloth, in all shades, medium weight, for driving and riding habits,
Only 74c per yard

27-inch Fancy Cassimeres, nobby styles for boys' and gents' suits.
Only 46c per yard

54-inch English Cloakings, in plain colors, mixtures, plaids and stripes,
Only 98c per yard

CORSETS.

WINGS TO THE PRICES.

A good Summer Corset, filled with bones and side steels,
45c

J. B. Corset, filled with bones, sateen casings and double side steels; regular $1 corset,
62c

A splendid Corded Corset, long waist, double side steels. This corset will not break on the hips.
93c

Thompson's Summer Corsets, long waist, well made, perfect fit.
Given away at 75c

Extra long waist French Woven Corset, filled with bones; also double bones on each side.
Barr's surplus sale price, $1

BARR'S PARASOLS.

Black Silk Sun Shades, 26-inch, with silk case and black rubber crook handles,
Only $2.98 each

Coachin Parasols heavy twilled silk all colors and wide edge, adjustable handles.
Only $3.48 each

La Toscas, 24-inch, black silk, gold capped handles and handles all adjustable.
Only $3.98 each

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

Barr's Great Clearance-Sale Price Tacked to Every Article.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests,
18c

Ladies' French Ribbed Balbriggan Vests.
A big bargain—29c

Ladies' French Ribbed Silk Vests; never before sold at such a price.
97c

Ladies' French Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, blue, pink, ecru and white,
73c

Ladies' Jersey Filling Gauze Vests, high neck, half sleeves; low neck, ribbed arms; regular price, 35c.
Clearance Sale price, 23c

BARR'S
Great Clearance Sa

COLUMN NO. 7.

THE LATE SEASON

Playing the Mischief With t Dry Goods Trade.

Revolt Among the Silks at Barr

NOTHING HURT BUT THE PRICE

A forced clearance sale the only way t straighten matters out.

The following reductions will do it:

Some 40 odd pieces 27-inch real China Silk, in the latest designs, sold everywhere at a dollar.
Clearance Price, 66c

Mourning Silk, the fashionable lusterless real Cashmere India Silk. Can't get anywhere but at Barr's.
Clearance Price, $1.2

A big lot of black Surah Silks, 20 to 2 inches wide. We must get rid of te thousand dollars' worth this week. You choice at
60c, 75c and 90c a yar

Important! 24-inch black Faille Francaise, worth two dollars a yard
For $1.29

BARR'S GREAT Clearance Sale of LACES

$1.50—40-inch Black Spanish Guipure Flouncing for
$1.14 yard

$1.75—40-inch Black Spanish Guipure Flouncing for
$1.27 yard

$1.00—45-inch Black Cashmere Tosca Net for
87c yard

$2.00—45-inch Black Silk La Tosca Net, dotted and plain, for
$1.73 yard

75c—2¼-inch Silk Persian Galoon Braid for
24c yard

RIBBONS.

You'll buy these whether you w them or not; buy 'em because you sav much on each piece.

All-Silk Moire Sash Ribbon, with c edge, in colors, cream and white, at
67c per yar

Elegant quality All-Silk Surah Sash Rib bon, with double face satin edge, 1 inches wide, at
$1.17 per yar

Best All-Silk Moire Sash Ribbon, 11 inches wide, black only, at
94c per yard

2,500 yards, 16 to 30, Fancy Ribbons in Armure Stripe and Jacquard effects, at
25c per yard

GLOVES.

Not a pair ever sold over the counter at Barr's that isn't guaranteed.

6-button length Jersey Taffeta Gloves, in color, only
23c a pair

150 dozen extra fine quality pure Silk Jersey Gloves, in black, with colored embroidered backs, with inch-wide welts to match, a "Barr" bargain at
48c a pair

Heavy Pure Silk Mitts in black, beautiful quality, at
49c a pair

"Biarritz" Kid Gloves, in black, without buttons or fastenings, only
$1.19 a pair

4-button Real Kid Gloves, colored and black, newest embroideries,
98c a pair

QUILTS GO CHEAP.

Large colored, honeycombed, fringed quilts, in blue, brown or red, only
98c each

11-4 superior quality Marseilles pattern crochet quilts, 81x90 inches, only
$1.15 each

Ecru and taped Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, excellent quality and large size, only
$1.55 set

White and taped Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, excellent quality, 75x90 inches, only
$1.78 set

Superior Guipure d'Art or im. Antique Lace Bed Sets, 80x100 inches,
$3.55 set

12x4 Marseilles Pattern crochet quilts, a superb bargain, only
$1.00 each

Country Orders for Goods or samples, will receive prompt attention if addressed to the Wm Barr Dry Goods Co. St Louis.

Barrs.

Great Central Dry Goods Store
Fronting on 6th, Olive & Locust
In the Retail and Street R.R.
Centr Saint Louis

POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

following LOCATIONS BRANCH ICES have been established where NT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUB-IPTIONS will be received and re the PAPER is kept for sale:

TON ST.—1501	O. Sutter
TON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
OADWAY—2001 N.	O. D'Amour
WAY & ANGELICA	W. J. Kohrumel
OADWAY—2613 S.	E. Geisler
OADWAY—3907 S.	F. Hemm
OADWAY—7631 S.	L. F. Waibel
RR ST.—1328	Lion Drug Store
RR ST.—2201	Crawley's Phar
SS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Phar
SS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
HOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
HOUTEAU AV.—2354	C. Schaefer
HOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Krueger
LARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Ochsner
ODIER ST.—2248	B. Vogt
ASTON AV.—3130	F. C. Pauley
ASTON AV.—4161	Fisher & Co
EAST GRAND AV.—1923	T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N.	T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016	D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N.	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N.	W. D. Temm
GRAND AV.—2745	Thomas Layton
GRAVOIS—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	Ferd. W. Sennewald
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. Mav
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2031	C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2846	St. L. Phar
MENARD.—1434	G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN & IVORY AV.	Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930	J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N.	O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500	R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800	J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3000	J. Guerdan & Co
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2370	A. P. Kaltwasser
TAYLOR AV.—1900	G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1325	Primm's Phar
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	Sultan's Phar

SUBURBAN.

KIRKWOOD	L. P. Hemm
WEBSTER GROVES	Livery Stable
EAST ST. LOUIS	O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL.	Geo. H. Stolberg

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertisements for the SUNDAY MORNING POST-DISPATCH must be in the office before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for ck, to enable them to get their letters, none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. ties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Temple Israel, corner Twenty-eighth and Pine—Sunday lecture by Rabbi S. H. Sonneschein. Subject: "The Last of the Season." Exercises begin at 10:45 sharp. Everybody welcome.

Temple Shaare Emeth, corner 17th and Pine sts.—Regular lecture by Rev. Dr. Samuel Sale, this Sunday, May 12, at 10:45 sharp. Subject: "The Besetting Sin of Our Times." All are cordially invited.

St. George's Church. Corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts., Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., rector. Morning service, sermon by the Rev. Percy C. Webber, Holy Communion at 11 a. m. Choral even-song with anthems, no sermon, 7:45 p. m.

Advent Episcopal Church, North Nineteenth street, between Wash and Carr street, Rev. John Gierlow, D. D., rector, lately from Jefferson City, takes charge. Morning services at 11 a. m. and evening services at 7:45 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

New Church, Swedenborgian Chapel, 2834 Lucas av. Rev. F. L. Higgins, Minister. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject for sermon to-day: "Washing the Feet." Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Doctrinal class at 7:45 p. m. All are invited.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), corner Garrison av. and Locust st. Rev. John Snyder, Pastor. Sunday, June 2, at 10:45 a. m. Rev. A. D. Mays will preach. Subject: "Leisure Time God's Time." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Communion service at 4 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

Christian Science Services are held every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Pickwick Theater, corner of Washington and Jefferson avs. To-night Mr. Theo. Gestefeld will preach on "Right and Wrong Motives." Bible class every Thursday evening at same hour and place. All are cordially invited.

Second Baptist Church, Corner Locust and Beaumont (27th) streets, Rev. J. W. Ford, D. D., pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject: "The Family—In Heaven and Earth." Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock, subject: "Jacob at Jabbok." Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, subject: "Spiritual Death."

LODGE NOTICE.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Members are requested to meet at our new hall, corner 9th and Olive sts., on Tuesday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock p. m. Triple initiation. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order,
C. A. CROWELL, N. G.
A. WHEELER, Secretary. 33

MISSOURI LODGE, No. 11, I. O. O. F.—Next regular meeting on Friday evening, June 7, at the Temple, 9th and Olive, lodge hall No. 1, sixth story, at 8 p. m.; prompt attendance desired; business important. Visiting brothers and sister lodges cordially invited. T. A. HUTCHINS, N. G.
J. P. McKEEVER, Secy. 33

DE SOTO LODGE, No. 90, I. O. O. F.—Odd Fellows' Temple, 9th and Olive, room 5, on 7th floor; take Olive st. elevator—Brethren are hereby requested to attend lodge next Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p. m., sharp; initiation and other important business to be transacted. By order
STEPHEN BOLARD, N. G.
Attest: HY. KERZENDORFER, Rec. Secy. 33

WEST GATE LODGE, No. 445, A. F. M., will hold a stated communication next Tuesday evening, at 8, at hall, 3719 Cass av. Work on F. C. degree. Visitors fraternally invited. Take Franklin av. Cable to Spring av. THOMAS BROWN, W. M.
ANDREW RAWSON, Secy. 33

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS LODGE, No. 3, Independent Order of Good Templars, meets every Thursday evening at Jefferson Hall, Jefferson and Lucas avs. Any person wishing to join this new number, not knowing any member, call or address
S. R. WATTS, Sec., J. B. STALEY, C. T.,
607 S. Jefferson av. 3508½ Harper st. 33

O SEE Parsons' special cut: Cabinets, $2.50 per doz. 1407 Market st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Boys.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—By a boy of 17 of age, a position in a good house; is a good penman. Address L 61, this office. 42

WANTED—By an intelligent boy, 16 years old, a position in an office or wholesale house. Address F 63, this office. 42

WANTED—Boy of 17 wishes to learn the machinist trade; has experience, or other trade. Address [illegible], this office. 42

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation as book-keeper, double entry, quick, correct, permanent or temporary, to open and close books; low salary to prove ability; references. Accountant, 916 Elliott av. 26

Clerks and Salesmen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation in furniture store by a young man, 5 years experience; good reference. Address W 64, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by competent drug clerk; 4 years experience; speaks English and German and is registered. Ad. S 63, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by young man in drug store, 2½ years experience in retail store and 1 year in wholesale. Address W 61, this office. 37

WANTED—A gentleman of 5 years' experience in railroad office desires clerical position; understands book-keeping. Address N 64, this office. 37

WANTED—Drug clerk desires position in a retail drug store, with 5 years' practical experience; reference; speaks German. Address J 63, this office.

WANTED—Situation in retail grocery store as clerk; 4 years experience; also understands tending to bar; A1 reference from former employer; sober, honest and industrious. Geo. Smith, 109 S. 7th st. 37

WANTED—I will pay $25 cash to any one securing me a permanent clerical situation, paying good salary, in any mercantile business or corporated company; good qualifications and references. Address E 61, this office. 37

The Trades.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—A position as barkeeper in a good saloon by a married man. Ad. K 60, this office. 38

WANTED—Good country blacksmith; German; single; steady work. Joseph Yanda, Nameoki, Ill.

WANTED—A carpenter and joiner wants employment, country and frames preferred; city references. Address B 63, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by a watchmaker; reliable young man, 23 years of age; has eight years experience; can speak French and English; best of reference; city preferred. Address W 44, this office. 38

EVERYBODY IS INVITED

To attend the first regular meeting of the new series of the Printing Trades Mutual Building & Loan Association Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p. m., at 612 Chestnut st. The few remaining shares may be secured at this meeting. 38

Miscellaneous.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation by a young German to take care of horses and cows and work around the house. Address T 62, this office. 43

WANTED—A young colored man of experience, with reference, wishes a place in private family to work mornings. Add. M 62, this office. 43

Learn How To Secure A Home

Attend the first regular meeting of the Printing Trades Mutual Building & Loan Association Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p. m., at 612 Chestnut st. A few shares for sale. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Accountant to keep books, collect, etc., in time payment house, furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.; state experience and salary expected, with references and age. Ad. K 63, this office. 53

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The Bryant & Stratton Summer School.

All departments of the BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, corner Broadway and Market street, will remain open during the summer.

PROF. WM. DEUTSCH of the Central High School, assisted by eight first-class instructors, will prepare teachers for examinations and pupils for advanced classes in the public schools. Call for circulars. 53

Clerks and Salesmen.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A young man who resides with parents to clerk in candy store. Add. O 64, this office.

WANTED—A good man to take orders for grocery; permanent position to good man. Apply at 2737 Spring av. 54

WANTED—20 energetic salesmen to sell a popular household necessity; big money made. Apply 900 Olive st. from 9 to 12 a. m. 54

3C PER YARD—Eagle Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 21st and St. Charles sts. Best work guar.

MARTIN & HAYWARD'S

Short-hand and Business College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Established 1876. Summer school. 54

Stenographers.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer who understands book-keeping; state salary, etc. Add. D 64, this office. 60

WANTED—Expert stenographer and caligraph writer; state age, references and salary wanted; amateurs need not apply. Address G 64, this o ce.

WANTED—Expert stenographer and typewriter operator, Remington No. 2 or No. 4, during our busy season; no students need apply; call Monday morning. D. M. Osborne & Co., 22d and Gratiot sts.

The Trades.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A good carriage painter. 2308 Cass av. 58

WANTED—Good bread and cake baker. 2700 Morgan st. 58

WANTED—Paving-stone dressers. Main and Madison. Bambrick-Bates Cons. Co. 58

WANTED—Five good bench hands to work on stairs. Apply at 3015 Salena st. 58

WANTED—First-class incandescent wire men; must have tools. 107 N. 12th st. 58

WANTED—First-class finisher and boy on globe buffer. Rowan Bros., 1126 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—Ten quarry men at Scott and Cardinal av. Monday morning. W. N. Barnett. 58

WANTED—Good house painters at 1212 N. Jefferson av. Call at 7 o'clock Monday morning. 58

WANTED—No carpenters nor machine hands in Little Rock. On strike. Carpenters' Union No. 292. 58

WANTED—A licensed engineer, a man not afraid to fire. Apply at pump-house, foot of Barton st., on Levee, to-day. 58

WANTED—Curb dressers and paving-stone dressers; highest prices paid. Claggett and Union avs. John Bambrick. 58

WANTED—First-class pantaloon-maker; one that can manage a factory of cassimere pants. Apply M. Cohen & Co., 7th and Morgan. 58

WANTED—Curb dressers and paving-stone dressers; highest price paid. John Bambrick, Bartold Station, Missouri Pacific Railroad. 58

WANTED—Young man to help carpenter; one who has some experience preferred. Apply this Sunday to C. N. Street, 2635 Adams st. 58

WANTED—Competent draughtsmen to go to Texas; employment guaranteed for one year, good salary. Apply to J. J. Ligon, 2215 DeKalb st.

WANTED—Firemen and machinists who wish to procure a license, to buy Zwicker's Instructions to Engineers; how to pass an examination for engineers' license; sure every time; only $2. George A. Zeller, bookseller, 18 S. 4th st., St. Louis. 58

WANTED—Machinists and others to be instructed in drawing, mathematics, mechanical and steam engineering. Success attested by F. C. Kayser, 3935 N. 20th st.; W. Mueller, 2619 Papin st.; and 81 other licensed engineers. E. Spangenberg, 22 N. 2d st.

PARSONS' cut price: Best cabinets, $2.50. Largest studio in America. 1407 Market st.

FIRST REGULAR MEETING

Of the new series of the Printing Trades Mutual Building & Loan Association Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p. m., at 612 Chestnut st. A few more shares remain unsold, which may be secured at this meeting; shares $240, payable $1 per month. Do not fail to attend. 58

Laborers.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Men and teams at Wabash tracks at Taylor av. John McCormack. 59

WANTED—10 teams and men with shovels; Cabanne and Washington av. John J. Brown. 59

WANTED—Teams at 7th and Poplar sts.; steady work for two months; regulation beds required. St. Louis Wrecking Co. 59

WANTED—Three dirt teams and ten shovelers at Scott and Cardinal av. Monday morning. Compton Avenue Brick Works. 59

WANTED—50 [illegible] on 17th and Olive sts., or on 22d [illegible]; three months' steady work. [illegible] 59

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Boys

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Boy to work in cigar box factory. 813 Walnut st. 61

WANTED—Good, strong boy to work in feed store, at 4243 Easton av. 61

WANTED—Boy to ink and scour heels. Home Shoe Co., 8th and Walnut sts. 61

WANTED—A boy to attend to horse and do chores around house. 3650 Page av. 61

WANTED—A boy having some knowledge of carriage painting at 1223 N. Broadway. 61

Miscellaneous.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—First-class architectural draughtsman; none others need apply. Grable & Weber, 509 Olive st. 62

WANTED—A first-class printing and stationery solicitor. Apply at once. Miller & Spalding, 319 and 321 Olive st. 62

WANTED—Cashier; wages $50 per month; must loan employer $300 without interest; good security. Address R 62, this office. 62

WANTED—Young men to learn a complete course of practical garment cutting. The pupil will have the benefit of cutting garments to measure. Apply 109-111 N. 6th st. 62

WANTED—A good young man, 20 years old, who has experience in the grocery business and can take charge of a horse; must have the best of reference. Apply at 327 S. 14th st. 62

DO NOT NEGLECT

To attend the first regular meeting of the new series of the Printing Trades Mutual Building & Loan Association, Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p. m., at 612 Chestnut st. and learn how to buy a home with rent money. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—By a lady, a place as cashier; has had experience. Address T 61, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady desires a position in a drug store or dental office. Address 2814 Olive st. 44

WANTED—Young lady with good education, English, German, Italian and French speaking, wishes a position as typewriter. Address F 58, this office. 44

WANTED—Situation—Will some business house give employment to young widow in office or store; has experience and can give reference; and in that way enable her to get a living for herself and child. Address K 64, this office. 44

Stenographers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—A young lady wishes a position as a typewriter and stenographer; private office preferred. Address O 62, this office. 45

WANTED—Position as stenographer and typewriter by a competent young lady; moderate salary; no objection to leaving city. Address N 62, this office. 45

WANTED—A position as stenographer and typewriter by a young lady with three years' experience; willing to work for small salary. Address R 61, this office. 45

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—By a young lady, situation as governess in city or country; capable of teaching all branches; one desiring a comfortable home. Address S 64, this office. 77

WANTED—A lady of several years' experience wishes a situation as governess for small children, or as companion to an aged lady. Address M. F., 2639 Adams st. 77

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation by a good seamstress to go out sewing in family or hotel. Add. P 63, this office. 46

WANTED—A first-class cutter, fitter and draper would like to make engagements; refs. 1321½ N. 11th st. 46

Housekeepers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper or nurse by an American lady; and by a young girl as child's nurse. Call at 1500 S. Broadway, 3d floor. 47

WANTED—By refined young widow, speaking German and English, situation as housekeeper; place where I could instruct on piano or assist in business preferred; city or country. Address J 64, this office. 47

General Housework.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation to do housework or general housework. Call at 2112 Wash st. 48

WANTED—Situation to do general housework in small family in country. 813 N. 4th st. 48

WANTED—Sit. by woman with child 4 years old, to do general housework or care for house during summer; best of refs. 2740 Market st. 48

WANTED—Two reliable girls wish sits. for general housework in a first-class family; references given if required. Address P 62, this office. 48

PARSONS' cut price: Best cabinets, $2.50 per doz. 1407 Market st.

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation by a good cook. 1716 Morgan st. 49

WANTED—By a German woman situation for cooking and washing. 1315 Lucas av.; please call Monday morning. 49

WANTED—Situation by three German girls; cook, house and dining-room girl; country preferred, with good reference. 1703½ Morgan st. 49

Nurses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—A situation as nurse or light housework; do plain sewing; can be recommended from last place. Call at 110 South Channing av. 50

Laundresses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Washing to take home by widow with child. 1709 N. 2d st. 51

WANTED—Situation by woman to clean offices or stores; references given. Address D 62, this office. 51

WANTED—A good laundress wishes families' washing to take home. Please call at 1903 Walnut st. 51

WANTED—By first-class laundress a situation Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Call 2122 Wash st., basement. 51

Miscellaneous.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation to do dining-room or light housework. Apply 3625 Bacon st. 52

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman situation in private family. Apply 1209 Carr st. 56

WANTED—Hotels or private families will be supplied with girls for city or country. Call Mrs. Amplemen's, 812 Pine st. 52

WANTED—By young lady, kind home with old couple; be satisfied with small wages; am alone in city. Call or address Miss E. S. E., Orphans' Home, corner Grand and Lafayette. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A good German cook. Apply 1726 Mississippi av. 68

WANTED—A colored girl to cook, wash and iron. 14 S. Theresa av. 68

WANTED—A colored girl for cooking and housework at 3317 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing. 2121 Rutger st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook, German preferred; small family. 3448 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Good cook; white or colored; good wages to a good worker. 4452 Ashland av. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron, where two girls are kept. Call Monday, No. 3020 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages will be paid to the right girl. Apply at 1919 Hickory st. 68

WANTED—A good German girl for cooking and housework in a small family of 3 persons; ref. req. 2011 Park av. 68

WANTED—A good middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family living near Kirkwood. Apply on Monday at Hotel Hunt, corner of 9th and Chestnut sts., room No. 6, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock only. 68

WANTED—A good woman to cook, wash and iron, from 25 to 40 years old; good wages and country home; no objection to child from

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A young lady to do copying, one that spells correctly, who has a type-writer. Address T 64, this office. 63

WANTED—Ladies to travel and teach our new art embroidery work. Lots of money in it. Apply room 420 Commercial Building. 63

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—A lady teacher to live with family and teach four children; best reference given and required; thorough scholar in literature, mathematics and music required; give age, experience, reference and salary expected. Add. G 65, this office. 78

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A good dressmaker at 1421 Market st. 69

WANTED—Girls to learn dressmaking at 215 N. 14th st. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew on pants. No. 1033 Morrison av. 69

WANTED—Girl to sew and finish jeans pants. 717 Lucas av. 69

WANTED—A good dressmaker. Call at 615 Poplar st., up stairs. 69

WANTED—Girl to sew and finish jeans pants. Call at 2301 Sullivan av. 69

WANTED—Three dressmakers and apprentice girls. 2643 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Experienced hands on cassimere pants. M. Cohen & Co., 7th and Morgan. 69

WANTED—A seamstress to assist with dressmaking; call at once. 2902 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Five first-class waist-trimmers. Call Sunday after 2 p. m. at 2649 Pine st. 69

WANTED—Experienced waist and dress makers. Griffin's Fashion Bazaar, 1415 Olive st. 69

WANTED—An apprentice girl to learn dressmaking; apply at once. 2223 Washington av. 69

WANTED—Twenty excellent operators on cloaks; good pay. 1001 Pine st., cor. Tenth, 2d floor.

WANTED—Hand and machine girls to sew jeans pants. Call Sunday and Monday 1207 S. 3d st.

WANTED—2 dressmakers, 2 good waist makers, 1 first-class draper. Call at No. 1237 Lucas av.

WANTED—Experienced jeans pants and overall-makers; steam power; best of wages; steady work. C. D. Comfort Mfg. Co., 617 Walnut st. 69

WANTED—50 experienced hands on ladies' underwear; good pay and light work. 715 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Operators and basters on fine shop coats; highest wages paid. Apply 522 Pine st., room 17, third floor. 69

WANTED—A few more experienced overall hands, also finishers for jeans pants; steady employment. Apply at Premium Mnfg. Co., 303 N. 4th st., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—A good seamstress, must understand cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; one willing to assist with light housework. Apply on Monday at Hotel Hunt, corner 9th and Chestnut sts., room 6, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock only. 69

GO to Parsons for best cabinets. Reduced to $2.50 per doz. 1407 Market st.

General Housework.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A house-girl at 4056 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2015 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, at 1823 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 515 Ware av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 3418 Walnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1015 Mound st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 942 Autumn st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 3819 Finney av. 66

WANTED—German girl at 2957 Sheridan av. for general housework. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. Call 2909 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 704 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family. 4108 Page av. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework; no washing. 3952 Evans av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework, with references. 3036 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; references required. 2819 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. Apply 2810 N. 12th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call Monday at 3150 Locust st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 4100 N. 2d st. at once. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework and also a nursegirl. 1101 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; family of 4. No. 4020 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, with or without washing. 4021 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl from 14 to 16 years of age to assist in general housework. 2623 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must know how to cook. App. 818 Cabanne st. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework; family of two. Apply at once. 1114 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good cook. 1326 Hickory, cor. of Linn st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework for family of two. Apply 2917 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. 1944 Louisiana av., opposite Reservoir Park. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 1127 S. 10th st., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages paid to a good girl. 1115 N. Channing av.

WANTED—A first-class girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at 2816 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A neat German girl for general housework in a small American family. 2224 Sidney st. 66

WANTED—A young girl for light housework; family of 2; good home. Call at 2713 Gamble st. Sunday. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply with reference Monday. Wages good. 4035 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 3131 School st., one block south of Easton av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; only two in family. Apply at 1812½ Carr st., Monday morning. 66

WANTED—An experienced girl to do general housework for small family; good wages paid. 2325 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Neat German girl, 15 to 17, to assist in general housework. 4240 Prairie av., north of Fair Grounds. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework in family of three; no objection to a person with child. 5352 Natural Bridge road. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; must know how to cook. Apply at Peerless Steam Laundry, 209 S. 2d st. 66

3C PER YARD—Eagle Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 21st and St. Charles sts. Best work guar.

500 BABIES wanted at Parsons' new studio; largest and finest in the world. 1407 Market st.

BORAXINE—Ladies housecleaning try some it never fails; sure death to cockroaches, bugs, etc.; ask your druggist for it. 66

Laundresses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A good colored washwoman. Call at once at 206 N. 7th st. 67

WANTED—A goodwash woman for Monday and Tuesday. 307 N. Compton, between Olive and Locust sts. 67

Miscellaneous.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A girl at 1545 N. Broadway. 71

WANTED—Kitchen girls. Apply at 504 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED—A good German girl. 2830 Market st. 71

WANTED—Experienced waitresses. Apply at 504 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED—Neat German girl about 14 years old. 2713 Walnut st. 71

WANTED—Girl for dishwashing; one that will sleep at place; apply to-day. 115 Market st. 71

WANTED—A lady fortune teller and mind reader to travel. For particulars address 9, this office.

WANTED—First-class colored servant for small family; good wages. Call immediately. 2026 Pine st. 71

WANTED—Ladies to make agents' samples at their homes, $15 a week easily made. Call 420 Commercial Building. 71

WANTED—A girl about 14 to do light work; references required; a good home to the right party. 71 N. 15th st.; apply after 6 this evening. 71

s, come to 718 N. Broadway, up-stairs, opposite Union Market, and get one of our embroidery machines [illegible] for them in [illegible] so simple

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—At once—Good strong nurse girl. 3613 St. Louis av. 70

WANTED—A girl for nursing and light housework. 2631 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—A girl to nurse and do general housework. 1613 Pine st. 70

WANTED—German nurse-girl; Protestant preferred. 3733 Delmar av. 70

WANTED—Grown girl to mind children in an American family at 1619 Missouri av. 70

DRESSMAKING.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

ACCORDION plaiting made at 1523 Olive by Mrs. Cartwright; also "Cartwright's Accordion Plaiting Machine" for sale; satisfaction guaranteed. 72

THE Accordion Pleating we mark now with our new improved machine; will not come out. Call and see Mme. Masson at the Pleating Headquarters, 2609 Washington av., St. Louis, Mo. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Several good salesmen to rent and sell the Franklin Gas Lamp. 115 S. Broadway. 73

WANTED—We want gentlemen and lady agents to handle our new patent article; just out; $5 a day easy made; sample, genteel and sell at sight. Call or add. Room 420, Commercial Building. 73

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

GENTLEMAN wishes to meet lady with means to establish a circulating library in St. Louis. Address F 64, this office. 23

WANTED—Lady with small capital to take share in restaurant. Address C 65, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner to take charge of the financial and clerical part of manufacturing business with good, established trade; $15,000 to $20,000 required; or will organize a stock company; party who means business. Address J 62, this office. 23

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—To borrow, on good city real estate at 6 per cent, no com., $5,000 to $8,000. Address A 63, this office. 25

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WILL Carrie Kauffman call at 1102 N. Compton av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—To exchange grocery stock, horse wagon and fixtures at a bargain; s. e. cor. Sarah and Olive st.; store closed waiting for a buyer. A. C. Hart, 610 Chestnut st. 24

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Board and room for three ladies and room for two gentlemen; state prices. Address E 64, this office. 20

WANTED—Nice room and board by young married couple; West End. Address, stating terms, H 63, this office. 20

WANTED—Good suburban board for lady and two children aged 3 and 9 years. Address, stating terms, D 63, this office. 20

WANTED—Lone widow would like large unfurnished room with or without board with a widow owning own property; central. Address L 63, this office. 20

WANTED—By young man, furnished room with board; private family preferred; must be near 25th and St. Louis av.; best of references. Address O 63, this office. 20

WANTED—By young gent, furnished room in nice private family with breakfast and supper; location near Sportsman's Park; please state full particulars. Address H 64, this office. 20

WANTED—By gentleman and wife, board and room in private family in a nice neighborhood; terms reasonable; reference exchanged; no boarding-house need answer. Address W. H. Ellison, care Simon Gregory, city. 20

WANTED—By two young business men, apartments in West End, with early breakfast and late dinner; must be a refined family having no other boarders; willing to pay for suitable accommodations; references exchanged. Address, giving terms, location and full particulars, A 62, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Furnished room for quiet couple in good neighborhood, with board for lady. Address A 65, this office. 21

WANTED—Two unfur. rooms, with water, in private family by a lone widow; state price and locality. Address S 61, this office. 21

WANTED—By gent and wife, three or four unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; reference exchanged. Address C 64, this office. 21

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Black-and-tan dog. M. Hickey, 2703 Eugenia st. 26

WANTED—To buy 25 yards coca matting, yard wide; must be good and cheap. Address C 63, this office. 26

WANTED—To buy a pug puppy and black-and-tan; answer, stating price and where can be seen. Ad. P 64, this office.

FOR SALE—The privileges at the Ancient Order of Hibernians' picnic and Irish national games at the Fair Grounds, Sunday, June 16, 1889; will be sold to the highest bidder at the Lindell Hotel, parlor No. 22, next Friday, June 7, at 8 p. m. 26

ALL SORTS.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

GIVEN AWAY—100 loads of kindling-wood; also dried fruits of all kinds, slightly damaged by water; oat meal, cracked wheat, grain of all kinds sold regardless of cost. Apply at building, 2d and Washington av. Isaac Mass. 32

ICE Chests, refrigerators, water coolers, ice cream freezers, gasoline and gas stoves, queensware, lamps, oils, gasoline, bird cages, feather dusters, cutlery, etc., at midsummer prices. Condon Bros., 1026 and 1028 Market st. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilette cases, albums, umbrellas, and parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

XPERT photographer of children, Parsons, 1407 Market st.

3C PER YARD—Eagle Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 21st and St. Charles sts. Best work guar.

BARGAINS—E. A. SKEELE,

Winding up, offers sitting desks at from $4 to $17; standing, $5 to $10; book cases, $9 to $13; secretary, $14; two oval, 3-foot plated show cases, $4; melodeon, $10; reclining and rocking chair, $3.50; good feather bed, $4; No. 7 cook stove, $5; 100 sets handled cups and saucers, 30c; 25 sets unhandled, 20c. 11th and Locust sts. 32

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a rare old violin. Call at 3419 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—A 7-octave rosewood piano. Address P 60, this office. 27

FOR SALE—A fine, new 7-octave, upright piano; very cheap. 1103 Chouteau av. 27

FOR SALE—Genuine Martin guitar. Emil F. Baria, southwest cor. 10th and Market. 27

GUITAR lessons by a competent lady teacher. 208 N. 14th st., near Olive. 27

MILLER, Emerson, Harrington, pianos on small time payments or cash at really low prices. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st.

PIANO lessons at reasonable terms; first-class references. Address H 62, this office. 27

PIANO lessons given by professional gent; terms reasonable. Address M 64, this office. 27

BEAUTIFUL Steinway & Sons piano, but little used; a real bargain for cash. 820 Chouteau av.

PIANO buyers should see the new scale Kimball pianos. It is the strongest piano made. Do not buy a piano until you have at least looked at these. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st.

PIANO buyers should not fail to examine the T. Bahnsen pianos. The T. Bahnsen pianos are manufactured right here in the city, and are sold for less than any other first-class piano. Musicians and critics pronounce the T. Bahnsen upright grand the finest piano in the world for evenness in tone, touch and durability. Warerooms, 1520 Olive st. Old pianos taken in exchange.

$75 WILL buy a good piano, on small time payments or cash. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

BANJO—Thoroughly and quickly taught by Charles H. Partee, master performer; 15 years professional experience. Parlors [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements of two lines and over in this column FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Henry C.: Letter in Post-office for you from your friend Henrietta K. 1

PERSONAL—Nellie Elizabeth: Have been out of the city lately. Will see you Tuesday evening and explain.

PERSONAL—A gentleman of respectability wishes to correspond with respectable lady over 30; object matrimony. Address B 65, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Ah, There! Do you want a lively correspondent. If you do, send two 2-cent stamps to Bureau of Correspondence, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL—A young man of good habits would like to correspond or become acquainted with some nice girl; object, social amusement. Address F 65, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A refined gentleman engaged in business, aged 40, wishes correspondence with respectable lady, suitable age; object matrimony. Address K 62, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Will young lady who left car on Broadway and Papin on Saturday evening at 8:15 grant interview with gent who sat opposite. Address E 65, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A German gentleman of means, middle age, no children, wishes to get acquainted with a German middle-aged lady of means; no children; object, matrimony. Add. R 59, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A young man stopping in the city for a few weeks is desirous of forming the acquaintance of an intelligent and lively young lady; object, pleasant evenings and general social pastime. Address H 61, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., psychic, nervaurie, massage, magnetic treatments; all kinds of baths given by exp. female as'sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

A COMPETENT teacher wishes a few music or French pupils in the afternoon; special pains taken with beginners. Address W 63, this office. 29

MRS. MACKLIND, private teacher telegraphy and shorthand; lessons by mail and at house. 2312 Eugenia st. 29

PRIVATE lessons given in shorthand by experienced teacher; terms reasonable. 2623 Stoddard st. 29

LOST AND FOUND.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

LOST—Black cow; down horn; rope on; liberal reward. Return to 4319 Warne av. 30

LOST—Umbrella bearing the name of A. C. Stewart; reward if returned to 3338 Morgan st. 30

LOST—A brown shaggy pup 4 months old; liberal reward if returned to 1502 Washington av. 30

LOST—May 24, a silver cup at the Fair Grounds last Friday; liberal reward. 1315 Lucus av. 30

LOST—Female blue sky terrier dog from 4118 Washington av.; hair cut short on back part of body; liberal reward for return. 30

LOST—Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, pocketbook containing $95. Return to 1911 N. 13th st. and receive liberal reward. 30

LOST—Sunday, May 26, at Creve Cœur Lake or on train returning, a gold-headed silk umbrella, with initials W. R. B. on handle. Finder will please return to 4315 N. 11th st. 30

LOST OR TAKEN—From the residence, 1326 Market st., one gold band ring, with two diamonds and emerald in center; one heavy gold ring, with one diamond and pearl. As they are valuable to the owner, a liberal reward will be paid for their return as above and no questions asked. 30

STRAYED—Black mare, from 2020 N. 9th st., slightly lame in front leg; right hind leg white; without shoes; return to above number. 30

STOLEN OR LOST—From 1016 Morgan st., a little white poodle Scotch terrier dog; some time Friday evening, May 31; number of license, 2394. 30

STRAYED—From home Wednesday, a Scotch collie dog (female), black, with white breast; white ring around neck and light feet. Reward will be paid for return or information of said dog at 1813 California av. 30

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—To buy a nicely furnished room house containing from 12 to 15 rooms; centrally located and no further out than 14th st. Address S 62, this office. 22

PROFESSIONAL.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

MRS. DD. THOMPSON, 2012 Chestnut st. Female complaints a specialty. 34

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A rare chance—A first-class printing-office and folding box factory, on easy terms or in exchange for real estate. Inquire at 735 S. 4th st. 2

STORAGE.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

LARGE padded vans for hire; moving, packing and shipping pianos and fine furniture a specialty; estimates cheerfully given. Eugene Brown, 808 Morgan st.; storage taken. 81

NEW moth-proof lined separate rooms for fine furniture and household goods; packing and shipping a specialty; large padded vans for hire. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Alfred J. Yandell, Manager. 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 81

STORAGE, furniture, pianos and all kinds of household goods; new warehouse, clean, safe and reliable; open for inspection at all times; moving, packing and shipping a specialty; rates low. Worsley, Brandon & Co., 905 to 913 N. 20th st. 81

STORAGE—Furniture, pianos, baggage, etc., safe, reliable; rooms and separate apartments; money loaned; moving, packing and shipping (with care) a specialty; warehouses, Jefferson av. and LaSalle st.; send for our pamphlet containing full details; get our rates. R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1104-6 Olive st.

STORAGE! MOVING!

Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on same when desired; moving furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, pictures, china, glassware, etc., for shipping a specialty.
WM. O. LANGAN & CO.,
21 1003 and 1005 Morgan st.

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

CENTENNIAL Dental Rooms will remain at 822 Washington av., first floor. Drs. Wickersham.

CONSULT the great telephone and slate writing medium, 208 N. 14th st., for advice on all matters pertaining to life. M. B. Page. 74

DR. F. H. BOND (formerly with New York Dental Rooms) is now at 1004 Olive st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing; send postal. M. B. Cohn, 106 S. 7th st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing and feathers by Prof. Speelman, 2619 Franklin av. Send postal. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

K. O. T. M. 74

LADIES' hats reshaped to leading styles. Olive Straw-works, 813 N. 6th st. 74

LADIES—I have discovered a process by which you can all have a clear, fresh, pink, lasting complexion, free from all defects, without the use of cosmetics, creams, lotions, masks, powders or washes. Send 25c (silver) to W. S. Girry, Evansville, Ind., for the Natural Process. Perfect complexions positively guaranteed. Send stamp for circular. 74

MATTRESSES renovated, box-spring beds repaired, furniture re-covered, at your homes. D. C. Higgins, 314 N. 3d st. 74

NASAL CATARRH cured by magnetized inhalations. Dr. De Voe, 208 N. 14th st., near Olive.

PARSONS' best cabinets, $2.50 per doz. 1407 Market st.

PORTMANN Patent Combined Baby Carriage and Cradle, 9th and Montgomery. Send for catalogue.

PARTIES declining housekeeping can realize the highest cash prices for their surplus furniture and effects, in large or small lots, by sending to R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., AUCT'RS, 1104-6 Olive.

PERSONAL—Dr. R. T. Sanders, for the last 18 years sole owner and manager of the New York Dental Rooms, can be consulted any day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. at his new location, northwest corner of 10th and Olive sts., over Home Comfort Range store, No. 1001 Olive st., 2d floor.

REILLY'S, 1215 and 1217 Franklin av.—Most elegant millinery and lowest prices in town. Hats colored or bleached and pressed, 25c. Remember the place, double front, 1215 and 1217 Franklin av.

3C PER YARD—Eagle Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 21st and St. Charles sts. Best work guar.

1000 BUSINESS cards for [illegible]

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's (formerly 802 Washington av.) The only place in the city where they make the very best set of teeth for $7, and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings from $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75c. Extracting teeth with vitalized air or gas, 25c. All work guaranteed first-class. DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

TO HAIR WORKERS.

For sale (below lowest market price) in any quantity, first quality prepared, HUMAN HAIR, imported from Sweden and Normandy; free from inferior mixture. F. Weyand, 1711½ Franklin av. 74

BICYCLES.

A large stock of new and second-hand Bicycles to be closed out at ½ price. Call and examine them or write for price.
ST. LOUIS WHEEL CO.,
74 311 N. 14th St.

DIVORCES

For abandonment, cruelty, drunkenness, indignities, infidelity and all statutory grounds; advice confidential and free; easy payments. Ad. P.-O. box 795.

REMOVED.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS,

FORMERLY 820 WASHINGTON AV.,

Have removed to the Northwest corner of 10th and Olive sts., 2d floor.
A beautiful set of teeth, first-class, only $8.
The largest size pure gold fillings, only $2.
All other fillings, first-class, only $1.
Extracting without gas, only 25c.
No charge for extracting when teeth are to be inserted. R. T. Sanders, D. D. S. 74

NO ACID USED

in Seyffardt's Electric Blacking. 74

TAPE-WORM Dr. Johnson, 919 Olive st., expels head or no pay; write.

MRS. LYONS' INSTITUTE—Scientific massage, magnetic and baths of all kinds; lady attendants; parlor on first floor. 1126 Pine st. 74

BLIND fortune teller, 1519 Morgan st.; ladies, 25 cents; spiritual developing classes for developing mediums. 74

CORA E. WILSON, psychometric and independent slate-writing medium. 1223 Washington av. 74

MRS. S., clairvoyant and healing medium, 1126 Locust st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MISS OVERDIER, reliable business and test medium, can be consulted daily at 16 Center st.

MRS. N. CRAMM, ladies' physician, receives ladies in confinement; charges reasonable. 2424 2d Carondelet av. 74

MME. LEAHON, fortune teller, tells past, present, and future by a burning fluid; makes peace in families and stops all intoxicating habits. 915 N. (new) 13th st., bet. Franklin av. and Wash st. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife; regular graduate of two colleges; female complaints treated; ladies received at the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 1629 Morgan st. 74

MRS. DOSSEN, practical and competent midwife and lady physician; business strictly confidential; receives ladies during confinement; best place in the West for good care and home comfort; charges reasonable. Call at 1332 Chouteau av. 74

PERSONAL—Mme. E. Montgomery, the great European fortune teller. 1129 N. 7th st. 74

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.

MRS. C. WILCUS
N. O. MAGIC LUCKY BELT.

All orders receive prompt attention at the office, No. 1400 Olive st., entrance on Olive, St. Louis, Mo. Letters with stamp answered. 74

NOTICE!

Mrs. C. Wilcus calls special attention to the public and her many patrons to beware of certain unprincipled parties who claim and represent themselves as being my agents, and are defrauding you of your money and valuables. Such parties are frauds, as I employ none whatever and do not call from door to door to solicit. I use no cards of any description in my profession. I will prosecute all such impostors to the full extent of the law. Remember, no belts, charms or other goods can be purchased nowhere except direct from her office. No. 1400 Olive st. 74

MRS. C. WILCUS,

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NO. 1400 OLIVE STREET.

Business Adviser and Spiritual Healer.

Also sells all Dr. R. Janes' Family Medicines and all kinds of abdominal supporters for all female complaints. Those suffering from the following complaints should give her a call if you wish a quick relief, of rheumatism, epileptic fits, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh in the head, cancer, scrofula, sore eyes, asthma, chills and fever, palsy, coughs and heavy colds. Sells the only genuine New Orleans Magic Belts and Charms. (I warn you beware of imitations.) These belts are of great benefit to those suffering with long-standing diseases. Female diseases a specialty. Hundreds of testimonials can be seen at my office. They are also worn by farmers to aid them in being successful in speculations and their May undertakings, preventing losses of every description; are also worn by merchants, grocers, lawyers, manufacturers and those of other vocations, for it tends to promote their success in all their investments and business undertakings. Mrs. Wilcus tells you your lucky and unlucky days; best of advice given and has charms to cause reconciliations between lovers and a so of family troubles; to overcome your enemies and cause them to become your friends and those who forsake you to return; recovers stolen or mislaid goods; has New Charms for those believing themselves conjured or bewitched; to break the evil influence done by false friends or enemies. The spreading truths, one from another, crowds her office. Received four gold medals in recognition for her wonderful work and truths and causing speedy marriages, which have been verified in thousands of cases. Call and consult your interest at her office, No. 1400 Olive st., entrance on Olive. Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 74

TRY MRS. DR. SILVA'S

Baths of all kinds; lady attendance. 1319 Pine st.

Mrs. Ros. Sabine

The original spiritual healer, 1410 Pine st.

Her marvelous powers of divination and miraculous cure of diseases that had been pronounced incurable have made her name a household word. She should be consulted in all business affairs, for she has hundreds of testimonials to the effect that she insures success therein, and confers luck in speculations, lotteries, stocks, option deals, law suits, divorces, contested wills, journeys, etc.; unites the separated, removes family troubles, recovers lost or stolen property, finds buried treasures, prevents accidents, and cures all diseases by spiritual treatment. Send stamp for circular, read description of her famous "Magic Belt," the original, stamped with the fac simile of Mrs. Sabine's signature. 1410 Pine st. 74

MME. LA VETA,

2333 Wash Street.

Mme. La Veta, the popular fortune-teller, tells all in a very plain manner. Persons trying their fortunes at lottery should consult her first, as she is foremost in giving good luck. All business men and women have great confidence in her, as her predictions come true. Hastens speedy marriages; compels your partner to be faithful. Call in and be convinced. At home Sundays. Western Cable and Jefferson av. cars pass the door. 74

MRS. C. LUBY,

The great fortune-teller, business adviser and spiritual healer, giving you successful advices and luck in all matters of love, matrimony, business, lottery, races, journeys, lawsuits, divorces, speculation, etc. She unites friends and lovers, causes speedy marriages, removes family troubles, tells your lucky and unlucky days, sells the genuine magic lucky belt and lucky charm which gives you luck in your business, breaks evil influence and those who forsake you to return. 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine. 74

MRS. DR. EDDY,

The renowned clairvoyant, is the seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, born with veil and great prophetic gift of second sight. While entranced will reveal to her patrons every hidden mystery in life. Has long been pronounced in Europe and America the greatest living wonder of the present age. Understands the science of the "Persian and Hindoo magic," or ancient charm-working, and prepares Egyptian talismans which will overcome your enemies, removes family troubles, restores lost affections, makes marriage with the one you love—no failure, removes evil influences, bad habits, cures witchery, fits and all long-standing and mysterious diseases; will give correct information on lawsuits, on sickness, death, divorces, absent friends, everything; never-failing advice to young men on marriage and how to choose a wife for happiness, and what business best adapted for speedy riches. Stock speculation a specialty. Also gives indispensable advice to young ladies on love, courtship and marriage, and if your lover is true or false, and gives pictures of future husband, with name, age and date of marriage. Fee, $1, $2 and $5; hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. strict. 1417 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. Letters with stamp answered promptly. Always at home.

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

16TH AND POPLAR ST., Northeast corner—Three rooms. 13

20 S. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 13

23 S. 16TH.—One furnished front room; rent reasonable. 13

34TH AND CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, southern and eastern exposures. 13

101 S. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, $12; also one nice room $8 per month. 13

105 S. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, 2d floor; cheap. 13

125 S. 14TH.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping or suitable for gents, cheap. 13

205 S. 15TH ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping. 13

209 S. 15TH ST.—Two or four rooms, 2d floor, unfurnished. 13

302 N. 4TH ST.—Corner of Olive—Up-stairs, rooms for gents, ladies, married couples and transients. 13

315 S. 21ST ST.—Three nice rooms with hall and water; first floor. Apply 305. 13

504 MARKET ST.—Furnished rooms to rent; from $10 to $12 a month. 13

519 S. 23D ST.—2 unfurnished or 1 furnished room, with use of bath. 13

523 FRANKLIN AV.—Three elegant rooms on 2d floor. Apply 519 Franklin av. 13

719 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front and hall rooms. 13

723 VANDEVENTER AV.—A nicely furnished front room for two gents in first-class neighborhood in the West End; convenient to two car lines; price $5 per month. 13

812 N. 17TH ST.—One finely fur. front room, and fur. back room for light housekeeping. 13

815 S. 8TH ST.—Elegant rooms, fur. or unfur., for housekeeping. 13

817 FRANLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms from $1 to $2.50 per week. 13

819 S. 9TH ST.—Three rooms; 2d floor; is now vacant. 13

906 AUTUMN ST.—Nicely furnished room, southern exposure, next to Morrison av.; no other roomers. 13

909 FRANKLIN AV.—Front room, single bed, $1.25 per week; back room; light housekeeping. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—One very pleasant furnished room on 1st floor; also suite of rooms on 3d floor with all conveniences; rent cheap. 13

926 MARKET ST., third floor.—One nicely-furnished front room suitable for two gents. 13

960 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1000 LOCUST ST.—Calumet Club, furnished rooms for gentlemen, the best in the city, $25 per month.

1007 PINE ST.—A neatly fur. front parlor; also other rooms; southern ex. 13

1008 PINE ST.—Newly furnished front room; also one small room. 13

1010 GRATTAN ST.—One nicely furnished front room, suitable for two gents. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—One neatly furnished room, $6 per month; for gentlemen only. 13

1015 N. 16TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single room $1.25 per week. 13

1017 SELBY PLACE—Nicely fur. front room for rent, suitable for man and wife or 2 gents.

1017 VALLE AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; convenient to good board. 13

1030 S. 8TH ST.—One nicely furnished room for two gents or man and wife. 13

1034 MARKET ST.—New and neatly furnished rooms. Apply on premises. 13

1036A S. 8TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

1041 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nicely furnished front room, 2d-story, gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen; rent, $10. 13

1101 N. 19TH ST.—A large, nicely furnished front room; suitable for two. 13

1103 N. 19TH ST.—Furnished front room; all conveniences, terms reasonable. 13

1105 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly furnished front and back parlors, also second-story room; terms reasonable. 13

1107 CHESTNUT ST.—Opposite City Hall—Two furnished rooms; 1 room has a small room attached; very suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping or gent; private family; rent reasonable. 13

1112 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two rooms, 2d floor, furnished complete for light housekeeping; small family; also furnished room for gentleman. 13

1117 LOCUST ST.—Furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping or gents; gents, $1 per week. 13

1121 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely fur. front rooms, suitable for gents, or gent and wife. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Well furnished front room; also rooms for light housekeeping; from $2 upwards. 13

1122 CHOUTEAU AV.—2d floor, 3 rooms and attic. Apply within. 13

1123 CHESTNUT ST.—Newly furnished rooms by the day or week, during the races. 13

1207 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and back parlor. 13

1214 OLIVE ST.—One large room, suitable for three or four men. 13

1300 WEBSTER AV.—Pleasant furnished front room suitable for one or two gents; gas and bath; convenient to cable; home comforts; rent reas. 13

1305 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. 3d-floor rooms; also small rooms; cheap. 13

1310 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two fur. rooms, light housekeeping, $14; rooms for gents. 13

1322 PINE ST.—Back parlor and hall bedroom for gents, also two beautiful unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, to parties without children. 13

1326 GLASGOW AV.—Fur. front room, large and suitable for two; rent, $6. 13

1412 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished parlors suitable for party of gents. 13

1419 CHOUTEAU AV.—Four desirable 1st floor rooms and conveniences; cheap to good tenant. 13

1424 MORGAN ST.—Neatly fur. room $5 per month; bath; every convenience; private residence. 13

1430 2D CARONDELET AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room for 1 or 2 gents; near Lafayette Park. 13

1507 S. 8TH ST.—Four nice rooms, hall and hall room, 2d floor, water; $13. 13

1515 CLARK AV.—One nicely furnished front room for light housekeeping. 13

1530½ OLIVE ST.—One nicely furnished front room, 2d floor, gas and bath. 13

1528 OLIVE ST.—Furnished, large 2d and 3d-story front rooms; with or without board. 13

1531 N. 7TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1558 PAPIN ST.—With board, a handsome suite of rooms, 2d floor, for gentlemen, in private family; ref. ex. 13

1601 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegant furnished rooms, with board. 13

1603 WASHINGTON AV.—Desirable neatly furnished room for one or two gents. 13

1623 LUCAS AV.—Nicely-furnished front parlor near Washington av. cars; southern exposure; $10. 13

1706 CHESTNUT ST.—Unfurnished front parlor. 13

1712 LEFFINGWELL AV.—3 large rooms, 2d floor; water in kitchen. 13

1712 LEFFINGWELL AV.—Three large rooms; water in kitchen; rent cheap. 13

1714 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms on first and second floors, $10 and $9 per month. 13

1715 GARRISON AV.—Elegantly furnished front parlor; new cherry furniture; convenient to cable and street car line; suitable for two gentlemen; $10 per month. 13

1725 GARRISON AV.—Two pleasant front rooms furnished for housekeeping; no children. 13

1730 CARR PLACE (Wash st.)—Elegant furnished rooms for gent or gentleman and wife; fine grounds; on cable line. 13

1731 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room, with gas and board, for one or two gents. 13

1802 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, 2d floor, front and rear, single or en suite. 13

1808 LAFAYETTE AV., Near the Park—One or two rooms on 3d floor; cars in front of the door. 13

1811 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. front rooms; southern ex.; bath and nice lawn. 13

1811 WASH ST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, with piano, suitable for gents; also, 3d story front, water and all conveniences for housekeeping; southern exposure. 13

1815 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room; 2 hall rooms; $4 per month; with or without board. 13

1816 MORGAN ST.—Two handsomely furnished parlors, en suite or separate; cheap. 13

1819 WASH ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms. 13

1831 OLIVE ST.—Fur. room; private family. 13

1835 CARR ST.—Private family will rent 2 neatly fur. rooms with board, $4.50 per week; also front parlor with so. exposure if desired. 13

1841 NORTH MARKET ST.—One fur. room suitable for one or two gents. 13

1925 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; southern exposure; very reasonable to two gentlemen. 13

2000 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished room with gas, bath and good attendance; private family. 13

2011 CHESTNUT ST.—Desirable sleeping rooms; also double parlors, single or en suite, newly fur.; modern conveniences; southern and eastern exposure; trees, birds and flowers; low [illegible] 13

2023 OLIVE ST.—A pleasant and [illegible]able 2d-story front and other rooms [illegible]tly furnished. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2016 EUGENIA ST.—Two rooms, fur. or unfur.; every convenience; rent low; no children.

2027 PINE ST.—Newly furnished rooms at reasonable prices to respectable parties. 13

2101 OLIVE ST.—Beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished, southern exposure, every convenience and comfort. 13

2102 CHESTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, also 2d-story front room in small private family. 13

2114 OLIVE ST.—A furnished front room for one or two gentlemen. 13

2121 ARSENAL ST. (opp. Benton Park)—To a single gentleman a furnished large front room; gas and bath. 13

2122 CHESTNUT ST.—One nicely furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

2223 PINE ST.—A nicely furnished second-story front room with board; suitable for two gents or man and wife, with use of bath, hot and cold water. 13

2228 FRANKLIN AV.—Three rooms, water and bath, only $10. 13

2307 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly fur. rooms; single or en suite; by-day, week or month. 13

2309 OLIVE ST.—Two elegant furnished rooms for gentlemen; southern exposure. 13

2309 CHESTNUT ST.—Desirable 2d-story unfurnished (3 or 4 rooms); private family; rent low; references exchanged. 13

2312 CHESTNUT ST.—Second-story front, furnished or unfurnished; with board. 13

2316 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front parlors; also two rooms furnished for housekeeping; $14. 13

2317 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

2331 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate. 13

2333 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room, $10 per month; also hall room, $5. 13

2341 WASH ST.—Two nice rooms, furnished for light housekeeping. 13

2605 LUCAS AV.—Neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping; refs. exchanged. 13

2622 OLIVE—Nicely fur. room in private family, with all conveniences, for two gentlemen; southern exposure. 13

2624 OLIVE ST.—Elegant, large front room, newly furnished; gas, bath, three windows, clothes closet; coolest room in city; only $10 month. 13

2627 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms with board; 2d floor; terms reasonable. 13

2643 OLIVE ST.—One nicely furnished room for one or two gents; all conveniences. 13

2644 OLIVE ST.—A nicely furnished room; southern exposure; bath, gas and all conveniences; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also a small hall room; prices very moderate. 13

2652 OLIVE ST.—A few furnished or unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; corner house. 13

2634 RUTGER ST.—Three rooms, 2d floor; three blocks northwest of Lafayette Park; water free; $8. 13

2700 STODDARD ST.—One nicely furnished second-story front room without board; reference required. 13

2700 HOWARD ST.—Four rooms, 2d floor, $12; in good order. Inquire next door. 13

2702 GAMBLE ST.—2d floor with finished attic, gas, bath, water. Inquire at 2704 Gamble st. 13

2724 ST. LOUIS AV.—Three rooms, 2d floor $10; in good order. Inquire over the grocery. 13

2734 DAYTON ST.—Very pleasant and nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; ref. req. 13

2727 WALNUT ST.—Three unfurnished rooms for rent to man and wife without children; rent, $10. 13

2739 MORGAN ST.—One unfurnished or partly furnished room; will rent cheap to a lady who is employed during the day. 13

2800 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room for light housekeeping; fronts Leffingwell av.; $10 a month. 13

2814 OLIVE ST.—Several furnished rooms; moderate rent; call and examine. 13

2816 PAPIN ST.—Furnished front room on 3d floor. 13

2816 DICKSON—Rooms on 2d or 3d floor; single or en suite; hot and cold baths; private family; Northern Central cars. 13

2909 PINE ST.—A handsome furnished front room; southern exposure; private family. 13

2921 PINE ST.—Large, pleasant, well furnished front room, southern exposure, to one or two gentlemen. 13

3005A N. MARKET ST.—Second-story front room; southern exposure; handy to three lines of cars; reference required. 13

3018 THOMAS ST.—Five rooms. 13

3035 OLIVE ST.—A pleasant furnished front room for gentlemen. 13

3040 EASTON AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms, nice location, private family. 13

3116 CLARK AV.—A neatly furnished room in private family. 13

3117 SHERIDAN AV.—Two large rooms and kitchen; completely furnished for housekeeping. 13

3125 THOMAS ST.—Four elegant rooms, unfurnished, with water, terms reasonable. 13

3204 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, suitable for two gents or man and wife; very reasonable. 13

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished back parlor. Apply 1127 S. 10th st. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, beautifully located, corner Geyer and Louisiana avs. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room for one or two gents. Apply 2632 Lucas av. 13

FOR RENT—Front room, newly furnished, near two lines of cars. Call at 414 Argyle av. 13

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room suitable for two gents; bath, hot and cold water. Call at 110 S. 11th st. 13

FOR RENT—A suite of rooms, front and back parlors, to quiet parties, lady or gentlemen. Add. L 62, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2d floor, 3 rooms and bath-room. 1108 S. 11th st., bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st. Apply 1101 S. 11th st. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for couple; gas, bath and board for lady; in West End; convenient to Olive st. cable. Address F 62, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Northwest cor. Olive and 34th sts., nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen; gas, bath and board, if desired; entrance on 34th st. Address E 62, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Large 2d story room; southern exposure; gas, bath; suitable for one or two gents; Delmar av.; near three lines of cars; terms moderate. Address G 62, this office. 13

WANTED—Lady room mate; one that understands sewing. 1431 Morgan st. 13

WANTED—An intelligent Protestant lady roommate; $1 per week. 1513 Chestnut st. 13

WANTED—Young man with good room and first-class accommodations wants room-mate. Address A 64, this office. 13

M'KINNEY'S BREAD,

Baked in the old style Dutch Oven. 2841 and 2843 Market st. 13

ROOMS are quickly rented by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1611 N. 19TH ST.—A 3 and a 4 room flat; low rent; new house.

1723½ N. JEFFERSON AV.—Flat with 5 rooms furnished for housekeeping to let to suitable party on reasonable terms. Call between 10 and 3 p. m. except Sunday.

2201 HOWARD ST.—An elegant 5-room flat; in excellent condition, southern exposure; reference exchanged.

2612 LACLEDE AV.—4 rooms and hall; $16.
2622 Laclede av.—4 rooms and hall; $12.50.
1418 Singleton st.—3 rooms; water free; $10.
1408 Market st.—3 rooms; water free; $14.
1408 Market st.—3 rooms; water free; $10.
C. H. PECK, JR.,
1002 Chestnut st.

3134 CLIFTON PL.—A five-room flat in thorough repair; first floor; $16 per month.

3501 CLARK AV.—Four-room flat; new house.

FOR RENT—6-room flat, 2528 Garrison av., including water license, $16.50; stable, $3.

I HAVE three desirable flats for rent—west center part of city. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post Dispatch.

NEW FLATS.

Five rooms and bath, $22.50 and $21. Compton av. and Morgan st.
HUNTINGTON SMITH,
18 N. 6th st.

BOARDING.

216 TO 220 S. FOURTH ST.—Large and desirable rooms for gents or families, with or without board; single rooms and board $5 per week. 18

3[illegible] N. 4TH ST.—Corner of Olive—Up-stairs, Board for gents, ladies, married couples and transients; day boarders wanted; table first-class. 18

518 WARE OR 35TH ST.—Near Olive st. Cable—Room with board; references exchanged. 18

810 CLARKSON PLACE—A large second story front room, good table board; terms moderate. 18

816 N. 11TH ST.—Girls and women can always have cheap board and lodging. 18

1006 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room, with board; southern exposure. 18

1013 SELBY PLACE—Nicely furnished room [illegible]ents in private family, with or without board, facing Carr Park.

1101 S. 10TH ST.—A very desirable room, with board.

1118 PINE ST.—Rooms furnished handsomely; board if desired; transient guests taken. 18

BOARDING.

1208 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; private family; reference required. 18

1226 WASHINGTON AV.—New elegantly fur. rooms, with or without board; very moderate. 18

1409 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms with first-class day board. 18

1605 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms; seasonable table; day boarders; commutation tickets. 18

1623 WASHINGTON AV. (formerly McLean mansion)—Neatly furnished room for gent and wife or two gents, with board. 18

1631 WASHINGTON AV.—Widow lady has nicely furnished front room with or without board. 18

1706 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—One or two fine rooms, well furnished; with or without board. 18

1927 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

2113 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board, reasonable; day boarders wanted. 18

2211 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

2328 PINE ST.—Second-story room, southern exposure, with every convenience; good board. 18

2602 CHESTNUT—Three light airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 18

2602 CHESTNUT ST.—Desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; first-class board; home comforts; terms reasonable. 18

2606 LOCUST ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board. 18

2608 MORGAN ST.—First-class board, second story front and adjoining room, bath, closet, etc.; private family; $6 and $5 per week. 18

2638 LUCAS AV.—Furnished front room, with or without board: private family. 18

2645 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room with good board: reasonable rates. 18

2645 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room with board; terms reasonable. 18

2902 MORGAN ST.—Choice of four handsomely furnished rooms, southern and eastern exposure, with hot and cold baths, gas and excellent board, if required; private family; gentleman only. 18

2910 OLIVE ST.—Large second-story front room, nicely furnished; also a back parlor; with or without board; gentlemen only. 18

2919 OLIVE ST.—Nicely-furnished 2d-story front room to gents; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board if desired; home-made bread and home comforts. 18

2920 CHESTNUT ST.—Pleasant rooms with board in private family; evening dinner. Ref. ex. 18

2923 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished 2d-story front and back rooms with board. 18

3005 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board. 18

3117 OLIVE ST.—Two very pretty furnished rooms, with or without board; ref. required. 18

3134 CHESTNUT ST.—Newly furnished, 2d-story front, with excellent board; private family. 18

3212 OLIVE ST.—Finely furnished back parlor and second-story back room, with first-class board; price very low; reference exchanged. 18

3559 OLIVE ST.—One or two rooms en suite for one or two gents with reference; board if desired; southern exposure; private family. 18

4133 OLIVE ST.—Large 2d story front room, nicely furnished, with board, southern exposure; large yard, private family. 18

BOARDING and rooms, W. Washington av.; newly papered, carpeted and furnished; 2d story front and connecting rooms; choice food served nicely; one block from Olive cable near Grand av.; with southern exposure and open view. Address R 63, this office. 18

FOR RENT—On Dickson st. near Garrison av., handsome well-furnished room; second story front; small private family; breakfast if desired; rent $15. Address O 61, this office. 18

HAVING opened a strictly private rooming and boarding-house at 1929 Olive st. I invite those looking for good board and new and handsomely furnished rooms to call to-day and see rooms. 18

M'KINNEY'S BREAD,

Best Bread in the market. Ask your grocer for it. 18

BOARDERS are secured by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 13

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Country board for gentleman, wife, 2 boys and nurse, within easy distance of city; state terms. Ad. R 64, this office.

WANTED—Summer boarders; 25 minutes ride from city; large yard; rates reasonable. Mrs. Berry, Commercial Hotel, Collinsville, Ill.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Good paying cigar stand. 318 Chestnut st. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon, with pool tables; will sell cheap; at n. e. cor. 10th and Soulard. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon, with two pool tables; will sell cheap; at n. e. cor. 10th and Soulard. 4

FOR SALE—Ice factory; good location; no opposition. Ad. E. A. Dickson, Alexandria, La 4

FOR SALE—Small store; good business stand; good cause for selling; will sell cheap. Inquire at 1934 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—A good, first-class liquor business; established 1873; good reason for selling; call or inquire at 1227 N. 12th st. 4

FOR SALE—An interest in a No. 1, good-paying business, to enlarge the same; well suited to a lady. Address P 61, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Old established candy store; good trade; reason for selling, going into wholesale business. Apply at Hartman's, 1313 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—A very first-class grocery store with a fine family and counter trade; one of the best stands in city; will bear inspection; owner leaving city; $2,500. Address J 61, this office. 4

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Medium-sized ice-box cheap. 1801 Wash st. 5

FOR SALE—Joists from 24 to 30 ft. 309 4th st. H. C. Ullrich. 5

FOR SALE—Full-bred pug pups; the only reliable pet. 702 S. 22d st. 5

FOR SALE—Forty fine young singing canaries cheap. 1115 Cass av. 5

FOR SALE—At a bargain, new Singer Sewing Machine. 415 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—A Jersey cow, second-hand. Apply C. J. Horan, Rinkelville. 5

FOR SALE—Store fixtures, counters and shelving; cheap. 1018 N. Broadway. 5

FINE collections Indian weapons, curiosities, etc. F. A. Kilber, 810 N. Jefferson av. 5

FOR SALE—A bed-room set and wardrobe, two stoves, cheap; call at 2112 Wash st. 5

FOR SALE—One handsome walnut bed-room set of four pieces. Address M 63, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One large mirror, 48x68, and several smaller ones. Call at 3119 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Newspapers for wrapping at the counting room of this paper at 25 cents per 100. 5

FOR SALE—100 barrels hog feed at 50c a barrel. Manewal-Lange Cracker Co., 6th and Cass av. 5

FOR SALE—Second-hand building material of every description. Ullrich & Co., 12th and Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Counters, shelving and show-cases; fine set grocery fixtures. Parr's, 927 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; four fine Gorden and Irish setter puppies. 722 Pennsylvania av., East St. Louis. 5

FOR SALE—Large assortment birds, pigeons, monkeys and parrots; also trained black bear. 15 S. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—Butcher shop fixtures, 2 blocks, counter, rack, shelving, saws, scales, etc., $18. Call at 715 N. 8th st. 5

FOR SALE—Mexican cashmere goat; works well in harness; harness worth $10; will sell the whole for $5. 4209 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—The furniture of two rooms for housekeeping, very cheap; parties can rent rooms if desired. Call at 235 S. Jefferson av. 5

FOR SALE—A Twin Burner gasoline stove, oven, broiler and kettle, cheap; parties leave town. Call at 2340 Market st., second floor. 5

FOR SALE—Electric light dynamos, lamps, etc., will be advertised for sale each Sunday in these columns. Don't fail to look over the list.

FOR SALE—Good beer ice box and patent faucet, nearly new; also 2 large mirrors, counter, and glassware at a bargain. No. 216 S. 4th st. 5

FOR SALE—One very handsome bedroom suite, one dressing glass, one chiffonier, [illegible] & Branden's storage warehouse, 905 N. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap; a full line of [illegible] lined and sole leather trunks, fine [illegible]istols, etc. Cowperthwait, pawnbrok[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two native po[illegible]ld, kind and sound; drive [illegible] saddlers; can trot in abo[illegible] 722 Pennsylvania av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Groc[illegible]tures at a bar[illegible] east corner Sar[illegible] waiting for a [illegible]

FOR SA[illegible] $2.2[illegible] and se[illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—At P. Meissenger's, 1309 Franklin av., 1 large size mirror with marble stand, for $18, cost new $45; bed-room suits from $20 up to $30, $40 and $50; new brand carpets by the roll very cheap; refrigerators and gasoline stoves at any prices; wardrobes, glassware and chairs at lowest prices. All these goods we will sell for cash or on time payments 5

GASOLINE and Gas Stoves in greater variety in style and price than any other place; cook stoves and heaters taken in exchange; gasoline stoves repaired or converted into gas stoves. J. Forshaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

ICE chests, refrigerators, water coolers, ice cream freezers, gasoline and gas stoves, queensware, lamps, oils, gasoline, bird cages, feather dusters, cutlery, etc., at midsummer prices. Condon Bros., 1026 and 1028 Market st. 5

OPEN every Sunday. Parsons' Gallery, 1407 Market st.

E. A. SKEELE CLOSING OUT!

Sitting and Standing Desks, Book Cases, Tables, Chairs and other furniture. Auction prices. What is left on June 15 will be sold at auction at 11th and Locust sts. 5

PRIVILEGES FOR SALE

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for privileges of the Knights of Honor's Sixteenth Anniversary and Complimentary Picnic, to be held at the St. Louis Fair Grounds on Saturday, the 29th of June, 1889, to-wit:

1. Bar privileges.
2. Ice cream and cake.
3. Dinner and lunches.
4. Shooting gallery.
5. Candies and popcorn.
6. Basket and check-rooms.
7. Balloons, fans, toys, etc.
8. Care of vehicles.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for one-half the amount bid, which will be held as a guarantee for faithful performance of the contract in case of acceptance.

All bids having any alterations and erasures thereon will be rejected.

Bids will not be received later than 3 o'clock Friday, the 14th day of June, 1889.

The Arrangement Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids at 4 p. m., June 14, at Mercantile Club, 708 Locust st.
W. H. MUSICK, Secretary,
13 S. 8th st.,
St. Louis, Mo.
5

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

GILBIRDS' Eighth Stallion for service, from $10 to $50; young stock and broodmares for sale. 5441 Page avenue. 11

PASTURAGE at Turner's stock farm, Normandy; splendid grass, shade, water and good fencing; good care at owner's risk. Apply at room 2, Turner Building, 304 N. 8th st. 11

WANTED—Single and double work harness, good spring wagon, saddle and bridle. Address D 65, this office. 11

WANTED—A good driving horse 15¾ hands, city broke, safe for family use. Address, stating price, E 63, this office. 11

WANTED—To buy second-hand road wagon; must be light; state price and where can be seen. Address L 64, this office. 11

WANTED—A nice combination horse 16 hands high, one that a gentleman can ride or drive, in exchange for handsome solitaire diamond. Address M 61, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A plug horse. 1421 Sarsfield place. 12

FOR SALE—A team of mules. Call at 4408 Hunt av. 12

FOR SALE—Good sound working horse. 2026 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Peddler wagon, horse and harness; $75. Inquire 2213 S. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—A gentle and sound pony with harness and wagon. 1513 Menard st. 12

FOR SALE—Nice, gentle family horse for surrey or barouche. Call Sunday at 7220 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one new undercut Sarah Bernhardt wagon; has only been used five times. Gus V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., 1211 Cass av.

FOR SALE—1 second-hand surrey, 1 road buggy, 1 jump seat surrey; 3 fine light 3-spring wagons. Repairing and painting at low prices. Erik Mattson, 2223 Chouteau av. 12

FOR SALE—One good, strong horse; perfect, gentle and sound; 16¼ hands high, 6 years old and been used 1 year in the city; cheap. J. P. Bittnar, 22d and Dodier sts. 12

FOR SALE—Three horses; one dark bay, 16¾ hands, finest, gentlest and fastest family horse in town, children can handle him; one brown horse, sound and gentle, 16 hands, suitable for delivery or family use; one bay pony, 14¾ hands, just the thing for boy to ride or to work to buggy; perfectly reliable; also new top spring wagon and single and double harness. 4135 Pleasant st. 12

RAPP & MOLLER CARRIAGE CO.,

2220 and 2222 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. First-class carriages, buggies, rockaways, barouches, surreys, phaetons and business wagons of every description built to order. Special attention given to painting and repairing.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

BORROWERS are found by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 31

A RETIRED business man will loan from $50 and upwards on furniture and pianos without removal; also on horses and wagons; business confidential; no commission, and no charge for making out papers. If you have a loan on your furniture, then answer this advertisement; I will pay it for you and carry the loan cheaper than any broker in the city. Address, in confidence, C 101, this office. 31

$25 TO $1,000 loaned on furniture and pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and costs reduced in proportion: lowest rates; no commissions. F. W. Peters & Co., 720 Chestnut st., 2d floor, Room 5.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount, lowest rates, no com. chd. 621 Chestnut.

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal: any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

MONEY TO LOAN on household goods or any other good securities, in sums to suit, for long or short time; can be returned in installments if desired; no publicity; our terms the easiest in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st. 31

Do You Want Money?

Money to loan in sums from $15 to $1,000 on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, and all kinds of personal property without removing same from residence or place of business. Money loaned at very lowest rates without delay, and strictly confidential; the amount borrowed can be returned in weekly payments if desired. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments, I will pay it for you. Loans made to suit the borrower for long or short time. No commission charged. Call at
O. C. VOELCKER, 714 Pine st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums from $1 to $10,000.

On watches, chains, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, musical instruments, merchandise or first-class personal property of any description. All loans made at the lowest possible rates of interest and on the most advantageous terms for the borrower. Business strictly confidential and all negotiations in strict privacy if so desired.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. Fourth st.
☞ Special rates given on large loans. 31

ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO., 720 PINE ST.

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

MONEY TO LOAN

DO YOU WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
Read this.
It will save you time, it will save you money.
You can borrow from the Missouri Mortgage Loan Co., 524 Pine st., $10, $50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000.
In fact any sum you want on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, mules, etc., on easier terms and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere in the city.
If you have a loan in any other office call and get our rates.
We will take it up and carry it for you.
If an installment is due on your property, and you cannot meet it, call on us; we will pay it for you.
We make loans for one to six months and you can pay a part at any time, each payment reducing the principal and interest.
We will renew your loan at the original rate and no charges for papers.
This company is organized under the State law and composed of men who are responsible and who will not take advantage of your necessities.
All transactions are strictly confidential.
Don't forget the number, 524 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—I[illegible] advertisements in this colum[illegible]

00 S[illegible] ck 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

MONEY TO LOAN.—$1,500 on gilt-edge security for 3 or 5 years. Ben W. Delzell, 19 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
515 Chestnut st.

$100,000

To loan on city improved and unimproved real estate, in sums to suit, at lowest market values.

M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co.,
623 Chestnut St.

MONEY to loan on St. Louis Real Estate at 6 per cent, in large or small amounts. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

12 A TARGEE ST.—8 rooms; bath; $22.50.
C. H. PECK, JR.,
14 1002 Chestnut st.

113 S. 7TH ST.—2½-story brick; 13 rooms, large yard; in good repair; this house is suitable for boarding-house. For further particulars apply to
GREEN & LAMOTTE,
14 S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

506 N. 15TH ST.—Five-room brick house in good order; rent reasonable. FARRAR & CO.
14 624 Chestnut st.

939 UTAH ST.—2-story brick; 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; in splendid condition; will rent cheap. For terms apply to
GREEN & LAMOTTE,
14 S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

1116 2D CARONDELET AV.—Stone front, 8 rooms, hall, etc., only $40.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
14 812 Chestnut st.

1708 DOLMAN ST.—2-story brick; 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; in first-class condition; will make rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
GREEN & LAMOTTE,
14 S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

2109 UTAH ST.—4-room house; near Benton Park; $9 per mo. Inq. 2107 Utah st. 14

2617 CHESTNUT ST.—Stone-front house, 9 rooms, hall, bath, etc.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
14 812 Chestnut st.

2702 LOCUST ST.—11 rooms hall, bath, etc.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
14 812 Chestnut st.

2707 LUCAS AV.—13-room stone-front residence and fine stable; an elegant place for boarding house; in good repair; rent reasonable.
SAM. T. RATHELL,
708 Chestnut st.

2712 GLASGOW AV.—Upper half stone front, 5 rooms; gas; water free, $20. 14

2715 HOWARD ST.—6 rooms, water, bath, newly whitened, painted and papered; good stable; rent $25. Apply JOHN McMENAMY,
14 3139 Easton av.

2744 WALNUT ST.—6 rooms, large porch and yard, cheap rent; just the house for comfort for family. THOS. F. FARRELLY,
14 812 Chestnut st.

2802 THOMAS ST.—6-room house, laundry, attic and bath. Apply 25 S. 2d st 14

2903 MORGAN ST.—Stone front, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; in excellent condition.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
14 207 N. 8th st.

3001 CASS AV.—10-room house; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to 3015 Cass av. 14

3036 THOMAS ST.—Good 2-story brick and mansard roof house; 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., in good order and rented low to a good tenant.
14 ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

3119 FRANKLIN AV.—Two-story, 8-room house, nicely arranged; possession about June 1.
14 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

3415 WASHINGTON AV.—3-story, 11-room dwelling; all modern improvements; furnace; lot 50 feet front; desirable location for residence; will lease for a term of years. Apply to
GREEN & LAMOTTE,
14 S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

3472 LACLEDE AV.—S. e. cor. Theresa av.—2-story stone front and mansard roof 10-room dwelling; in first-class order, with all improvements, furnace, etc.; side entrance on Theresa av.; first-class location for physician's residence and office; house newly decorated throughout. For terms apply to
GREEN & LAMOTTE,
14 S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

3646 FINNEY AV.—10-room stone-front; laundry, stable; every part of the premises in first-class order; reasonable rent to a good tenant.
2329 Clark av.—Ten rooms, water, bath, gas and outbuildings; complete order; $30.
F. W. MOTT & CO.,
14 622 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—2414 N. Grand av., 7-room, stone-front house; laundry finished; rent, $40.
HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
14 715 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—A desirable 3-story stone front, 12 rooms, n. w. cor. Channing and Walnut st., with nice yard; suitable for physician.
DAVID BAILEY,
14 809 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—2727 Thomas st., 3-room house, large yard; $14. Apply at 2701 Thomas st. 14

FOR RENT—3836 Cook av., 7-room, stock brick; hot and cold water; gas fixtures and wire screens; rent, $55. Apply to
HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
14 715 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—$30; Compton Hill, east of reservoir; 1915 Virginia avenue; 6-room house, besides bath-room and laundry; with dry, cemented basement; all city conveniences; yard full of peaches and grapes. Apply on premises. 14

WE have a very neat 7-room house, west part of city, with all modern conveniences, front and rear yard; pantry, laundry, etc., all newly papered and plastered. FARRAR & CO.,
14 624 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—3763 Finney av., 8-room stone-front; hot and cold water, gas and bath; rent, $55.
HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
14 715 Chestnut st.

3C PER YARD—Eagle Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 21st and St. Charles sts. Best work guar.

2808 LOCUST ST.—3-story brick house, 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; will be leased or rented cheap to first-class tenant. GUS V. R. MECHIN,
14 Real Estate Agent, 609 Chestnut st.

2841 THOMAS ST.—A nice 8-room stone-front; has hall, gas, bath, nice yard, etc.; $37 per month. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

FOR RENT---DWELLINGS.

1702 Papin st., 7 rooms, hall, bath; $25.
2115 Mills st., 10 rooms; every convenience.
2737 Eugenia st., 6 rooms; cheap; $18.
1120 S. 13th st., 7 rooms; hall; $20.
1542 Chouteau av., 10 rooms; good order; $35.
1210 Hickory st., 7 rooms, bay window front, convenient to 3 car lines; $30.
2014 Eugenia st., 8 rooms, hall bath, etc.; $25.
See complete list at office.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
Telephone 754. 519 Walnut st.

2810 LOCUST ST.—3-story brick house, 12 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; will be leased or rented cheap to first-class tenant. GUS V. R. MECHIN,
14 Real Estate Agent, 609 Chestnut st.

2913 Gamble St.—A first-class 2-story stone-front; 4 rooms on each floor; large hall, hardwood finish, gas, bath, furnace, laundry, nice yard, etc.; open for inspection Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut st.

Large Moving Vans

And covered furniture wagons for hire by the load or contract. Packing and shipping fine furniture, pianos, etc., a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., A. J. Yandell, Manager, 1003 Pine st.; telephone 1401. 14

2555 BENTON ST.—A nice 8-room brick; large yard, brick stable, etc.; will rent cheap. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

REDUCED TO $75 PER MONTH.

One of those elegant 12-room detached stone-front dwellings on Chestnut st., between 28th and 29th st.

Rutledge & Horton,
14 801 L[illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

25 S. Compton av., 7 rooms	$32.50
109 S. 15th st., 10 rooms	40.00
503 S. 23d st., 6-room stone front	27.50
625 Leonard av., 8 rooms, Queen Ann house, elegantly decorated, large mirrors, vestibule with stained glass, large hall, furnace, cemented cellar, etc	60.00
832 S. 8th st., 6 rooms	20.00
926 La Salle st., 8 rooms	37.50
1009 S. 13th st., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath	30.00
1306 St. Ange av., 10-room house, gas, bath, etc.	30.00
1303 Pine st., 14 rooms	100.00
1309 Park av., 9 rooms, hall, gas and bath	30.00
1341 S. 13th st., 7 rooms	27.50
1408 Park av., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath	25.00
1418 Papin st., 10 rooms	cheap
1618 Hickory st., 6 rooms	25.00
1736 Mississippi av., 9-room house, cheap.	
1758 Preston place, 8 rooms	35.00
1814 Prairie av., 6 rooms, water, etc	12.50
2344 Chestnut st., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath	30.00
2501 Spring av., 8 rooms	30.00
2715 Walnut st., 8 rooms	30.00
3108 Nebraska av., 7 rooms, water, etc.	22.50
Benton, on Missouri Pacific Railroad, 10-room house, with 7 acres of land, cheap.	

FLATS AND ROOMS.

25 S. 16th st., 3 rooms, bath and w. c.	17.00
207 N. 8th st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors	40.00
323 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12.00
Fifth and Poplar sts., rooms 2d and 3d floors, cheap.	
908 S. 4th st., 5 rooms, second floor	20.00
1118 St. Ange ave., 8 rooms	cheap
Thirteenth and Park av., 5 rooms hall, gas, bath, etc.	18.00
1408 Cass av., 3 rooms, rear	7.50
1520 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, rear	8.00
1605 Park av., 6 rooms, all conveniences	
2025 Walnut st., 4 rooms, second floor	15.00
2112 Randolph st., 4 rooms, cheap.	
3104 Nebraska av., 3 rooms 1st floor	10.00
2603 Gamble st., 5 rooms, 2d floor	18.00

STORES.

10 S. Commercial, large store	$25.00
Market st., s. s., nr. 23d, fine store	30.00
1619 Park av., store and cellar	22.50

OFFICES.

619 Pine st., fine offices, new building	cheap
617 and 619 Pine st., large rooms for manufacturing purposes	
N. W. cor. Broadway and Pine st., one room	$10.00
One large hall, suitable for lodge or billiard hall, n. e. cor. Ware and Lindell avs.	14

FOR RENT.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

3135 Laclede av., 2-story brick; possession June 15.
726 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1120 S. 10th st., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms.
1705 Carr st., 2-story brick. 5 rooms.
1031 Valle av., 2-story stone front, 9 rooms.
1828 Hickory, stone-front, 10 rooms.
1735 Lucas av., 2-story, 6 rooms.
1737 Lucas av., 6 room house.
1816 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front.
601 Cerre st., 4-room house.
1817 Rutger st., 2-story stone-front, 9 rooms.
Grand av. and Osage, 8-room house.
707 S. 4th st., 2-story frame 4 rooms.
108 S. 9th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

WEBSTER GROVES.

Two-story, 7-room frame cottage, one acre of handsomely shaded ground.

ROOMS.

1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
730 S. 6th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
931 N. 7th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
810½ S. 7th st., 3 rooms, second floor.
1301 Franklin av., 3d floors.
1303 Franklin av., 2d floor.
1305 Franklin av., 2d floor.
1211 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
702 S. Broadway, 2 rooms, 2d floor rear.
3142 N. 11th, 2 rooms, 2d floor.
3144 Bellefontaine road, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
2803 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
1213 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
2807 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
632 S. 7th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1226 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
1117 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

719 Morgan, store and back room.
1303 Franklin av., store, with 6 rooms above.
1322 Cass av., 2-story, blacksmith shop and rooms.
209 S. Broadway; retail stand.
311 N. Main st., 3-story brick.
311 N. Second st., 4-story buildings, 22x145.
109 and 111 Vine st., 2-story brick.
1115-17 N. 17th st., suitable for shop.
209½ S. Broadway—offices, 2d floor.

TELEPHONE 725.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,

801 LOCUST ST.

DWELLINGS.

2833 Chestnut st., elegant 12-room detached stone-front dwelling; rent much reduced.
3821 Finney av., 8-room stone-front dwelling; every convenience; $50.
3668 Cook av., 8-room stone front; hall, gas and bath; $40.
103 S. Jefferson av., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $25.

FLATS.

1926A Oregon av., 5 rooms. 2d floor, hall, gas and bath; $20.
1928 Oregon av., 6 rooms, 1st floor, hall, gas and bath; $25.
4020 Finney av., 6 rooms, 1st floor, hall, gas and bath; $25.
4224 Finney av., 3 rooms 1st floor and laundry; $14.50.
4226A Finney av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.50.
1629 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, $11.

ROOMS.

1109 N. 23d st., 3 rooms on 2d floor, $10.
709 Pine st., 2 rooms on 2d floor.

SHOP.

1627 Franklin av., shop suitable for cabinet-maker; $6.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 N. 8TH ST.

DWELLINGS.

101 S. 16TH ST., 6 rooms, $23.
1203 CHAMBERS ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $38.
1031 MORRISON AV., 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $32.
2624 CHESTNUT ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $42.50.
1130 BROOKLYN ST., 6 rooms, $15.
802 N. 10TH ST., 6 rooms, hall and gas, $22.50.
3086 THOMAS ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.
2721 THOMAS ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas, $25.
708 N. 16TH ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $30.
910 N. 16TH ST., 4 rooms, $15.
1619 CHESTNUT ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $30.
2308 EUGENIA ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $25.
2213 MARKET ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $27.50.

FLATS.

1486 PAPIN ST., 4 rooms and bath; 2d floor.
1942 PAPIN ST., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
320 S. JEFFERSON AV., 4 rooms on 2d floor.
2215 MADISON ST., 3 rooms on 2d floor. 14

CORNET & ZEIBIG

110 N. 8TH ST.

DWELLINGS.

2935 Sheridan av., 6 rooms, hall, etc., $35.
2108 Chestnut st., 2-story, 6-room house; $25.
4328 Vista av., 2-story 7-room house, stable, yard, etc., $25
1220 N. 15th st., 2-story 5-room house and stable; cheap.
1006 Pine st., 10 rooms, etc., newly whitened and papered; $40.
1806 Olive st., 3-story 10-room house, good order; only $50.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

1912 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $11.

STORES, ETC.

107 N. 4th st., large store; $108.35.
408 N. Main st., 3-story building; $35.
211 S. Main st., store and cellar; $15.
811 N. Levee, 2-story building; $16.
1005 Pine st.; $25.
1006 Pine st., store; $25. 14

3665 Finney Avenue—A first-class 9-room, stone-front house; has hall, gas, bath, furnace, etc.; open for inspection to-day from 2 to 5 p. m. $48 per month.
TAAFFE & GAY, Agents,
710 Chestnut st.

Y[illegible] in the SUNDAY [illegible] be read by

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

JOHN E. VOGEL & CO

814 Chestnut Street.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

4027 Fairfax av., 6 rooms, hall, etc.; $20.
1415 Vandeventer av., 6 rooms, bath, etc.; $20.
2530 Hebert st., 5 rooms, hall, etc.; $14.
1911 Laml st., 6 rooms, bath, w. c.; $22.50.
914 La Salle st., 10 rooms, bath and w. c., hot and cold water.
3152 Brantner place, 6 rooms with all conveniences; $28.
2648 Lucas av., 10 rooms, bath, w. c., etc.; $40.
4062 Cook av., 7 rooms and all conveniences.

FLATS.

3533 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, bath and w. c.
2611 Howard st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
900 S. 4th st., 6 rooms, 3d floor, bath, etc.
23d and Lucas av., n. e. cor., suites of 4 rooms, bath and w. c., 1st or 2d floor; cheap rents. Janitor on premises.
1517 S. 11th st., 7 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, bath, w. c., and separate entrance; cheap.
926 Hickory st., 7 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, bath, w. c., water license paid; $25.
3962 Finney av., 5 rooms, bath and w. c.
1913 Wright st., 5 rooms, finished attic and all modern improvements, bath, w. c. etc.
1911 Park av., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, w. c.
2708 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; cheap.
909 S. 6th st., 5 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, bath.
2731 Spring av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $15.

ROOMS.

2621 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.
1452 S. 3d st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $6.
1225 S. 16th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; cheap.
3411 De Kalb st., 3 rooms, 1st or 2d floor; $8.
2229 Lucas av., 3 rooms, 1st or 2d floor; $9.
2637 Keokuk st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $11.
1713 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $8.
1516 S. 3d, 2 rooms, 1st floor; $6.
(Rooms for Colored Tenants.)
716 S. 4th st., 3 rooms, 2 floor; $10.

STORES.

1911 Market st., good store; cheap rent.
S. w. cor. Main and Elm sts., large store.
210 and 212 Valentine st., large store and 4 rooms.
2839 Manchester road, large store; cheap rent.
3967 Garfield av., large store, with rooms.

OFFICES.

617 Chestnut st., large 2d floor front office.

2612 GEYER AV., near Lafayette Park—A nice 6-room brick; has hall, etc.; $18 per month. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

JOS. A. DUFFY & CO.

806 CHESTNUT STREET.

23 S. 14th st., 8-room brick, only	$25 00
917 and 19 N. Ewing av., 8-room stone front	35 00
320 Montrose av., 8-room stone front	30 00
825 Tayon av., (S. 18th st.) 9 rooms, marble front, with beautiful yard, only	40 00
1229 N. 18th st., 8-room brick	16 00
1816 Gratiot st., 9 rooms, stone front	35 00
2706 Lucas av., 10-room stone front, only	47 50
2707 Lucas av., 13 rooms, stone front	Make offer
2927 and 29 Dickson st., each 6-room bricks	30 00
4028 Washington av., 13 rooms, stone front, with large lawn and fine stable. For particulars please call and see us.	

FLAT.

2721 Lucas av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	$20 00
2723 and 25 Lucas av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
2836 Franklin av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	18 00
2804 and 8 N. Grand av., 2d floor, 3 rooms	13 00

STORES.

913 O'Fallon st., very large store	$35 00
2804 N. Grand av., large store	20 00
328 Montrose av., bakery	12 00
321 Market st., large store	25 00
312 Chestnut st., 4th floor	25 00
321 Market st., this large store, in a good location; will rent cheap if taken at once.	

Apply to

Jos. A. Duffy & Co.,
806 Chestnut St.
TELEPHONE 752. 14

FOR RENT.

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,

623 Chestnut street,

DWELLINGS.

2808 CAROLINE ST.—2-story brick, 8 rooms	$35 00
3310 PINE ST., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, 50 ft. lot; all con.	45 00
N. W. COR. TEXAS AND WYOMING ST., brick, 2 story, 7 rooms, large grounds	20 00
1325½ LINDEN ST., 2-story brick, 4 rooms	15 00

STORES.

1120 WASHINGTON AV., suitable for saloon, with large hall, 2d floor	75 00
1212 WASHINGTON AV., large store	50 00
914 LOCUST ST., large store	30 00
512 N. 3D ST., 2d floor, with office fixtures	10 00

1621 Carr Street—A nice 6-room brick, in good order; $16 per month. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

Dwellings for Rent.

2313 N. 10TH ST.—5 rooms; $15.
Kennerly and Cora, 3 rooms, $14.
1439 Dodier st., 6 rooms, bath, etc.; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; $25.
1913 N. Grand av., 6 rooms; modern conveniences, $27.

Flats for Rent.

924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
1942 Benton st., 3 rooms; $11.
2109 N. 10th st., 3 rooms; $12.
1943 N. 9th st., 4 rooms; $12.
1621 Ohio av., 3 rooms; $11.
1519 Benton st., 5 rooms, newly refitted; $18.
3136B Clifton place, 3 rooms; $14.
3132 Clifton place, 5 rooms; $16.

PONATH & CO.,
14 515 CHESTNUT ST.

SEE US LOOK ABOUT THIS!!

DWELLINGS.

2648 Washington av., 11 rooms, stable, all conveniences	[illegible]
2221 Scott av., 8 rooms, bath, hall, etc	25 00
2622 Washington av., 10 rooms, all conveniences	75 00
2949 Gamble, corner Garrison, 9 rooms	45 00
1943 Papin, 6 rooms	25 00
3140 School st., 6 rooms	25 00
1523 Clark av., 6 rooms	20 00
2659 Arsenal st., 4 rooms and water	8 00

ROOMS AND FLATS.

2947 Gamble st., 4 rooms, 1st. floor	20 00
2526 Spring av., 3 rooms; electric bells, etc.	$14 00
2527 Fall av., 3 rooms, electric bells, etc.	13 50
2526A Spring av., 3 rooms	13 00
1621 Clark av., 3 rooms on 2d floor	9 00
2607 Olive st., 4 rooms; hot and cold water	26 00

DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO.,
211 N. Eighth St.

JOHN McMENAMY,
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT
3139 Easton Av.

DWELLINGS.

3760 Cook av., 7-room stone front, new furnace, hot and cold water; $45.
3132 Brantner pl., 6-room brick, hall, in good order; $27.50.
1704 [illegible] av., 6-room brick; $18.
923 Leonard av., 6-room stone front, hall, gas; $30.
2744 Thomas st., 6-room brick house, hall, gas, bath; rent, $30.
1038 Leonard av., 6-room stone front, all conveniences, hot and cold water; $30.
3129 School st., 6-room brick, hall, gas, bath; $32.50.
1415 Webster av., 6-room brick, whitened and papered, all in good order; $18.
2715 Howard st., 6-room brick, hall, gas, bath, in good order; $45.

FLATS.

3509 North Market st., 3-room flat, water and gas; rent, $14.
3018 Thomas st., 4 rooms, bath, gas, finished laundry. 1st floor; $25.

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

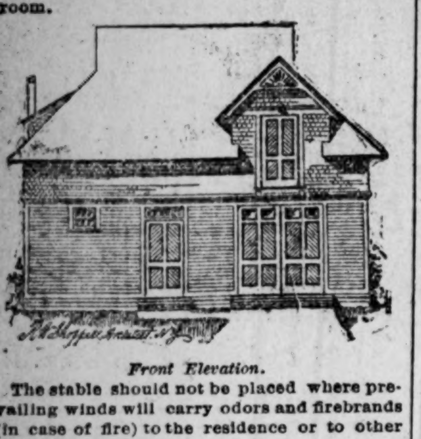
A FINE LOW-COST STABLE

DESIGN AND FLOOR PLANS FOR A SERVICEABLE BUILDING.

Some Special Features That Will Render a Stable Attractive—The Advisability of Having Separate Buildings for Horses and Carriages—Locating the Stables—Some Good Suggestions.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH by R. W. Shoppell, Architect. Copyrighted.]

STABLE atmosphere has an injurious effect on the varnish of carriages and harness, therefore it is better to have separate buildings for horses and for carriages, but the limitations of the building plot, the additional cost involved, and the smaller and less attractive structures that must be planned, are reasons that usually influence the owner to place them under one roof. There is not much objection to the combination when there is good ventilation and when there is a thoroughly tight partition between the stable and carriage-room.



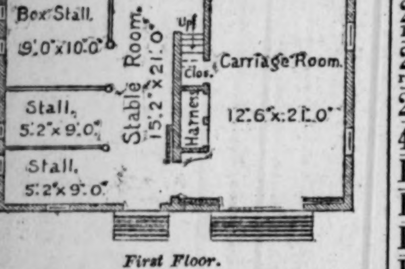
Front Elevation.

The stable should not be placed where prevailing winds will carry odors and firebrands (in case of fire) to the residence or to other important buildings.

Warmth, good ventilation and avoidance of cold draughts are necessary for the health and comfort of horses. Sheathe the structure with both boards and paper. If there be near by high buildings or any other obstruction to ventilation, add a roof ventilator. The doors should face the south preferably, or at least a direction from which the coldest blasts of winter will not rush in when they are opened. Windows at the heads of stalls should be hinged at the bottom and swing inward at the top to a limited distance, to avoid exposure of the animals to direct air draughts. If these windows admit a glare of sunlight to the horses' eyes, they should be properly shaded.

The hay-loft floor should be a double floor, with paper between, to prevent dust and seeds from sifting through. When the under floor is smoothed on the under side it forms a neat ceiling for the room below.

Feed boxes should be made of non-absorbent materials and be so constructed that they are easily cleaned. Care should be taken that the projections of stall fixtures do not invite injuries to the animals when rising from sleep. All wood-work edges that give opportunities for cribbing should be covered with zinc or galvanized iron. Stable fittings like house furnishings may be expensive or inexpensive without affecting utility.



First Floor.

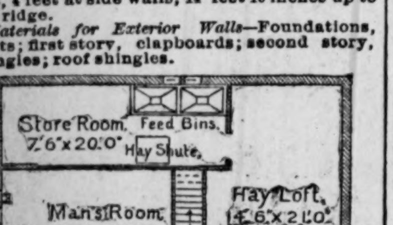
The stable floor should be laid with close-grained and non-absorbent wood, and should be blind-nailed. Before laying the edges of the flooring should be lead-painted, which will make the cracks nearly water-tight. The surface of the floor should so incline as to carry all water to a stall gutter.

Below will be found a description of the design illustrating this article:

Size of Structure—Width (front), 31 feet 6 inches; depth, 22 feet.

Height of Stories—First story, 9 feet 4 inches; loft, 4 feet at side walls, 14 feet 10 inches up to the ridge.

Materials for Exterior Walls—Foundations, posts; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles; roof shingles.



Second Floor.

Accommodations—Room for three horses as planned, but four horses may be accommodated by making two ordinary stalls of the box stall; room for four carriages; man's room, hay loft and store room for feed.

Cost—Nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, in the vicinity of New York City.

Special Features—The exterior is simple and attractive, a becoming style for an outbuilding; the interior arrangement economizes space to the best advantage and fully answers the requirements of health and comfort for the animals as well as the requirements of convenience for the attendants.

[THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH *is publishing a series of articles illustrating and describing cottages and houses of approved styles and arrangement and of low costs. The first article "A $1,000 Cottage" appeared in the* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH *of March 31.*]

What the Telescope Revealed.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Alvan Clark, Jr., the maker of big telescopes, was telling the other day reminiscences of Dr. Holmes dating back to the time when the doctor lived on the Cambridgeport side of the Charles, and divided his attention between microscopy and medicine and verse writing, and when his interest in the first brought him almost daily to the laboratory of the Clarks. Then it was, too, that on the occasion of the aerial voyage of the balloonist, Wise and his son, Holmes, addressing the young men at a Harvard banquet, bade them "Go, thou, and do like-Wise." In connection with the balloon story Mr. Clark told of a rather funny incident. The ascensions, which at that time engrossed the whole attention of the city and of the surrounding neighborhood, were watched by the Clarks through the telescope. Subsequently Clark, Sr., was introduced to Mr. Wise. "We watched you intently all the while," said Mr. Clark. "When the balloon was far out of sight of the naked eye we could see you plainly. We could see the finger nails on your hands as plainly as I can see them now."

"I want to know!" said Wise. "Yes, sir; and I saw something else," said the telescope man. "I saw you take a bottle out of your pocket and take a drink!" Wise roared with laughter and said he guessed that hereafter when he thought no eye saw him he should still see to it that he kept his dignity.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

DAVID BAILEY,

Real Estate,

809 Chestnut St.

STORES AND OFFICES.

103½ N. 8th st., store, suitable for office	45 00
214 Locust st., 2d and 3d story, and elevator	55 00
1435 N. 6th st., a 3-story brick, 50x50 ft., with large brick building in rear on alley; suitable for a manufactory	
1931 Franklin av.; large store and cellar	27 50
413 S. 4th st., large store and cellar	$20 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

2214½ Olive st., 3d story, 7 rooms; bath	25 00
3421 Olive st., 2d story, 5 rooms, bath	20 00
709 N. 6th st., 2d story, 2 rooms	9 00
3407 Walnut st., 2d-story; bath; 4 rooms	20 00

DWELLINGS.

2228 Herbert st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms	17 00
2612 Lafayette av., 3-story brick, 9 rooms, bath	50 00
2624 Lafayette av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms, bath	40 00
3103 Chestnut st., 2-story stone-front; bath	50 00
918 Warren st., 2-story brick; bath; 8 rooms	20 00
912 N. 20th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath	25 00
3517 Bailey av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath	20 00
3401 Walnut st., 3-story stone-front, 12 rooms, bath	
4115 Peck st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath	18 00
705 N. 16th st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms; bath	35 00

326 Montrose Avenue—A nice 6-room brick; has hall, gas, bath, etc.; $25 per month. Apply to

TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut st.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

2620 N. 11th st., 6 rooms and bath; $18.
1223 North Market st., 9 rooms; $25.
4306 Newstead av., 5 rooms; $15.
1042 S. 8th st., 6-room flat; $21.
1225 Olive st., 2d and 3d floors; $40.
3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
Laclede av., west of Boyle av., new 10-room house, modern conveniences; $60.

STORES AND OFFICES.

313 Olive st., 2 rooms, 2d floor, office; $30.
516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
525 Chestnut st., office, 2d floor.
307 N. 14th st., small store.
Cass and Jefferson avs., n. w. corner, store and upper floors; $50.
206 S. Main st., 4-story building.
525 Chestnut st., store.
1718 Franklin av., nice retail store; $30.
1225 Olive st., store.
514 N. 3d st., second and third floors, $50.

ROOMS.

1913 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $7.
1720 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.50.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.
818 Pine st., 2d floor, front room; $15.
1410 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $12.
208 S. Fourth st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
2306 Wash st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $15. 14
1529 Market st., two rooms, 2d floor, $6.50.

2721 DAYTON ST.—A nice 2-story brick; has 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc. Apply to

TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

Furniture Moved,

Packed for shipment or stored in private rooms; rates cheaper than the ordinary moving wagons. New York Furniture Van Co., 310 N. 7th st. Telephone 215. Estimates given. 14

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

114 N. 2D ST.—On ground floor. This is a splendid office, and in No. 1 business block, suitable for broker's office.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

117 N. MAIN ST.—5-story store, with 2 offices in good repair; will rent part or all.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

1219 MISSOURI AV.—In rear—Large stable, in good repair. 17

2320 OLIVE ST.—New store in good order and rented cheap. ADAM BOECK & CO.,
17 207 N. 8th st.

2618 LACLEDE AV.—(Large store); $16.65.
614 Locust st.—5-story stone front.
C. H. PECK, JR.
17 1002 Chestnut st.

2646 OLIVE ST.—Flat of 5 rooms.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
17 812 Chestnut st.

2701 PARK AV., corner of Ohio av.—Large new store, suitable for any business purpose; rent, $16. 17

2801 ST. LOUIS AV.—Corner store, suitable for grocery store or bakery; rent low. 17

4752 EASTON AV.—New store, with 1 or 2 rooms; gas, water, stable, etc. 17

FOR RENT—Large stable, 3053 Dickson st. $5 per month. 17

FOR RENT—Store, with 2 rooms and kitchen, 2920 Market st. 17

FOR RENT—Stable with three rooms, stalls and carriage house. Call at 110 S. 11th st. 17

FOR RENT, OR SALE—A well-to-do meat shop at 1515 Menard st. Apply for three days. 17

FOR RENT—Barber shop, complete with fixtures and three baths. Apply 519 Franklin av. 17

FOR RENT—A boarding-house in good locality; room for 35 boarders; at low price to a good tenant.
JOS. HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
17 715 Chestnut st.

406-408 N. BROADWAY.

For lease, five-story building, 50x127. Apply to

LANCASTER & TIERNAN.

STORES FOR RENT.

412 N. Main, all new, 4-story; rent only $40 per month. FARRAR & CO.,
17 624 Chestnut st.

GOOD SUBSTANTIAL STORES.

Nos. 204, 206 and 208 S. Main st., 5 floors and basement, for rent.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
17 626 CHESTNUT ST.

TEMPLE BUILDING.

The new Hale elevator and other improvements being fully completed we are now prepared to rent offices in this building, singly or in suits, and request parties desiring first-class, large offices, possessing all conveniences and at reasonable rates to give us a call. LANCASTER & TIERNAN,
17 202 N. 8th st.

217 AND 219 PINE ST.

Substantial building now occupied by the August Gast Lithographing Co.; 5 floors; well lighted; possession August 15.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
17 626 CHESTNUT ST.

New Buildings, 8th St., Opposite Post-Office,

Modern built, well arranged for any line of business, fine light; 25,000 square feet to each building; long lease and reasonable terms.
CORNET & ZIEBIG,
17 110 N. 8th st.

For Business Purposes

The premises formerly occupied by the "Post-Dispatch,"

515-517 MARKET STREET,

Will be leased for a long term of years and improved to suit the requirements of any tenant. For terms apply to

THE POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive St.,
Or
HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 North Eighth St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

FOR RENT—At Benton Station 2 nice new houses 7 rooms each, three minutes walk to depot. L. D. Pi[illegible] 618 Chestnut st., or at Benton Station. 16

FOR RENT—At Fairview Station on the M. P. R. R. 9-room brick house, [illegible] cellar, two cisterns, [illegible] bles, etc., [illegible] 5 a[illegible]
16 [illegible] st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

14 N. GRAND AV.—I will rent my 8-room house until Oct. 1, completely fur., to good tenant; no children. 15

FOR RENT—For the summer, a neatly furnished, 7-room house for $25. Ap. at 3017 Thomas st. 15

FOR RENT—6-rm house; fur.; pos. immediately; would rent for rent only. Ad. N. 63, this office. 15

A TEN-ROOM, stone-front residence on Pine st., near Grand av., will be rented furnished throughout for the summer months.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
15 902 Chestnut st.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR LEASE.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

FOR LEASE—An elegant 12-room house on Morgan, near Garrison; suitable for a physician.
10 C. R. STINDE, 808 Chestnut.

FOR LEASE—For a long term, 25 acres on the Big Bend and Rock Hill roads, on the 'Frisco road, near Glendale Station; very favorable lease will be given. ADAM BOECK & CO.,
10 207 N. 8th st.

FOR LEASE—Fine business corner, 58 ft. front on Franklin av. by 85 ft. on 7th st., being the southwest cor. 7th and Franklin av., and opposite Platt & Thornburgh's wholesale paint store. For particulars inquire of KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st.

HOTEL FOR LEASE

Propositions for the leasing of the Hotel Rozier, on the northeast corner of Olive and 13th sts., will now be entertained. The hotel is situated on one of the best corners in the city. The owners are willing to enlarge and improve the same for some reliable and responsible hotel man. PAPIN & TONTRUP,
10 626 Chestnut st.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A pleasant six-room house in Cote Brilliante with lot 100x205, large shade trees, stable, etc., $4,250. R. H. BETTS & CO.,
7 1003 Pine st.

FOR SALE—Very desirable 9-room residence, southern part of city, near Franciscans' Church; lot 250x200, stable, orchard, vineyard, etc. Address C 58 this office. 7

FOR SALE—Three room frame cottage, worth $1,000, will be sold for $850 on monthly payments; less than one block from street cars; lot 25x150.
7 PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$2,600 will buy a very nice 2-story brick house of 4 rooms and kitchen, with lot 30x132, in western part of city.
7 ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—4280 Page av., elegant 7 room house; laundry, bath, hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes; lot 25x165; easy payments. J. W. Stewart, 813 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—Finney av., 9-room house nearly new; all modern improvements, large lot; will be sacrificed for $6,500.
7 PONATH & Co., 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—1800 Kennet place, an elegant 10-room house; has just been put in thorough repair inside and out; within one block of Lafayette Park; lot 35x142 feet; price $9000.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—4250 Morgan st., handsome 6-room house; alcove, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, electric bells; stable for 3 horses, 2 carriages; 30x150. J. W. Stewart, 813 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—Five-room 2-story brick, built 2 years ago; marble mantels, etc.; $1,900; monthly payments. PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Prettiest 7-room house in the city, lot 50x125; ventilation from all sides; take Northern Central to end of extension, walk two blocks north on Newstead av., then west to top of hill, No. 4489 Margaretta av. Apply next door. $3,300. 7

FOR SALE—Cheap, six room house with large yard, hot and cold water bath, cemented laundry, chicken house, stable, etc.; street and alley made; 1929 California av.; terms, $500 cash, balance monthly payments. See FISHER & CO.,
7 714 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Neat frame cottage near Water Tower, with stable, carriage house, shrubbery, etc.; monthly payments if desired; a desirable home; lot 25 feet front; price $1,500. PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Compton Hill, east of resavoir, 1915 Virginia av.: 6-room house, besides bath-room and laundry; basement always dry, with cemented floor; hot and cold water, gas and all city improvements made; yard full of peaches and grapes; lot 33½x125; $4,000. Apply on premises. 7

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—New 5 and 6-room houses on Bayard av. between Delmar and Fountain avs.—can be reached by three cable lines. Houses open. City water in each house. Lots 25x180. Would take vacant lots in part payment.
J. W. MCINTYRE, Secretary,
Office hours 12:30 to 6:30 p. m. 712 Chestnut st.

18 N. 2D ST.—Store, 3-story building, with elevator, cellar, etc. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 519 Walnut st.

508 ST. CHARLES ST.—Whole building, with large store, $150. PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

DEPOSITS 8 PER CENT.

Those having idle money can procure 8 per cent interest by depositing it with the People's Building Association. Office, No. 221 Commercial building, s. e. cor 6th and Olive.
J. B. FOLLETT, Sec. C. A. WINDMULLER, Pres.

3818 PAGE AV.,

Seven-room house; extra built; nothing like it; look at it. JOS. HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
7 715 Chestnut st.

PROPERTY BUYERS AND RENTERS

Should get a Copy of the

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

Contains the lists of nearly all the agents.

Call or send postal for free specimen copy.

PIERCE BROS., Printers,
Broadway and Pine.

Improved Business Property

PAYING 7 PER CENT INTEREST.

Northeast corner of Seventh st. and Christy av. Our instructions are to sell, as the owner has other uses for his money. Capitalists looking for good, safe investments are asked to call in and get full particulars from us.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.
Turner Building.

3820 PAGE AV.,

Three-room cottage; all improvements made; lot 25x165; at a big bargain.
JOS. HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
7 715 Chestnut st.

$200 DOWN AND $20 PER MONTH

Will buy new 4-room brick; large basement, convenient to cable; lot 27x240. App. 4582 Cote Brilliante av. or Bradley and Quinette. 7

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Elegant 8-room house; hard wood finish; front, side and rear yard; 808 Clarkson pl, near Cable & W. R. R., 500 feet east of Vandeventer av.; monthly payments or otherwise. JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.

FOR SALE--NEW FLATS.

Two-story building, 10 rooms; lot 27x137; near two cable lines; good renting locality.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 519 Walnut st.

FOR SALE.

Homes at from $1,000 to $3,000.
Three houses on Garfield av., near Taylor av.
Five houses on Cottage av., near Newstead av.
A neat little home with plenty of ground on Semple av.
One on Theodosia av., near Goodfellow av.
The above houses are close to Easton avenue cable cars. Easy of access. Large number of vacant lots in same district. THOS. F. FARRELLY,
7 Real Estate.

3413 BELL ST.,

A 9-room brick; all modern improvements; must be sold at a sacrifice.
JOS. HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
7 715 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Franklin Avenue Business Property.

Paying 8 per cent. net on investment.
7 FARRAR & CO., 624 Chestnut st.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

BARGAINS

FOR SALE

—BY—

JOHN McMENAMY,

(Late of David Anderson & Co.)

3139 EASTON AV.

3106 Magazine st., 6-room frame, 20x130 feet; this property is positively low priced.

3920 Lucky st., 6-room brick, hall; all in good order; $2,750.

4146-48 Easton av., 6 and 5-room houses respectively, renting for $410 per year; always rented and in No. 1 repair; $4,100.

Lot on Easton av., near Compton, 68x140 feet; good place for coal business.

3648 Page av., an 11-room substantial stone front and every known improvement; price very low.

923, 921 and 925 Leonard av., three stone fronts, 6 rooms each, all conveniences, lot 50x122 feet; price low, terms reasonable and to suit.

4405 Easton av., 3 rooms, 25x140 feet.

2826-26½ and 2828 Easton av., two 6-room brick houses and a store; net rental $1,080 per year; price a bargain.

Apply to

JOHN McMENAMY,
3139 EASTON AV.

NORMANDY HEIGHTS

ONE-HALF ACRE LOTS. $10 DOWN TO $2 PER WEEK.

E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE

BY

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

720 Chestnut St.

Lucky st., s. s., between Prairie and Vandeventer avs., 445 ft. west of Prairie av., 230x145, block 3636; $25.

Easton av., n. s., 96 ft. east of Ware av., lots 14 to 17, block 3637; 100x117; $35.

Easton av., n. s., 300 feet west of Prairie av.; 100x115; block 3636; $50.

Easton av., n. s., between Prairie and Vandeventer avs., about 350 feet west of Prairie av., block 3636; 25x115; $50.

Easton av., n. e. cor. Vandeventer av.; block 3636; lot 86x130; $50.

Easton av., s. s., 206 feet west of Newstead, lots Nos. 80 and 81; 100x228; block 3724; $32.

Easton av., s. s., 455 feet west of Newstead, lot No. 85; block 3724; 42x208; $25.

PRICES REDUCED.

1839 Chouteau av.—Modern 8-room stone-front house; finished laundry, etc.; lot 25x128; $5,800.

2939 and 2941 Easton av.—2 2-story and basement stone-fronts, 10 rooms each; all modern improvments and in first-class condition; rent for $1,200 per annum; lot 50x140; you could not begin to build the houses for the price; $11,100.

1215 Missouri av.—6-room brick and finished attic; good condition; lot 25x125; price $2,900.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—REAL HOME.

4241 Warne av., corner of Green Lea Place, north of Fair Grounds, that recently built gothic cottage, and corner 50x120, with 6 rooms, large stable, well, dozen forest trees.
O see it and then see me.
J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st.

FOR $3,500

We offer a new and convenient 5-room brick dwelling, well-built, No. 1524 Sarah st. Get card and inspect it.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 CHESTNUT ST.

JUST A FEW SHARES LEFT

OF THE POPULAR

Centennial Building and Loan Association.

You can get them by calling on D. H. Stewart, Secretary, 600 Olive st., room 1. No back dues to pay. No premium deducted when you borrow. Interest only 5 per cent per annum. First meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. Dues $1 per month per share. Everybody says the plan of the Centennial is the BEST ever adopted. Come and join us.

FOR SALE—A HOME.

4239 Clay av., corner of Green Lea place, north of Fair Grounds, elegant, recently finished 6-room cottage; stable, wells, dozen forest trees.

O see it and then see
J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st.

IF YOU WANT TO SECURE A BARGAIN

Call or Send for One of Our

CATALOGUES.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8TH ST.

Telephone No. 410. 7

NEAR BENTON PARK.

Six-room, stock-brick front, nearly new, extra well built, modern improvements and architecture, cost $3,750; will be sacrificed for $3,250; lot 30x125; monthly payments if desired.
7 PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

A FINE INVESTMENT.

Three 8-room stone-front dwellings in the western part of the city; always rented, and bringing $1,620 per annum; can be bought so as to realize over 11 per cent; houses new and in perfect order.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
7 207 N. 8th st.

For Sale a Neat 6-Room Brick House on Monthly Payments.

Good neighborhood. Price $2,500.

Rutledge & Horton,
7 801 Locust st.

A ROUND $1,000,000.

REAL ESTATE, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

2,500 SHARES - - - $400 EACH.

The latest, newest and best plan of all Building Associations.

Borrowers get net $400 on each share. No premium deducted. Premium paid monthly at 10 per cent. DUES only $2 on each share of $400. Payments due on 1st of each month. You can deposit any time in this BANK.

WE PAY 4 PER CENT INTEREST.

You can withdraw at any time and get back every cent paid into this Association.

If you own a lot you can borrow money on it at once. You can borrow to build a house at once. You can borrow to pay off an incumbrance at once.

After one year you can borrow to buy a lot or house and lot, or build or use money in business.

Over 1,000 shares already subscribed for. Don't fail to take all the shares you can carry in this company. Will loan at our first meeting at office, July 1, from $400 to $40 000.

OFFICERS:

CHAS. H. GLEASON, President.
HENRY E. LEWIS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. LULLMAN, Treasurer.
WM. ZINK, Secretary.

Prospectus and further information at office of the Association.

[illegible]T.

FROM

FISHER'S

"Price Current."

BIG INTEREST-PAYING PROPERTY

		Monthly Rent.	Price.
728	S. 8TH ST.—3-story 10 rooms.	$40	$2,600
1923 1925	COLEMAN ST.—Lot 35x120; double 2-story new 12-room brick building, made into two 6-room flats; water, sewer.	46	3,700
1605	HOGAN ST.—10 rooms.	38	3,800
2345 2347	MARKET ST. 2-story, 6 rooms.	40	4,000
716 718	S. 2D ST.	60	4,000
2732 2738	BERNARD ST. BERNARD FLATS.	64	6,000
3847 3851	WINDSOR PL.—Lot 56x140; 3 new 2-story, 6-room press brick houses; all modern conveniences.	100	10,000
2608A 2608 2610	CHESTNUT ST.—Three 2-story new 7-room stock brick houses, arranged as flats, water, gas, etc.; 50 ft. front, Renting for $1,224 per annum. Six flats, 1st story flats, 4 rooms each; 2d story, 3 rooms. Rents 1st floor each $18; 2d floor, $16.		11,000
3518 TO 3526	PAGE AV.—Lot 135x150; 5 8-room modern built, new houses. Renting for $50 each, the five bringing $250 per month, or $3,000 per annum, about 12 per cent interest on price asked.	250	26,000

FISHER & CO.,
714 Chestnut St.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

No. 2947 Dayton St.

This is the second house east of Garrison avenue, on the north side of Dayton street. It is a ten-room, three-story stone front, with furnace, etc.; lot 25x118.5 ft.

The house is in first-class repair, is always rented, and will pay a high percentage on the asking price.

M. B. O'REILLY,

Room 14, Laclede Building, Fourth and Olive Sts.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

Buy a Home—Rent Money

And more added as you can will soon pay out. Rare bargain, 1092 2d Carondelet av., near Lafayette Park; 8 rooms; separate; choice neighborhood.
7 WM. S. POPE, Room 68, 406 Olive st.

ON TAYLOR AV.,

Half block north of cable, east side, 6-room brick; water, gas, sewer; can't be beaten in price.
JOS. HACKMANN & MILTENBERGER,
7 715 Chestnut st.

JUST A FEW SHARES LEFT

OF THE POPULAR

Centennial Building and Loan Association.

You can get them by calling on D. H. Stewart, Secretary, 600 Olive st., room 1. No back dues to pay. No premium deducted when you borrow. Interest only 5 per cent per annum. First meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. Dues $1 per month per share. Everybody says the plan of the Centennial is the BEST ever adopted. Come and join us.

NORMANDY HEIGHTS

ONE-HALF ACRE LOTS. $10 DOWN TO $2 PER WEEK.

E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut Street.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answuring advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Tracts at Sutton, Bartold, Fairview, Kirkwood, Shrewsbury Park, Mo., and Freiburg, Ala. P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 9

I HAVE several lots, part of Fairview Park, high and beautifully located; one-third of a mile south or Fairview Station, which I will sell on advantageous terms to parties desiring to make improvements, or to one purchasing a block of lots.
9 T. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

SHALER HEIGHTS,

On the Frisco Line, one-quarter mile east of Glendale Depot; bounded by the Big Bend, Rock Hill and Glendale roads. This fine plat has been subdivided into thirty lots, each 100x175, and is now offered at private sale at low figures and accommodating terms. For plan and full particulars call on
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
9 207 N. 8th st.

NORMANDY HEIGHTS

ONE-HALF ACRE LOTS. $10 DOWN TO $2 PER WEEK.

E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut Street.

12 ACRES.

PASSIONIST FATHERS' RETREAT,

THE HIGHEST, BEST RESIDENCE SITE NEAR FOREST PARK.

We offer for sale the splendid property of the Passionist Fathers, the ridge on Page, a little west of Un[illegible] av., and faced by the sightly Chamberlain Pa[illegible] its south side. This elevated plateau was sele[illegible] its original owner, Gov. Gamble, as the most [illegible] site for his home place out of a tract contai[illegible] acres. It is on a level with the crest of the [illegible]ante Height, and overlooks all its adjac[illegible] [illegible] residence or for profitable subdivi[illegible] there is nothing near Forest P[illegible] in the suburbs of St. Louis, [illegible] his property.
[illegible] & TONTRUP,
626 Chestnut st.

[illegible] ts under

E. S. WARNER

REAL ESTATE CO.,

Turner Building, 304 N. Eighth St.

COMPTON HILL.

Elegant Lot, Corner Park and Grand Avenues.

269x260 feet. One of the prettiest and most sightly residence lots in that section of the city. Completion of the Grand Avenue Bridge will improve this property, and there is a speculation in it at the price now asked. Terms to suit.

Forest Park Boulevard

500 Feet S. W. Cor. of Boyle Av.,

AND

156 Feet N. E. Corner of King's Highway,

200 Feet N. S., West of Lay Av.

This Boulevard, when completed, will be the finest in the city. "There is money to be made on it," and that quickly. Water pipe completed to the Park. Go and look it over.

A New House in Chamberlain Park

Will be open for inspection to-day, if pleasant. If out that way stop in and see it. South side Bartmer avenue, between Union and Florence, one block north of Cable & Western Railroad. Half-hourly trains.

A Speculation!

One of the handsomest blocks in Lindell's Second Addition, containing about 1,200 feet, on line of Olive Street Cable Railroad—25 per cent profit if it is taken in hand and put in proper condition.

A little money invested will bring good returns.

WEST CABANNE.

Elegant lots, completely sewered, stone sidewalks laid and granitoid curb and guttering, Telford street. The few lots left, now offered by the original owner, are the best, and the figures he is offering them at assure good profits before the present season closes. THE M., K. AND T. TRUST CO. will buy your lot and built for you on monthly payments. Debt guaranteed in case of death. EMBRACE THIS OPPORTUNITY BEFORE THE SPRING BOOM is FULLY UPON US.

LOTS IN

CHAMBERLAIN PARK.

The handsomest home place around the city; if you want a lot, come in and see us. "We will furnish a lot, and build you a home on monthly installments." New houses now being built.

UNION AND PAGE AVS.,

Northeast Corner.

Over 700 feet of choice ground offered at a bargain. Owner obliged to sell.

Pine St. is Another Thoroughfare

That is waking up and coming rapidly to the front. It is soon to be completed to Lay av., one block east of Forest Park, and many fine houses are to be erected very soon.

We have some fine lots, and would like to show them. Call for price list and terms.

Why Don't It Sell!

Three-story stone-front Pine street residence; good house, good location, fine stable, and lot 80x155. Owner wants to sell; some one can get a bargain; call and see us for price.

Fairmount Addition,

On line Oak Hill & Carondelet Railroad. Several hundred feet at low prices; $7 to $10 per foot.

Washington Avenue, East of Jefferson.

49x143 feet, a good location for flats. Call on us for price.

ALSO,

Some good lots on COOK and PAGE avenues, near WHITTIER and SARAH streets, which we can sell at fair figures.

HOMES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS:

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co., capital $1,000,000, will buy and build in any part of the city. Parties paying rent and desiring terms should look into this plan.

E. S. WARNER, Agent,

TURNER BUILDING, 304 N. EIGHTH ST.

☞ Telephone 488.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—We want an offer for that fine lot, s. w. cor. Page and Lay avs., 220x145.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.
8 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Lot in Aubert place, fronting 120x180 feet, near Olive st. road and Lay av.; $15 per foot. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 519 Walnut st.

FOR SALE—Easton av., south side, between Newstead and Pendleton, just opposite Ellard's gate; no finer lot on the avenue; 25x230; price, $40.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.
8 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Florence av., east side, 727 feet north of Easton av., 100x170; we will sell this very cheap. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—ELLEARDSVILLE.
Sarah st. and Cote Brilliante av.,
Belleglade and Garfield av.,
Whittier st. and Garfield av.
Beautiful lots at awful low prices.
J. E. GREFFET,
8 810 Chestnut st.

BEAUTIFUL LOT

for sale in Chamberlain Park, commanding a fine view, only $36.50 per foot.
8 RICHARD R. STINDE, 808 Chestnut.

NORMANDY HEIGHTS

ONE-HALF ACRE LOTS. $10 DOWN TO $2 PER WEEK.

E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut Street.

Put your Eye

On this cheap and valuable property:

25x119; price low, or will build a house on terms to suit; splendid neighborhood; convenient to churches, schools and three lines of cars; all improvements made; the fine stable goes with the lot. 2936 Thomas st., 90 or 180x200; price low, or will also build a house on terms to suit buyer; highest location in the city; commands a view of twenty miles in any direction; chartered like Vandeventer place; has fine houses and select community; fare, 4c; time, twenty minutes from Union Depot. This is in the only Clifton Heights Association there is.
8 A. H. EILERS, 1106 Pine st.

For Sale--Bargain.

Must be sold. Unimproved lots, Marcus av., corner of Maffit. This lot 100x140 feet. Look at same and make offer. Also, north line of Claggett av., lot 40x150 feet. I have a board on all this property; can be easily found. Apply
8 JOHN McMENAMY, 3139 Easton av.

LINDELL AVENUE GROUND.

We can offer 100 feet on the north side, having also a frontage of 274x171 on Whittier st., at a low figure. A capitalist or builder can make money on it.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

CLEMENS PLACE.

Lots in this beautiful subdivision, adjoining Cabanne Place; streets, sewers, etc., all made; within forty minutes' ride of 6th and Locust sts.; can be had at low prices and easy terms.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale—Forced.

50x123; high, level lot on Sarah st., between St. Louis av. and Ashland av. After this week, $8.
J. E. GREFFET,
8 810 Chestnut st.

WESTMINSTER PLACE.

For sale, lot northwest cor. Taylor av., on one of the highest points in the West End.
8 RICHARD R. STINDE, 808 Chestnut.

WESTMINSTER PLACE,

300x162, north side; 300x150 south side. All of the above property, being between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs., will be sold in lots to suit purchaser; sale boards on same. For price and terms apply to
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
8 623 Chestnut st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION 47 SALE.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS

—AT—

ELLENDALE,

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

At 4 p. m. on the premises; fare free on 3:15 p. m. (Mo. Pacific) Kirkwood Accommodation. For plats and further information apply to
THOS. F. FARRELLY, Or CHAS. F. VOGEL,
812 Chestnut st. 716 Chestnut st.
LANHAM & SUTTON, Auctioneers.

NORMANDY HEIGHTS

ONE-HALF ACRE LOTS. $10 DOWN TO $2 PER WEEK.

E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut Street.

AUCTION SALE.

43

GRAND RESIDENCE LOTS!

CORNER

GRAVOIS RD. AND BINGHAM AV.

Was (on account of rain) postponed

TO 3:30 P. M., MONDAY, JUNE 3.

At the crossing of Bingham av. and St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Railroad; lots covered with beautiful trees; overlook entire surroundings; extra width and depth; delightful neighborhood; 16 accomodation trains daily. Terms easy. Look out for plats.

LANHAM & SUTTON, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The auction sale of 200 feet on north side of Pine st., between Vandeventer and Sarah sts., advertised for May 28 and postponed on account of rain, will take place

TUESDAY, JUNE 4,

at 5 p. m. on the premises; sign board on the lots; call at office [illegible] plats.
HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
614 Chestnut st.

AT AUCTION!

S. E. Corner Lindell Avenue and Cabanne Street.

60 Feet south side Pine, between Grand and Teresa Avs.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, at 5 O'Clock p. m., on the Premises,

THE LINDELL PROPERTY

196x213 feet will be sold in lots, the purchaser of the first lot to have the privilege of buying all offered.

These lots are situated in the finest residence portion of St. Louis, surrounded by palatial residences.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, or all cash, at option of purchaser, $250 to be paid on bidding off each lot.

TITLE—Absolutely perfect or no sale.

Lindell av. lots to be sold at 5 o'clock p. m. Pine st. lots to be sold at 5:30 o'clock p. m.

SIGN BOARDS ON EACH LOT.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, 213 North Eighth Street.

AT AUCTION

143x120 on Northwest Corner Grand and Cass Avenues.

112x128.6 East Side Baldwin Street, bet. Benton and Montgomery Streets.

150x128.6 West Side Leffingwell Av., bet. Benton and Montgomery Streets.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, ON THE PREMISES.

☛ Grand and Cass Avenue Property will be sold at 3:30 o'clock p. m. ☚ ☛ Baldwin and Leffingwell Avenue Lots at 4:30 p. m. ☚

SIGN BOARDS ON EACH LOT TO BE SOLD.

This property belongs to an estate which must be settled, and the sale will be absolute. The property will be sold in small lots. Its central situation and the surrounding transportation facilities make it peculiarly desirable for business and residence property.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 6 per cent interest, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser; $25 required on bidding off each lot.

TITLE—Guaranteed absolutely perfect or earnest money refunded.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR INFORMATION CALL ON

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE R. E. CO., 213 North Eighth St.

FINE WATCHES!

$1

A WEEK.

Silverware, Clocks, Bibles, Albums, etc.,

50 cts. a Week.

B. E. ROBB---1403 Olive St

Newland's College of Midwifery AND LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September every year. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.

DR. H. NEWLAND, 1205 Chouteau av.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

School of Mines of Columbia College.

Entrance examination for the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York City, will be held at the St. Louis Sampling & Testing Works, 1225 and 1227 Spruce st., beginning on the 7th day of June at 10 a. m.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHY not spend the summer at Bunker Hill, Ill.? On Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway, 36 miles from St. Louis; six trains daily; location handsome and healthy; excellent churches and schools; public library. Inquiries as to property for rent or sale, boarding, business opportunities, etc., promptly answered. Address Secretary Citizens' League, Bunker Hill, Ill.

1889. "THE OAKWOOD," 1889.
DARTFORD, GREEN LAKE, WIS. The original summer resort of the Northwest. For beauty, health, comfort and complete rest it has no equal. Letters will receive prompt attention.
DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor.

The Wentworth,

NEWCASTLE, N. H.

Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.,

Thirty minutes' distant, where coaches from the house meet every train.

The Fashionable Resort OF THE North Shore.

OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29th.

FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—The annual meeting of the shareholders of The People's Bank of Pratt, Kan., will be held at Room 39, Turner Building, in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1889, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the year beginning July 1, 1889, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before it. GEO. W. TOMS, President.
May 22, 1889.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CASS AVENUE DISTILLING CO., No. 1101 Cass av., St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1889.—The stockholders of said company are requested to meet at the office of the company at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of June, 1889, to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars in addition to the present capital stock.

AUGUST BOLLMAN,
HERMAN H. BODEMAN,
HENRY C. SHULTZ,
THOMAS McCABE,
WM. H. SCOTT,
Directors.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

JOHN MILLARD writes from Edinburg, Ind., Nov. 20,—Dyke's Beard Elixir has produced a heavy mustache on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face was entirely smooth. Hundreds more. DYKE'S Beard Elixir grows the heaviest beard and hair in 4 weeks. One Pkg. do the work of 3. Guaranteed, [illegible] Price 25c. each, 4 for 50c. stamps, sealed. SMITH'S MFG. CO., Palatine, Ills.

Manhood RESTORED. REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, P. O. Box 3290, New York.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

WEAK MEN INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 15 days and never returns. Sufferers from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc., will learn of a simple remedy FREE by addressing C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 3179, New York City.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

CONSULT your interests by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE JURY DID LIKEWISE.

IT DISCRIMINATED IN THE CASE OF AN AGENT WHO HAD PREFERRED SHIPPERS.

A Representative of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. Convicted Under the Interstate Commerce Law at Hannibal, Mo. —Findings of Interest to Lawyers, Railroad Managers and the Mercantile Community.

THE case of the United States vs. G. K. Tozer for violation of the interstate commerce act has just been finished at Hannibal, the verdict having been handed in yesterday morning by the jury.

The case has been pending since March, 1888, and has created a great deal of interest among lawyers and railroad men throughout the country, being the first case of violation of the act which has reached the courts. Up to the time of the finding of the indictments in this case such shippers as believed themselves discriminated against were content to present their cases to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would in turn advise the roads to cease their discrimination and treat all alike. In the generality of cases the matter went no further and very little relief was found.

The case just decided was brought by the Hayward Grocery Co. of Hannibal, Mo., against G. K. Tozer, agent for the Missouri Pacific Road at that point, under the sections of the act which provide that the wronged shipper may complain to the Grand-jury and secure indictments of the receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or other person acting for the road and then have the matter tried in due form in the District Court of the United States.

Before the adoption of the interstate commerce act the Hayward Grocery Co. had a fairly active business until a combine was formed against them and their trade seriously injured through discriminations in favor of Chicago shippers handling the same line of goods. When the act was adopted the Hayward Co, expected to be relieved of the disadvantages under which they were laboring, but it was found that

THE SAME INEQUALITY

in freight rates was maintained as before the passage of the act. Upon the advice of Charles Claflin Allen of this city the Hayward Co. brought the matter before District Attorney Bashaw, who in turn presented it to the Grand-jury, and indictments were found against G. K. Tozer, agent for the Missouri Pacific road, on five counts.

The first count of the indictment was drawn under section 2 of the act, which declares that any common carrier who shall directly or indirectly by any special rate, drawback or other device charge, demand, collect or receive from any person a greater or less compensation than to any other person for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination. The indictment charged that Tozer was discriminating against the Hayward Grocery Co., inasmuch as he charged them 12 cents more per hundred for the transportation of goods to a point in Kansas than he did the C., B. & Q. Railway for goods of a similar nature under the same condition and at the same time.

The second count was under section 3, which prohibits giving an undue preference or advantage to one firm, individual or locality. In this count it was charged that Tozer had given undue advdtage to the C., B. & Q. Railway over Hannibal shippers in the matter of carrying heavy groceries from Hannibal to Kansas points.

Counts 3 and 4 were also under section 3, and charge that Tozer, as agent for the Missouri Pacific road, subjected the Hayward Grocery Co. and the locality of Hannibal to unreasonable disadvantages.

Count 5 was drawn under section 6, which requires an agent or carrier to post and abide by a schedule of freight and passenger rates, and prohibits a carrier receiving from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of any property or for any services in connection therewith than is specified in the published schedule. The charge against Tozer on this count was that he had charged the Hayward Grocery Co. 46 cents per 100 for goods shipped at Hannibal for Heplar, Kan., and had only charged the C., B. & Q. Railroad 34 cents per 100 for goods carried from Hannibal to Heplar., but which had come over the C., B. & Q. from Chicago and had been transferred at Hannibal to the Missouri Pacific Railway.

Charles Claflin Allen of this city was retained as special counsel for the Government, and in conjunction with District Attorney Bashaw the case was pushed ahead.

George K. Tozer

ENTERED A DEMURRER

on all five counts before Judge Thayer at Hannibal, but the demurrer was overruled save on count four where it was sustained.

On last Wednesday the case was commenced in the United States District Court at Hannibal, Hon. Thomas J. Portis and W. A. Martin appearing for the defendant and Charles Claflin Allen, ex-District Attorney Bashaw and District Attorney Reynolds for the United States.

Yesterday morning the case went to the jury, Judge Thayer instructing them to bring in a verdict on the first count, which was based on Sec. 2 of the law, the questions of evidence being: "1. Was Tozer agent at Hannibal on June 15 to 17, 1887, as charged. 2. Did he, while acting as agent, knowingly and wilfully collect or receive from the Hayward Grocery Co. 46 cents per hundred, or knowingly permit any subordinate to do so. 3. Did the defendant knowingly or wilfully collect or receive, or allow a subordinate to collect or receive, from the C., B. & Q. Ry. 34 cents per hundred? 4. Was the charge to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co. a charge like that to the Hayward Grocery Co., and substantially under similar conditions? If you find on all four against the defendant you will find guilty, and if you do not find on any one you will acquit."

On counts 2 and 3 Judge Thayer instructed the jury that they were based on Section 3, and that the verdict must be found on the same facts as the first count and some others, the court holding that if the defendant charged the C. B. & Q. less than the Hayward Grocery Co. under substantially similar circumstances and conditions it came under the interstate commerce law and gave an undue preference and advantage.

The questions under these two counts were: 1. Were the services to the two contemporaneous? 2. Were the services to the Hayward Grocery Co. like those to the C., B. & Q.? 3. Were the circumstances and conditions, as defendant claimed, dissimilar because the C., B. & Q. furnished more freight than all of the Hannibal shippers combined.

The fourth count was dismissed.

On the fifth count the instructions were to acquit.

The verdict returned was acquittal on count 1, guilty on counts 2 and 3, and on counts 4 and 5 in conformity with the instructions.

MISSOURI MINES.

They Are Developing Great Richness and Growing in Value.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, Mo., June 1.—Mining has been carried on actively this week, and a visit to the principal camp shows the increasing value of the industry. Each week new diggings are commenced, and at the old works vastly superior machinery is taking place of the old. Owing to the great depth the renewed plants are very heavy and give increased facilities for output. Tracts of land adjoining those already being worked are put on the market at good figures. To-day a 200-acre tract, bought for $15, is held back when $150 per acre is offered. The mineral is being sought after by smelters in Wales and to-day a lawyer from Swansea arrived with his family to commence purchasing on a large scale. The mine operators are elated over returns for the last week. At the Carthage Zinc Co.'s mines over seventy tons was taken out and the drift at 160 feet seems inexhaustible. The prospects near this city are good and all workers satisfied. It is safe to say that capital can find no better opportunities than are here to-day. There is still some land to be bought at less than $10 per acre, which is known to be in the mineral belt, and our local buyers are quietly making trades.

A PRIZE WINNER EVERY TIME.

The Celebrated Strauss Photo Again Claims Attention.

In considering art, and particularly American art, the judges at the Paris Exposition will no doubt have their attention called forcibly to the celebrated Strauss photos. The Strauss photos are already well known in Paris, where they have received the highest praise from connoisseurs in photographic art, and they will certainly add to their prestige during the Paris Exhibition. There is no photo produced in America or Europe that surpasses the Strauss photo in brilliancy of effect and delicacy of finish. A Strauss photo is always a perfect likeness with artistic touches in color and posing that are unapproachable. Everybody in St. Louis knows the superior merit of the Strauss photo. It is a prize winner everywhere. The Strauss photo is the best.

HE WAS SATISFIED.

A Father Compels His Daughter's Deceiver to Marry Her.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEVADA, Mo., June 1.—Mr. Pierce of Ft. Scott was here yesterday looking for his daughter, Lillie May Pierce, and George F. Harvey, who eloped from Ft. Scott Monday morning. The old man's son accompanied him and during the evening they came upon the couple at the depot. The father threatened to take the young man to Ft. Scott and have him locked up if he did not marry the girl. At this Harvey consented to the union. Recorder King was brought to the office and a license was issued. In the meantime Marshal Fisher brought in Rev. Duren, who in the presence of the few who had gathered in the Recorder's office performed the ceremony at about 8:30 o'clock, which made Harvey and Miss Pierce man and wife. After the ceremony was performed the bride turned to her father and said:

"Now I reckon you are satisfied," and he apparently was. They left for Fort Scott at 11 o'clock.

SOLITAIRE Diamond Rings, $6 to $200. Hess & Culbertson, 217 North Sixth street.

For the Sake of Society.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FREMONT, Neb., June 1.—H. C. Burr, an expert accountant of Omaha, has just commenced work on an examination of the books and records in the office of the Treasurer of Dodge County in response to an order issued by the Board of Supervisors. The books of the office have not been balanced for many years and the prime object of the investigation and examination is to balance them and at the same time discover defalcations if there should be any. There is some suspicion that the investigation will unearth crookedness, but the idea is entertained by very few people.

Due to Incendiarism.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEVADA, Mo., June 1.—A destructive fire visited J. W. Lillard's farm in Richland Township this morning about 2 o'clock. Three barns, a two-room tenement house, three wagons, a lot of agricultural implements, corn and other things were burned. It is understood that all of the property was insured, but to what extent is not known. The amount of the loss is not given. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is thought it was the result of incendiarism.

Had a Peculiar Mania.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WAHOO, Neb., June 1.—To-day Presley Bishop, a well-to-do farmer, living near Yutan, was brought before the Board of Insanity and declared insane and taken to the asylum to-night. His mania was for buying horses. He tried to buy every team he saw and bargained for nearly a hundred horses to-day. He is the man who, a few days ago, went to Omaha and bought a car-load of horses and paid $200 on them to bind the bargain. This is the third time he has been sent to the asylum.

For Western Tourists.

The first line to establish a through daily service of Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between

ST. LOUIS,
Kansas City,
DENVER,
Cheyenne,
OGDEN
and
SALT LAKE CITY,

is the Wabash Western Railway.

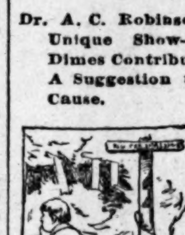
Trains leave Union Depot at 8:35 p. m. Quickest time, shortest route.

Ticket offices, southeast corner Fifth and Olive streets and Union Depot.

A LITTLE FOLKS' FAIR.

HOW NINE CHILDREN WORKED FOR THE FOREST PARK MISSION.

Dr. A. C. Robinson's Lawn the Site of a Unique Show—Pennies, Nickels and Dimes Contributed to Fill a Tin Trunk—A Suggestion to Small Friends of the Cause.



THE POST-DISPATCH Forest Park Mission is attracting the attention of the kind hearted public and many have come forward to aid and support the enterprise financially. The convenience of the parks, the kind offer of the street railway companies to carry the poor children at a very low fare, and the small outlay compared to the number of hearts to be made happy, has appealed to many, and the responses are coming in. It is the intention of the Board of Directors in charge of the affair to give an outing at Forest Park and Lake Ramona three times a week to the poor children of the city and on such days as will not conflict with other charitable deeds of the same nature. The city has been divided into three parts and the outings will be given in regular order. A committee has charge of the distribution of tickets, which will entitle each child carrying one to

A FREE RIDE

to Lake Ramona, on the Cable & Western Narrow Gauge line, or to Forest Park, on the two lines touching that garden spot of the city. The gentlemen and ladies who are to distribute the tickets are experienced in the work and know the deserving ones. It is expected that not less than 3,000 children and about 1,000 grown folks to care for them will take advantage of these excursions. They will find their way to the cars in the morning while the west-bound cars are empty and when there is plenty of room and return in the evening when the east-bound trains are going down town empty to carry the thousands to their homes. Everything seems to work in harmony with the undertaking and no hitch of any kind has yet occurred. With the prompt aid of the generous public the enterprise cannot but succeed. The first excursion of the series will be given in a week or two when sufficient guarantee of support has been given. Each excursion, it is is estimated, will cost from $105 to $120 for car fare only and every expenditnre of that amount will mean to cheer up and please about

3,000 POOR CHILDREN,

to whom a visit to Forest Park will be a novelty and a great experience long to be remembered.

How some happy children of well-to-do parents feel toward children of less fortunate parents was illustrated by a unique affair which took place on Dr A. C. Robinson's lawn on Channing avenue and Pine street yesterday afternoon. The children in Dr. Robinson's neighborhood were told of the efforts of the POST-DISPATCH, and a committee of citizens, to give the poor children an outing and they decided to lend their assistance. After some discussion a fair was decided upon and, upon Dr. Robinson generously granting the use of his lawn for a charitable purpose, it was agreed to hold it there. Then the onslaught on the good cooks and little penny savings banks was made, as something had to be sold at the fair to make it interesting. The cooks responded and the penny savings banks on the little shelf in the bed-rooms could offer no resistance. Several booths and stands were erected

IN DR. ROBINSON'S YARD

and the little ones spared no words in telling of the coming event and advertising it as much as possible. By sunrise yesterday morning all the children knew of the great fair and the question of the day was: "Have you been to the fair?" The objects of the fair were made known and when the children asked their parents for a nickel or a penny to help on the good cause and at the same time get a trinket, glass of lemonade or cookie, it was forthcoming. Nine children managed the fair and did it more successfully than older folk direct larger fairs. Hattie Robinson and Beatrice Strause managed the fancy goods counter. Maza Scott, Ella Robinson and Adele Straus presided over the cake and lemonade counter. Bessie Gibson, added an air of beauty to the flower stand which she had charge of and Maud Hellendale and Gracie Frank dealt out candies. Bennie Gibson and Clinton Scott passed the grab-bag and did an excellent business. The fair on the lawn was the Mecca for all the children round about, and when the receipts of the day were counted up it was found the children had deposited

$9 TO A CENT FOR THE MISSION.

At the average cost per child this sum will take 180 children to Forest Park and return them when the excursions begin. After learning the result of the day's work the children induced Dr. Robinson to carry the news and the money to the POST-DISPATCH office with the following letter:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed find $9 which we earned today by our little fair, and which we willingly give to help you with the Fresh Air Mission. There was nine children. Hattie Robinson and Beatrice Strauss at the fancy counter, and Maza Scott, Ella Robinson and Adele Straus at the cake counter; Little Bessie Gibson at the flower counter, Maud Hellendale and Gracie Frank at the candy counter, Bennie Gibson and Clinton Scott took charge of grab bag. We trust that this will assist you a little in pushing forward the Fresh Air Mission.

The money was received in

A LITTLE TIN BANK,

painted and shaped like a trunk. In it were eighty pennies, forty nickels, thirty dimes and four children's car tickets, and the balance in larger coin. There was only one whole dollar in the collection, which proclaims louder than words how hard the children scraped to get the sum of $9 together.

A fair of a similar kind was held Saturday, May 25, by Florence Rockwell, Alice Eiseman, Arna Rice and Marrietta Ford, and $7.65 was realized, which was sent in last week and duly acknowledged.

August Gehner, the title examiner, left $5 in this office last night for the POST-DISPATCH Forest Park mission.

You needn't go to belle Paree
Strauss's photographs to see.

An Extra Inducement.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, Mo., June 1.—The Spring River Valley Fair Association has added to their premium list $3,000 as a free-for-all pace on July 5. They have a large list of entries of high grade horses from Kansas, Texas, Arkansas [illegible]uri.

SCHOOL PROPERTY SOLD.

CITIZENS BUY FOR IMPROVEMENT, PAYING AN AGGREGATE OF $103,647.14.

The Greatest Auction of Its Character on Record—Details of the Management That Crowned the Sale With Success—Names of the Buyers and Location of the Lots They Bought—Schedules of Private Sales.

SCHOOL lands aggregating 5,340 front feet, situated on Page, Evans, Cottage, and Kennedy avenues, between Prairie and Taylor, were sold at public auction yesterday for the aggregate sum of $103,647.14, within the short space of four hours and ten minutes, to sixty-two individual buyers.

Judge Phil S. Lanham, the veteran auctioneer of the West, says this is the largest sale in front feet to as many buyers that he has ever made at one time. The lots sold at excellent prices, and the School Board is to be congratulated upon the wisdom of its course in disposing of the ground, so that it may be improved, and the school revenue and city tax is thereby increased. The territory has been an unproductive common for years. It has produced nothing for the School Board, and what is more the barren waste has seriously retarded the development of a very desirable residence section contiguous to it, which, had it not been so heavily handicapped, would doubtless have been provided with all public improvements, and built up with splendid residences equally as good, if not better, than the buildings that have been erected upon neighboring streets. The property is not all in one body, but is divided into blocks and parts of blocks by streets and alleys, upon which the city has expended but very little money for improvements, the only attempt of that nature being a sewer on Evans avenue. In striking contrast with this seeming neglect are the splendid and complete improvements on Easton avenue to the north and Finney and other streets to the south. The progress and enterprise shown there sufficiently indicates that the section is

LOOKED UPON WITH MUCH FAVOR,

and that it will not be long before the vacant lots are improved with fine buildings. The ground with such a promising future comprises portions of eight city blocks. One tier fronts south on Page avenue, and another tier immediately in the rear of these, and divided from them by an alley, fronts north on Evans avenue which, like Page, runs east and west just one block south of Easton avenue, convenient to the cable line which runs out to King's highway, many blocks beyond the western limits of the school lots. Prairie avenue is the eastern boundary of the lands sold yesterday, and the other north and south streets crossing Page and Evans at right angles in regular order going west are Vandeventer avenue, Sarah street, Whittier, Pendleton avenue, Newstead and Taylor. In addition to this there are two blocks north of Easton avenue situated upon College and Kennerly avenues running east and west, Taylor avenue being the dividing line north and south.

It was a vast amount of property to sell in so brief a space of time, and the details of the manner in which it was conducted are interesting.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. was selected, upon mature consideration by the board, to conduct the sale to a successful issue upon a plan submitted by the firm and approved. An appropriation to cover estimated expenses was made, and Mr. Wade says its limit has not been exceeded, notwithstanding a lavish display of printers' ink and liberal press notices, to which he attributes the success. The sale was posted in thirty suburban towns. When the start was made from the office of the firm for the grounds there were two open carriages, a buggy, a business wagon, and another large wagon

IN THE PROCESSION.

loaded with the principals of the firm and their clerical force, the auctioneer, a man in charge of a load of plats and advertising matter, and seven other men brought up the rear with a load of refreshments drawn by two horses. Page and Vandeventer avenues was the objective point, and when they got there a big crowd was already assembled, and it is pretty safe to say 1,000 people were out there during the day in carriages and on foot.

B. F. Hammett assumed general control of the proceedings. Mr. Wade occupied a position with the auctioneer in an open carriage, and Mr. Anderson, with two clerks, had another open carriage, which was used exclusively for office and treasury purposes. As an aid to this perambulating business department, another trusted employe sought out the successful bidders and conducted them through the crowd to Mr. Anderson's carriage, where they were quickly relieved of $25 earnest money on each lot and received receipts. Under this system there was no delay. There was nothing to do but to keep on crying the bids and knocking down the property. The crowd was not given time to think, but the people took time to eat, keeping seven men at the commissary department busy handing out beer and lemonade and sandwiches. These provisions kept the crowd in good cheer, as may be judged from the fact that when the sale closed there was not a bite left nor a drop to drink out of one barrel of lemonade, seven kegs of beer, 100 pounds of bologna sausage, two cases of cheese and two tubs of butter with bread in proportion. It was remarkable, too, how

THE CROWD HUNG ON,

even to the close of the sale, when there were at least 300 people present. This was a sale at which the buyers were not offered more property than was wanted, for they exhausted the appropriation and would have bought more if the opportunity had been offered them. At the opening of the sale it was announced that as the School Board was a public body sales of its lands could only be made subject to its approval, and without such formal approval no one could be authorized to execute the neccessary deed; general taxes upon the ground for the years 1889 and 1890 were paid it was proclaimed. The Page avenue lots and those on Evans are 153 feet deep, and those on Cottage and Kennerly 137½, and except where otherwise stated in this report, have a frontage of 50 feet each. It is noteworthy that most of the lots were bought for home sites, Only three speculators are known to have made purchases.

Following are

THE DETAILS OF THE DAY'S WORK,

commencing on Page avenue, north side, west of Prairie, in block 3735, and continuing westward:

Mrs. M. J. Femming, lots 8 and 9, 120 feet, at $40 a foot.

Phil. Kreiger, lot No. 10, 50 feet, at $41 a foot.

Thos. Howell, lot No. 11, at $43 a foot.

E. Jones, lot No. 12, at $42.50.

James Keefe, lots No. 13 and 14, at $42.

In the block between Vandeventer and Sarah, No. 3733, fronting Page avenue, the buyers were:

Henry Holborn, lot No. 21 at $22 a foot.

A. M. Butler, lot No. 22 at $20.50.

R. W. Traupe, lots Nos. 23 and 24, 105 feet, at $18.50.

R. W. Traupe, lots Nos. 25 and 26, being 110 feet, at $18.50.

In the next block west, No. 3730, on Page, between Sarah and Whittier, the successful holders were:

Nick Rosche, lots Nos. 8 and 9, 128½ feet, at the northeast corner of Whittier, at $36.50 a foot.

Dr. H. Clemme, lots 6 and 7, at $31.

Thos. McKellegert, lot 5, at $31 a foot.

Paul Olmstead, lot 4, 60 feet 8 inches, at $30.50 a foot.

Continuing west on the north side of Page the next block is No. 3729, between Whittier and Pendleton. Two lots, Nos. 15 and 16, about midway of the block were sold at $27.50 a foot.

Silas Vandeventer took No. 15, 56 feet 3 inches at $27.50. Mrs. M. E. Patterson lot 16, being 60 feet front, at $27.50.

Between Pendleton and Newstead in block No. 3726, north side of Page, the buyers were:

C. Mutrux, lots 14 and 15, 96½ feet at the corner of Newstead, at $23 a foot.

Patrick Keeney, lot No. 13, at $22.50.

Wm. Nolle, No. 12, at $21.50.

E. G. Herr, No. 11, at $21.

F. J. Kotscreand, No. 10, at $21.

Patrick Kirby, No. 9, at $21.

John Gillick, No. 8, at $21.

Joseph A. Mussman, No. 7, at $21.

A. Fruth, No. 6, 54 feet front, at $21.50.

On Evans avenue, north side, block No. 3,729, between Whittier and Pendleton:

G. H. Brueggman, lots Nos. 31 and 32, 116 feet 3 inches, at $22 a foot.

Evans avenue, south side, block 3,726, between Pendleton and Newstead:

B. M. Proetz, lots 16 and 17, 96½ feet, at $17 a foot; located at the corner of Newstead.

M. B. Sadler, Mayor of Centralia, Ill., lots 18 and 19, at $15.50.

S. F. Quinnette of the firm of Bradley & Quinnette, lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, the latter 54 feet, at $15.50 a foot.

Block No. 3725, south side of Evans, extending west from Newstead:

M. M. Dietring, lots 33 and 34 at the corner, 100 feet at $22.

Adolph Mouschein, lot 32, at $16.50.

Thomas Howell, Nos. 30 and 31, at $17.

J. R. Williams, Nos. 28 and 29, 88 feet, at $18.

Evans avenue, block No. 3735, between Prairie and Vandeventer, south side:

W. J. Robinson, lot 19 at $21.50.

G. H. Brueggman, lots Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23 at $21.

J. B. Boulanger, No. 24, 60 feet at $20.

J. D. McAuliffe, No. 25, being 60 feet front, at $18.50.

Block No. 3733, south side of Evans between Sarah and Vandeventer:

Daniel O'Connell, No. 33, being 55 feet at $13.

S. F. Quinnette, 34 and 35, at $13.

Joseph T. Donovan, lots No. 36, 37 and 38, at $12.50.

J. T. Donovan, lots 14 and 15, block 3730, south side Evans, between Sarah and Whittier, at $21.

Taylor avenue, east side, between Kennerly and Cottage, lots "E" and "F," at $21.50, 89 feet 9 inches, to Thomas Howell. This was at the corner of Kennerly avenue.

M. B. Sadler, lots "A" and "B," at $19.

W. C. Walls, lots "C" and "D," 100x135½, at $19.50.

T. F. Maloney, lot 5, 66 feet, at the opposite corner of Taylor and Kennerly, at $26.

Kennerly avenue, north side, east of Taylor avenue, block 3716:

J. T. McLain, lot G at $10.

Wm. Millward, lot H at $9.

C. H. Wilson, lots I and J K and L at $8.

Kennerly avenue, north side, west of Taylor, block No. 3706:

D. J. Duffy, lot No. 6, at $9.

Geo. Kenworth, lot 7, at $9.

H. J. Bunning, lot 8, at $6.50.

T. O. Maloney, lot No. 9, at $6.50.

D. J. Duffy, lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 at $6.

Cottage avenue, block No. 3716, south side east of Taylor.

T. O. Maloney, lot "R" at $9.

Jas. Atkinson, lots M N O P and Q at $8.50.

Cottage avenue, block 3706, south side west of Taylor:

J. H. Kavanaugh, lots 21 and 22, 78 feet, at $10.50.

Wm. H. Shea, lots 23 and 24 at $8.50.

Wm. Godirey, lot 25 at $8.50.

W. J. Smith, lots 26 and 27 at $9.50.

FANCY WEST END SITES.

Fisher & Co. report the following sales:

Page avenue, lot 50x131 feet on the north side of Page, 330 feet west of King's highway, owned by Jno. B. Candy, Jr., sold to W. F. Cherry at $15 per foot; purchased for investment.

Gratiot street, No. 2122. A lot 25x120 and a two-story five-room dwelling owned by Mrs. M. Benda; sold to J. N. Reynolds for $1,100; purchased for a residence.

Windsor place, lot 35x140 feet on north side, about 411 feet east of Vandeventer avenue, owned by Mrs. F. Leavenworth, sold to J. D. Marshall at $45 per foot. Mr. Marshall will improve this lot with a residence costing about $5,000.

Pine street, a lot 50x213 feet on north side, situate 532 feet east of Boyle avenue, owned by Miss K. V. Clark, sold to John Cantwell at $75 per foot. Mr. Cantwell intends to erect a fine eleven-room dwelling costing about $15,000. This sale was made in conjunction with M. J. Hartnett.

AN INCREASING DEMAND.

Joseph A. Duffy & Co. report the following sales: Taylor avenue, a lot of 50x160 feet, on the south side, between McPherson and Berlin, situate 102 feet north of Berlin, from J. A. Duffy to Albert Rosenheim, at $50 a foot. This same property was purchased about sixty days since by Mr. Duffy for $40 a foot, and the sale of it at an advance of $10 a foot within that short space of time is one of the many evidences of the increasing value of residence sites in that elevated locality adjacent to the Olive street cable extension on Maryland avenue, which will be opened to the public in a few days, as the conduit is finished and the intention was to run in the cable last night. Mr. Rosenheim proposes to improve his lot with a residence which will cost not less than $9,000.

Dodier street, south side, a piece of ground fronting 100 by a depth of 146 feet, situate 250 feet west of Grand avenue, at $25 a foot, from Thos. Collett to Louis Campbell. In exchange for this property the two-story frame house of seven rooms and 38x140 foot lot at No. 2716 Marcus avenue was traded by Mr. Campbell to Mr. Collett upon a $3,000 valuation.

ALL IN THE WEST END.

John McMenamy reports the following sales: School street, two seven-room brick dwellings and 69x68 feet of ground, numbered 3147 and 3149, for $7,000, from Mary A. McMenamy to H. F. McCullen.

Garfield avenue, two frame cottages of four rooms each, with 50x130 feet of ground, Nos. 4229 and 4231, for $2,150, from Margaret Gaffey to M. Gilmore.

Easton avenue, No. 3919, a four-room frame house, dimensions of lot not stated, for $1,750, from Patrick Daly to John Gill and wife.

Garfield avenue, near Goode, a lot of 50x130 feet, for $900 cash from the Pybus heirs to F. Bressler.

Sarah street, west side, 73x130 feet of ground, near Lucky street, from the estate of L. J. Moody for $1,300 cash, to C. W. Heege.

St. Louis County, 36 65-100 acres situate in United States survey 2,038, township 47, north range 5 east, for $1,832.50 from the estate of Louis F. Withington to Christiana Bell; 38 32-100 acres for $1,916 to Fred Luck, and 19 21-100 acres for $960.50 to Nicholas Simons.

SOUTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Henry Heimenz, Jr. reports the following sales:

Cook avenue—A lot on the north side of the avenue, between Pendleton and Whittier streets, 25x200 feet, owned by Henry J. Linneman, sold to M. N. Nuff at $30 per foot. The purchaser will build a dwelling upon the property.

Pestalozzi street—A lot on the northeast corner of California avenue, 37x129 feet, owned by M. F. Heidemann; sold to John C. Dust for $500; the buyer will build a dwelling.

Gravois avenue—The double two-story brick dwelling, No. 1937 and 1939, near Mississippi avenue, with lot 29x85 feet, owned by Philip H. Lenz, was sold to August Rischert for $3,300, Mr. Rischert purchased the property for investment, the house renting for $384 per annum.

Old Manchester road—A lot on the north side of the road near Kentucky avenue, 22x200 feet, owned by Charles Hufschmidt, was sold to Joseph W. Morrill for $500; the buyer will erect a dwelling on this property.

Geyer avenue, the two-story six room brick dwelling No. 2045 Geyer avenue between Mississippi and Missouri avenues with lot, 27x165 feet owned by Mrs. Maria Vogel, was sold to Mrs. Louisa Binder for $4,000, who will occupy the house as a residence.

Iowa avenue, the one-story four room brick dwelling No. 3138 between Arsenal and Wyoming streets with lot 25x125 feet owned by Hubert Berme was sold to J. B. Flannigan for $1,850; the purchaser will occupy it as a residence.

Geyer avenue, a lot on the north side of the avenue between Mississippi and Missouri avenues, 25x150 feet owned by Judge John Wickham, sold to August Schellhorn at $40 per foot; the purchaser will build a two-story dwelling on this lot.

BOUGHT FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

Peck street, house numbered 4037, between Bailey and Kossuth avenues, a two-story brick residence containing six rooms and cellar, with lot 34x120 feet. Sold for Henry F. Bewig to Robert P. Jarrett for $2,850. Mr. Jarrett bought for a home.

Iowa avenue, lot 50x127 feet, on the west side, between Chippewa and Winnebago streets. Sold for Peter J. Sowers and Henry S. Lipscomb of Macon City, Mo., to Charles Ashauer for $500. Mr. Ashauer will improve it at once with a two-story six-room dwelling.

Park avenue, lot 50x120 feet on the south side, between Compton and Todd avenues. Sold for Messrs. Pomery and Filley of New York to Mrs. Mary Nagel for $1,250. Mrs. Nagel will improve at once with a nice eight-room brick residence. Terry & Scott represented the grantors in this transaction.

South Eighth street, house No. 1411, between Park avenue and Barry street, a three-story brick building, with store, large hall-room and six family rooms, with lot 60x140. Sold for the Grand Lodge of the Cecho of Missouri, to John F. Scherpe for $4,500. Mr. Scherpe intends to use the property for storing iron castings.

California avenue, lot 25x125 feet on the east side, between Chippewa and Winnebago streets. Sold for Capt. James F. Luker to Charles Ashauer for $309. Mr. Ashauer will improve the site at once.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

Hill & Hammel, South End agents, report the following sales:

[illegible] avenue, a two-story brick dwelling with 25x137 feet of ground on the west line of Michigan avenue, between Lochbrough avenue and Quincy street, from Henry O. Detert to William E. Huppert for $2,750.

Michigan avenue, northwest corner of Quincy street, a lot 25x137½ feet in city block No. 3,018, from William Ruprecht to William E. Huppert for $600.

Broadway, a lot of 48 feet front on the west line, between Miami and Chippewa street, in city block No. 1660, from Charles Espenschied to Louis Freund, for $1,200.

Broadway, a lot of ground 30 feet front on the west line, between Miami and Chippewa street, city block No. 1660, with a one-story brick house, from Charles Espenschied to Henry Mueller, for $1,500.

Sixth street, lots No. 32 and 33 of city block No. 2998, having a front of 50 feet on the east line, between Haven street and Loughborough avenue, from Frederick Steinhauer to John Gray, for $450.

Sixth street, lots 34 and 35 of city block No. 2998, having a front of 50 feet on the east line of sixth, between Haven street and Loughborough avenue, from Frederick Steinhauer to John Smith, for $450.

Broadway, lot No. 6 of block No. 3204, having a front of 25 feet on the west line of South Broadway by a depth of 134 feet to an alley between Hurk and Marceau streets, from Peter Dooley to Patrick Shannon, for $312.50.

IN CARONDELET.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Morgan street, No. 2902, a ten-room brick dwelling, in city block No. 1011, fronting 49 feet 19 inches on the south side of Morgan by a depth of 134 feet 8 inches on the west line of Ewing avenue, from Mrs. Leatitia Gerard to Mrs. Matilda Ford for $7,000.

Roswell avenue, north side, 75x125 feet of ground extending back to an alley in R. M. Field's subdivision of blocks 28 and 31, in survey 2, from Mr. Holland to Louis P. Robert, $281.

Minnesota avenue—The southeast quarter of block No. 2953, fronting 150 feet on the east line of Minnesota by a depth along the north line of Illinois street of 148 feet, from the executors of the estate of Thomas Slevin to Messrs. Spreckelmeyer and Hanna for $1,100.

Ellwood street—A 30-foot lot in block 2915 on the south line, between Minnesota and Pennsylvania avenues, from Gen. Madison Miller to D. J. Shores for $450.

Eighth street—Lot No. 15 in Block 2986 of H. T. Blow's residence tract, fronting 50 feet on east line of the street by the depth of 115 to an alley, from F. W. Mott to Mrs. Crause for $225.

Sixth street—A piece of ground fronting 103 feet in city block 2984, on the west line of the street by a depth of 115 along the south line of Malt to an alley, from E. W. Humphreys to F. W. Mott for $600.

Iron Mountain Railway—The interest of the minor heirs of John Mathias, deceased, in lots 5 and 6, block 3008, fronting 50 feet on the west line of the tracks by a depth to the river to F. W. Mott for $300.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD SOLD.

Eleventh and O'Fallon—The sale of a leasehold of the premises at the northwest corner consisting of a three story brick building with stores and rooms facing Eleventh, and a double two-story brick store and dwelling on O'Fallon street, the whole covering an area of thirty-one feet eleven inches by a depth of 100 feet, and renting for $150 a month is reported by Henry Andreas for $7,000 from Christina E. Saunner to the Bremer Bros. The lease has yet ten years to run. Hanna S. Biddle owns the ground for which the annual rent is $311.10; tax is $178.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS.

The firm of David H. Stewart & Co. report the sale of lot number 50 of Clifton Heights, 100x200, with a ten room brick residence for $9,000 from Mrs. Esther A. Newberry to Charles H. Schureman, who purchases for investment. Also a plot of vacant ground at Clifton Heights 250x200 feet sold for Mrs. E. A. Newberry to Wm. F. Cozzens for $3,750 cash. Mr. Cozzens intends improving this purchase with five six-room dwellings to rent.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Centennial Building and Loan Association just organized with a capital of $1,200,000 has selected the following officers for the first year: J. E. McMaster, President; Wm. F. Cozzens, Vice-President; F. W. Risque, Treasurer, and D. H. Stewart, Secretary. The feature of this Association is in not deducting the premiums from loans, these being paid on the installment plan. This plan is followed generally by the New England associations. Indeed, it is said that Massachusetts has adopted it as a measure of wise State policy to the exclusion of other plans. The rapidity with which the stock in this association has been taken suggests its success, Secretary Stewart claims that no other association can show such record for three weeks' work.

Papin & Tontrup yesterday closed a five-year lease to Mr. Charles T. Whitsett for the building 1304 Olive street, the same premises Mr. Whitsett already occupies with his undertaking business. Quite extensive [illegible]ment of the building in the rear, as well as internal and external improvement, will begin this week.

Real Estate Transfers.

Thos. Howell and wife to Christian Meinhardt, 25 ft. on Cass av., city block 1881; warranty deed	$ 3,850
Elizabeth P. Hawley's executor to John Whealen, 50 ft. in Hamilton place, city block 3836; warranty deed	500
Elizabeth Hawley's executor to Anna Gaffney, 50 ft. in Hamilton place, city block 3836; warranty deed	500
Geo. F. Coons et al. to Fred G. Frelmuth, 275 ft. on Tyler av., Christy's sub-division; warranty deed	1,400
Jno. P. Pardue and wife to Bridget Sullivan, 113 ft. on Taylor av., city block 3704; warranty deed	5,750
Francis S. Stuever to August W. H. Wolters, 37 ft. 6 in. on Page av., city block 3745; warranty deed	1,012
Esther Collins to Thomas F. Farrelly, 37 ft. 6 in. on Pine st., city block 1951; warranty deed	2,250
Francis L. Sutton to Adolph Rammelkamp, 25 ft. on Cook av., city block 3745; warranty deed	925
Joseph A. Duffy and wife to Alfred F. Rosenheim, 50 ft. on Taylor av., city block 3897; warranty deed	2,500
Thomas Dunn to Joseph A. Duffy, 50 ft. on Taylor av., city block 3897; warranty deed	2,000
Francis O. Drake to Mary D. Cowan, 50 ft. on Papin st., Hunt's Forest Park subdivision; quitclaim deed	800
Wm. H. Lee and wife to August H. Eilers, 538 ft. 5½ in. on Theodosia st., city block 3784; warranty deed	7,500
Academy of Christian Brothers to Milburn Manufacturing Co., 43 ft. 9 in. on Cass av., and other property, city block 584; warranty deed	24,500
Ellen McK. Kilver to Theresa L. Smith, 25 ft. on Stoddard street, city block 998; warranty deed	4,150
Wm. T. Sydnor and wife to Jno. A. Furman, 25 ft. on Cottage av., city block 3,717; warranty deed	1,150
Edward H. Ponath and wife to Charles A. Ray, 50 ft. on McPherson av., city block 3,912; warranty deed	12,000
J. W. Kirk and wife to August Schott, 30 ft. on Warren st., city block 1066; warranty deed	1,750
Anna Maloney et al. to David Liverstein, part of lot 54, city block 4411, warranty deed	1,800
Arthur A. B. Woerheide and wife to Geo. J. Andreas, 25 ft. on O'Fallon st., city block 1683; warranty deed	2,525

REMARKABLE SALES OF WATCHES.

Nothing but the enormous stock, fine quality and *low prices* of the ladies' and gentlemen's *solid gold and silver watches* can reasonably account for the immense sales of watches now being made by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner Broadway and Locust. *If you wish to buy, see what they offer.*

HOTEL PERSONALS.

C. W. Ray, Wichita; J. N. Palmer, Quincy; H. R. Stevens, Chicago and B. W. New, Chicago, are at the Planters'.

Jos. W. Rometen, New York; A. W. Lane, Boston; Sidney Well, Cincinnati; John Inglis, Duluth, and John Overman, Cincinnati, are at the Lindell.

M. L. Sargent, Kansas City; Robert Bradon, Chicago; John Frazer, New York; R. B. McMullen, Chicago and Geo. W. Bush, New York, are at the Southern.

In Memoriam.

The unveiling of the tablet and font, placed in the First Congregational Church in memory of Rev. Freeman Post and his wife, will take place to-morrow. The programme of the services, which will be held at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, will be as follows: Scripture reading by Dr. Stimson; prayer, by R. G. Brank; hymn, "O, Could I Speak the Matchless Worth;" address, Dr. S. J. Niccolls; hymn, "Hark, Ten Thousand Harps and Voices;" remarks, by the Pastor; selection by choir, "There Is a Land of Pure Delight," tribute to the memory of Mrs. Post, written by Mrs. E. L. Forbes, read by Principal Arnold; selection by the choir, "Beautiful Home," Palmer; unveiling of the font by the twin grandsons of Dr. Post; unveiling of the tablet by the namesake and grandson, who was born on the 80th birthday of [illegible] Post; benediction.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1889.

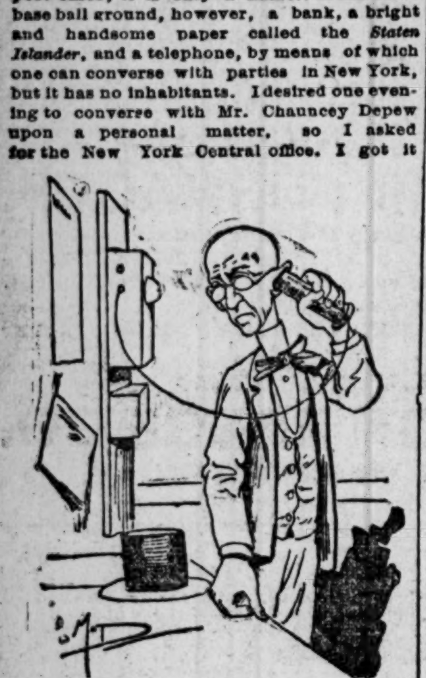
NYE AT STATEN IS[illegible]ND.

HIS EFFORTS TO SEE A LEAGUE GAME OF BASE BALL.

The New Ablution Place at South Beach—The Picturesque American Isle of Wight—Staten Island in the Revolution—Constable's Hook—Other Thoughts Now Used for the First Time.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyrighted.]

STATEN ISLAND where the New York League games will be played this season, is an oblate spheroid where the Democrats, last fall, were flattened at the polls. St. George, which is twenty-five minutes from New York via the Statue of Liberty, is the point where the disemboweled umpire may be found. St. George is not really a town. It is not even a post-office; it is only a name. It has a fine base ball ground, however, a bank, a bright and handsome paper called the *Staten Islander*, and a telephone, by means of which one can converse with parties in New York, but it has no inhabitants. I desired one evening to converse with Mr. Chauncey Depew upon a personal matter, so I asked for the New York Central office. I got it promptly and after revealing a large quantity of secrets of the order, including grips, passwords and signs of distress, a voice at the other end of the line made the statement "Rats!"

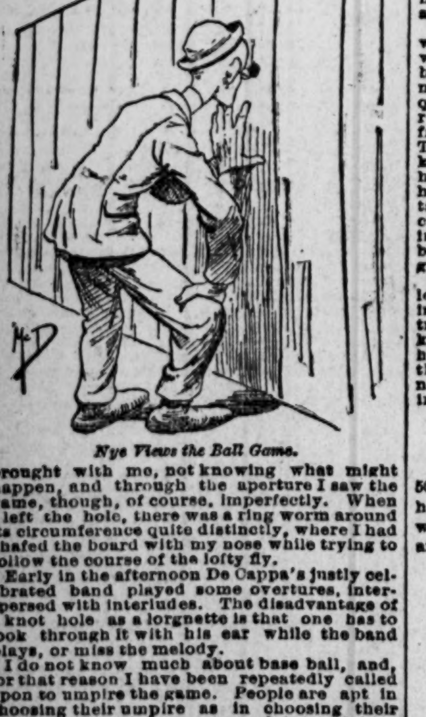


He Labors With the Telephone.

I then learned that I had laid bare my most precious thoughts to the New York Central Office of the telephone, not to the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. So I contributed to the laughing stock of the Telephone Co., instead of utilizing the rolling stock of the road. Back of St. George landing, the ground rises rapidly by means of a series of beautiful terraces, along which may be found the abode of wealth and beauty. From these terraces, the game of ball may be seen readily if any one will step to the window overlooking the harbor. The rent of houses goes up every summer along the terraces because spectacular shows and base ball games may be seen freely by means of a glass from those residences. Last year Sig. Blondin gave an exhibition at these grounds on the tight rope or wire. Those who did not care to see him were almost compelled to pull down the blind.

I went down to witness the opening game of ball at St. George this season, but was pained to notice that the magnanimous elm from which I had heretofore witnessed the outdoor spectacles, on those grounds, had been filled full of sharp spikes. This course will not only hurt the management, but others who would be glad to foster and encourage, by voice and pen, all manly athletic sports of an outdoor nature. I spoke to the doortender about it, and said I was a great hand for sport, and would like to see the noble American game this summer from time to time on those grounds. He said not on those grounds. Possibly on some other grounds, but not on those grounds.

I then pulled a cork out of a knot hole in the fence by means of a corkscrew which I had brought with me, not knowing what might happen, and through the aperture I saw the game, though, of course, imperfectly. When I left the hole, there was a ring worm around its circumference quite distinctly, where I had chafed the board with my nose while trying to follow the course of the lofty fly.



Nye Views the Ball Game.

Early in the afternoon De Cappa's justly celebrated band played some overtures, interspersed with interludes. The disadvantage of a knot hole as a lorgnette is that one has to look through it with his ear while the band plays, or miss the melody.

I do not know much about base ball, and, for that reason I have been repeatedly called upon to umpire the game. People are apt in choosing their umpire as in choosing their juries, to confuse ignorance and impartiality.

The game was played between our own New York club and that of Cleveland, O. First, our club would swat the ball and run around the goals for awhile and then the other would do so. This was kept up until Cleveland had five and the New Yorks had just what they had started with.

Speaking of Cleveland reminds me that I saw him the other day walking up the street with ex-Secretary Fairchild betwee 5 and 6 o'clock, going home like a plain American citizen from his work, scorning the horse cars, the elevated road and the cabs. I had heard that Mr. Cleveland was very rarely recognized on the street here, and so I kept my eye on the two men for several clocks. They were absolutely unrecognized to all appearance and the ex-President actually finds more solitude on Broadway than he did when he went away on his bridal tour to a secluded place where he could commune with himself, and woke up in the morning to find the front yard full of artists, correspondents and telegraph instruments. I presume that nothing makes a newly married President madder, as I may say, than while strolling about the grounds at eventide, looking up into the cle[illegible] quiet sky when the full-orbed honeym[illegible] scoots across the heavens, suddenly to a [illegible] over a telegraph wire, connected with a great paper.

But we were speaking of Staten Island. Probably Staten Island is to the majority of the residents, even of New York, a terra incognita. It is also a terra to the police, sometimes for being thirteen miles and a half long by seven and three-quarters miles in width, nine policemen have great difficulty in being on the ground when trouble occurs, especially when the roads are bad. So the Staten Island policeman's life is not one of luxurious ease as one might suppose. My heart has not been so touched for years as last autumn, while strolling through the beautiful woods which are engaged in clothing the hillsides of the island. The air was crisp and exhilerating, the blue sea glimmered through the red and gold of the autumnal foliage. Suddenly I thought I heard a sob. Ever ready to comfort the distressed, provided it does not cost anything, always on hand to ask the suffering if it still hurts, and if so, where it hurts, and engage the sufferer in pleasing conversation, I climbed the fence and penetrated still further into the woods, where I found a policeman. Tears were in his eyes. I can bear anything better than the sight of a policeman bathed in tears.

I inquired the cause of his anguish. He said that it was so quiet and lonely on his beat that he had strolled off into the woods, and in an unguarded moment he had thrown his club into a chestnut tree to knock down a few nuts, not having had a chance to knock down anything else for a long time, and the club had remained up there. He dared not go home or back on the beat without his club, for it would be a disgrace, and besides that he might be attacked by some one on his way home and have no means of defending himself. It was a sad case. Later on, however, a bad boy, by turning State's evidence and getting a promise from the policeman that he should be free from arrest for five years, went up the tree and returned with the Billy do.

Staten Island has nineteen post-offices and a fort. Fort Wadsworth has an excellent site for a fort, but there is so little fighting to be done lately, and there is such close competition, that it is not self-supporting. I am told that if influential friends at Washington did not do something for it every year it would have to be abandoned.

South Beach is now getting to be the Coney Island of the approaching season. Excursionists can ride from the Harlem to South Beach for 15 cents, which, on the round trip, gives each excursionist 20 cents advantage over Coney Island. This amount, which is carefully invested in beer, will, in one season, yield large returns. Added to all this, South Beach has a water front, a large number of merry-go-rounds and fresh baked peanuts. Beer can be had by approaching only authenticated parties in the proper way. Many people are benefited every year by sitting at the seaside where they hear the billows burst on the strand, while they quaff some more beer. I knew a man once who went to the seaside a living skeleton, but by patiently and regularly watching other people bathe every afternoon his pores were opened, and by drinking beer at odd times whenever the idea occurred to him, he became so healthy that it was almost impossible to make the lid of his coffin stay on.

But those who ride to the ball game or to South Beach do not see the best part of Staten Island. The hundreds of beautiful walks and drives through the most wonderfully diversified wealth of verdure, the combination of land and sea, the old homes, the broad grounds, the continual change and surprise as a new style of landscape with the sea in the distance, are not understood by those who skim the borders of the island and follow the crowd. The crowd is what Staten Island has fought against for years, and although it does not invade beyond the lines of transit and the beach, the tide of hot humanity from the populous kilns of the city has set in towards South Beach.

Silent and Unobtrusive Sympathy.

Staten Island in revolutionary times was extremely Tory in politics, but is now friendly to the United States, with the exception, perhaps, of a slight bitterness still felt towards Constable's Hook. Constable's Hook is like Adams and Jefferson. Though dead, it still speaks. A man who had lived for a long time at Constable's Hook might blow out his gas at night and wake up bright and refreshed in the morning. Asphyxia would be a pleasant relaxation for him.

The time is coming, and at no distant day, when Staten Island and Manhattan Island will work together more harmoniously, and as business picks up and trade is encouraged, many Staten Island business men will have quiet homes in New York. The feeling of rivalry, though keen and active, is a purely friendly one, and there is no bitterness at all. There is no reason why New York and Tompkinsville should not walk together hand in hand in the great march of progress. Each has her sphere of action, each her allotted task, each her field of work. While some classes of merchandise may be bought cheaper in New York, owing to railroad competition between the latter and Chicago, other lines of goods are cheaper at Tompkinsville.

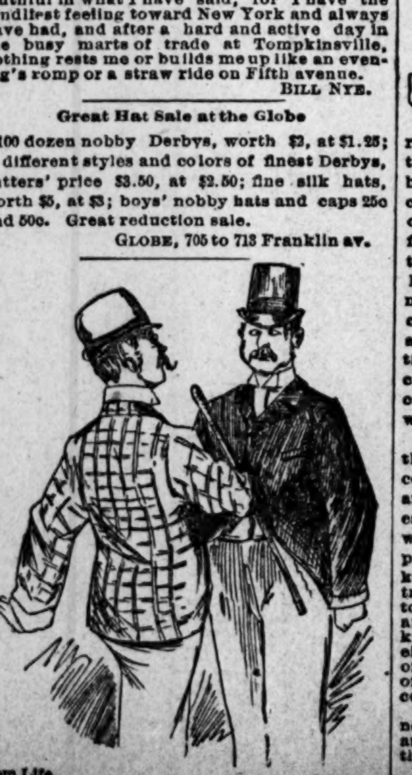
Though I live on Staten Island I have not allowed my prejudices to influence me in any way in what I have said. I have tried to be fair and truthful in what I have said, for I have the kindliest feeling toward New York and always have had, and after a hard and active day in the busy marts of trade at Tompkinsville, nothing rests me or builds me up like an evening's romp or a straw ride on Fifth avenue.

BILL NYE.

Great Hat Sale at the Globe

100 dozen nobby Derbys, worth $2, at $1.25; 50 different styles and colors of finest Derbys, hatters' price $3.50, at $2.50; fine silk hats, worth $5, at $3; boys' nobby hats and caps 25c and 50c. Great reduction sale.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.



From Life.

Jack: "Heavens! What's the [illegible] with your eyes, Bob?"

Bob: "I've been to a three-[illegible]s."

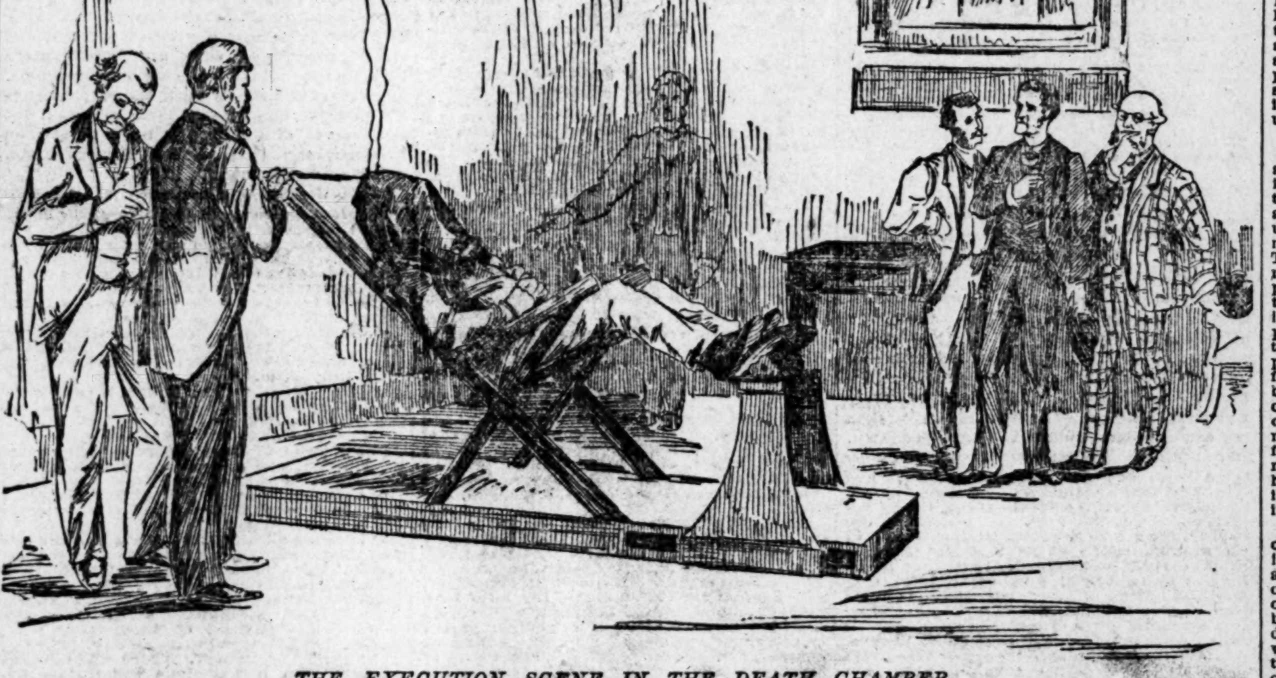
TO KILL BY ELECTRICITY

THE MANNER IN WHICH JOSEPH KEMMLER WILL BE EXECUTED.

Preparation for the First "Judicial Murder" Under the New York Law—The Apparatus Which Will Be Used on That Occasion—Last Moments of the Condemned.

The Death Cap.

THE preparations for the killing of Joseph Kemmler at Auburn, N. Y., during the week beginning June 24, are progressing favorably. The apparatus by which the murderer is to be put to death is nearly completed. The principal part of the apparatus, the machines for the generation of the current, were secured a good while ago, and have been laid away waiting for the time to come to use them. They are ordinary Westinghouse dynamos for the generation of the alternate currents, which experiments upon dogs and other animals have shown to be peculiarly deadly in their effect. Probably if the dynamos had not been secured a good while ago there would have been some difficulty in getting them at all, for the Westinghouse Co. that makes them is bitterly opposed to their being used for such a purpose, and said when it was first announced that the alternating current had been decided upon for use in executions that it would sell no machines to the State. But the dynamos had already been secured.



THE EXECUTION—SCENE IN THE DEATH CHAMBER.

The proceedings on the day of putting to death of Kemmler, so far as they are at present arranged, will be as follows: On whatever morning shall be decided upon in the week of the execution the prisoner will be notified, and whatever opportunity he desires for religious consolation and farewell words will be given him. These over, just before the hour fixed upon for the execution the officers will enter his cell, and the death warrant will be read. His shoes will then be removed, and a pair resembling regular army brogans will be substituted. In the sole of these there will have been inserted a metal plate covering the whole sole, and connecting with wires passing out through the heels. While one officer is making this change of shoes, another will fasten the prisoner's hands together in front, and will place around his body, just beneath the armpits, a stout leather strap, with a buckle fastening it in front, and snap hooks projecting from each side at the back. Another officer will place upon the back of the prisoner's head a peculiar close-fitting cap, apparently of black rubber, made around a small metal piece in the center. It will look somewhat as if made by taking a rubber football, and with a metal cap at the hole for a center, cutting off the end of the ball into a sort of hood. The cap will fit over almost the whole of the head, from the base of the brain to well toward the forehead. Inside of it, in the center about the metal piece, will be a spiral arrangement of copper wire, about five inches in diameter, and made to fit down over the part of the head that it will cover. The wires, just before the cap is placed on the prisoner's head, will be covered with sponge, saturated with salt water.

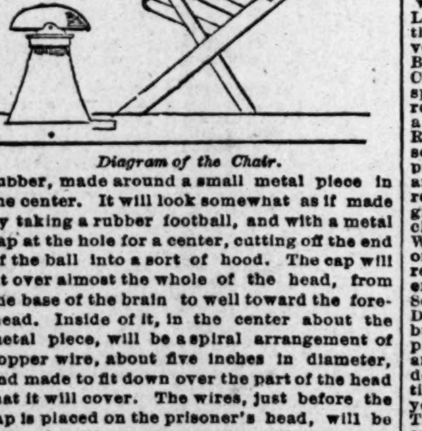


Diagram of the Chair.

While these arrangements are being put on, the prisoner will be sitting on a chair in his cell. This chair, not differing apparently from an ordinary one, but which is being made especially for the purpose, will be connected with wires leading to another room, and the prisoner, sitting in the chair, will, without knowing it, be subjected to a current of electricity too light to be felt, but heavy enough to give an expert electrician in the other room an exact measurement, by the use of what is known as the "Whetstone bridge," of electrical resistance of the man. This will take only an instant, and will be done before the officers have the prisoner ready to leave the cell.

From the cell the procession will be much as now to the execution room, where the deputies and other persons permitted by law to witness the execution will be waiting.

Near the center of the room, raised upon a small platform about eight inches above the floor, will be a chair, made somewhat like a large reclining chair. The long, straight frame that forms the slanting back will be of hard wood pieces, 3 inches square, and will be long enough so that if a 7-foot man should lie in the chair his head would rest upon the back. The seat and arms will be of plain wood and without any peculiarities. The upper part of the back frame on each side will be fitted with a slot, in which will slide back and forth a small arrangement with a ring at the top and a thumb-screw beneath. The rings are to receive the hooks in the back of the belt about the man's body, and the screws are to fasten the arrangement in place at the spot where the rings will meet the hooks, which will vary according to the height of the prisoner. In front of the chair will be a foot-rest, something like those in a barber shop, except that the top portion, instead of being fixed, will be balanced upon a pivot to permit it to dip front or back so that the feet will lie firmly upon it. This whole foot-rest will be arranged to slide backward and forward, and to be secured with a screw at the point where the feet will rest upon it.

From the ceiling over the back of the chair and over the foot-rest will dangle two flexible wires like those from which small electric lights swing. On the wall at one side will be a small round dial attached to a brass instrument. A hand upon the dial will indicate the intensity of the current that will pass over the wires. Near it on the wall will be a small double-pole switch, a brass instrument similar to the familiar switches used to shut off or let on the current where ever electricity is used, but designed especially to show at a glance whether the current is off or on, in order to prevent accidents which carelessness in handling the apparatus might bring about. This will be all of the apparatus apparent in the room.

The prisoner, immediately upon entering the room, will be led to the chair, and in a moment will be pushed back into it, the hooks in the belt about his body slipped into the rings in the chair, and there fastened in place by the turn of the screws. At the same moment his feet will be raised, the foot rest slipped under them and fastened by a turn of the screw, and a strap on top of the rest will be buckled tightly over his ankles. In another moment the two dangling wires will be fastened one to the metal at the center of the back of the cap and the other to the metal connection on the heel of each shoe. A black cloth will be pulled over the face of the prisoner, the officers will stand well back from the chair, and at a signal the executioner at the switch will turn on the current, the volume of which has previously been adjusted to suit the resistance of the prisoner, as shown by the test in the cell.

Only the experience of Joseph Kemmler can certainly tell what will happen then, but if the confidence of those in charge, or the efficiency of the apparatus is well founded, on the instant that the switch is touched there will be a little stiffening of the prisoner's body, a little quivering of the limbs, life will flutter for a bare instant, like the needle that will be dancing upon the dial on the wall, and then it will all be over. There will be no pain, no convulsion, scarcely a movement to mark the passage from life to death, but the victim will be hopelessly and unmistakably dead.

GIVEN away to-morrow at the Globe; take elevator to second floor; 500 children's suits, worth $3, at $1.45 and $1.75; 300 suits for boys up to 18 years, $2.50, $3.50 and $5. Great reduction sale

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Exercises by Miss Harris' West End School Pupils.

Miss Harris' West End School gave a delightful entertainment at Vandeventer Hall on last Thursday morning. The exercises opened by a charming Delsarte march, which was a poem of grace, participated in by all the children of the school and led by little Miss Blanche Clements and Master Horace Woods, one of the brightest pupils of the school. The opening song, "In Search of the Primrose," was sung by all the school and was remarkable in its melody. The following was the programme: Recitation by Master Frank Cutts, a handsome boy of 9 years; recitation, Luke Chipley; recitation by Margery Sampson, a little child of 6, was cleverly done. The title was "Dimple Land," and the wonderful self-possession of the little lady and her musical voice won universal praise. A song, "Rain Drops, Birds and Flowers," by twin sisters, Clara and Eloise Crangle, was responded to by groups of children representing rain drops, birds and flowers. a recitation, "Pretty Polly Pansy," by Lucy Rockwood, was followed by the "Singing Lesson;" the teacher, Blanche Clements; the pupils, Mary Dill, Irene Clements, John Guerin and John Teasdale, all beautiful children, who rendered it extremely well. A recitation was given by Irene Williams, a strikingly beautiful child, "Something That May Be Lost." Katie Williams, a pretty girl, recited a poem full of suggestive thought, and then came a recitation, "Awakening of the Flowers," by Mack Clarke. The "Mosquito Song," sung by the entire school with the Delsarte movements and accompanied by the buzz of the mosquito and the inveritable slapping movement created much attention and amusement. The finale was most delightful and interesting, being entirely under the charge of the gifted young French teacher, Miss Virginia Cherot. The Rondo "Frere Jacques," by the entire French class was charmingly given; recitation, "La Violette," by Misses Eloise and Clara Crangle; recitation by the baby of the school, Margery Sampson; song, "Petite Fleurs de Bois," sung by the class with a solo accompaniment prettily given by Mary Dill; recitation, "Maitre Corbeau," by Katie Williams. This entertainment was one of the oddest and most unique ever given in the West End and created much attention among the fashionable people, a large number of whom were in attendance. Among the ladies present at the entertainment were Mesdames C. H. Sampson, John Dill, J. H. Clement, G. T. Cutts, L. M. Chipley, Wm. Woods, A. S. Teasdale, L. S. Morse, the Misses Sublett, Ryer, Williams, Chipley and Ives.

Furnishing Bargains at the Globe.

Splendid flannel shirts, 45c; good French flannel shirts, 75c; good balbriggan underwear, 25c and 50c; reinforced linen bosom shirts, worth 75c, at 45c; fine silk striped shirts, worth $4, at $2.50. Great reduction sale.

[illegible], 705 to 713 Franklin av.

DRUGS THAT ENSLAVE

WORDS OF GOOD ADVICE AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THEIR VICTIMS.

Dipsomania, or Alcohol Insanity—Opium a Dangerous Drug to Tamper With—Its Many Disguises—The Morphine Habit Can Be Cured—A New Drug for Headache.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

HABIT may be defined as the repetition almost automatically of certain acts under similar circumstances to which the individual so accustoms himself that they have become a matter of course. From the standpoint of such a definition it cannot properly be said that use of drugs should be styled "drug habits," although such might be the case were they only resorted to under certain conditions, imaginary or otherwise, and looking toward the relief of some morbid condition supposed to be present, but in the case of a resort to certain drugs because a craving for them has been established, has become an appetite instead of a habit. There are certain drugs in the materia medica which, originally resorted to in order to afford pleasure to the consumer, at last produce such an impression upon the system that their use becomes an absolute necessity, a disregard of which entails severe suffering, and the devotees of one or the other of these articles form an immense proportion of the population.

ALCOHOL.

The most familiar example of the comparatively few drugs the habitual use of which eventually results in the creation of a morbid appetite, is alcohol in one of the many forms in which it is taken. Unlike some of the other drugs of this class, however, it is only in certain cases in which alcohol produces such an effect that it cannot be dispensed with. Many persons can indulge daily in a moderate quantity of alcohol without feeling any desire for a continuance of its use; with no craving for it, and no reason for taking it beyond that which is entailed by social obligations. Many persons, too, may take, upon some special occasion, a sufficient quantity of this drug to produce intoxication and then let it alone for months thereafter without feeling the slightest inconvenience. But in a great number of cases when the habit of taking alcoholic drinks as a regular beverage has once been formed an appetite for them is developed which renders it impossible to dispense with them and the result is manifested in one of two directions: Either the victim is constantly more or less under their influence, with occasional exacerbations of manifest intoxication; going on from bad to worse, undeterred by either physical or moral considerations, and the will power becoming weaker and weaker as time passes, until he is a mental and physical wreck; or the attacks of inebriety are periodical, developing themselves at stated periods, at which time nothing but forcible restraint could prevent indulgence to the craving. Some persons, after recovering, by means of restraint or confinement, from an attack of this alcoholic insanity—for such it is, and it has been included among the different recognized forms of mania under the name dipsomania—are perfectly safe until they get another taste of alcohol, when their self-control is at once wholly overcome and the whole picture is repeated once again, to end in acute alcoholism or delirium tremens. The many causes of this habit may be embraced under mental depression, ill-health—especially in the direction of dyspeptic troubles—and a constitutional idiosyncracy, in a great number of instances hereditary. The results of the immoderate use of alcohol are too well-known to require description. So far as the treatment is concerned this is one of the cases in which prevention is much better—and far easier—than cure, but the consideration of the methods to be adopted looking toward that object would involve a discussion of moral and economical questions that do not fall within the scope of a medical article. The actual medicinal treatment of the alcohol appetite embraces measures to restore the general health and to strengthen and soothe the shattered and weakened nervous system, and thereby do away with the craving for the unnatural stimulation. These measures must in many instances be supplemental to confinement in such a place as will render access to the drug impossible until such time as the moral nature becomes able to resist its fascinations. In periodical dipsomania the only safeguard is complete and total abstinence from alcohol in any form whatever, and it is a decidedly advisable measure for those who suffer from this form of the trouble to place themselves voluntarily under treatment whenever they experience the first sensations which denote the approach of an attack

OPIUM AND MORPHINE.

With the one exception of alcohol, a substance which many persons do not regard as a drug proper, the one substance the very name of which is beyond all others synonymous with an appetite which is not only irresistible in its nature, and a refusal to gratify which entails such physical and mental torture as to render death almost preferable, is opium, either in the form of the crude inspissated juice of the poppy, or in the form of the most common of the numerous, crystallizable alkaloids which may be extracted from it, morphine, the latter being the form in which it is more generally taken at the present day. Used in a legitimate manner by a physician who employs it temporarily to enforce some desired object which falls within its circle of influence, opium is one of the most valuable, and so far as the relief to human suffering is concerned, decidedly the most valuable drugs which are contained within the materia medica, but it is one which, beyond all others with the exception of the quick-acting poisons, the abuse of which for the purpose of prolonging or bringing about a repetition of the pleasurable sensations and that freedom from pain and blissful regard of surrounding circumstances which ensues upon the exhibition of a full medical dose will slowly, but surely, fasten itself about its victim until it becomes in time actually necessary to life itself, and to one who is not in a position to observe its effects a statement of the extent to which the practice of opium eating, laudanum drinking or the use of morphine is carried by an immense number of persons whom they least suspect of any such ruinous indulgence, must necessarily be received with incredulity.

The remark has been made time and again to nearly every physician and is a source of comment among lawyers as well, that they cannot understand why it is that, knowing the nature of the drug he is tampering with, and having witnessed and heard of it so often in connection with absolute physical, mental and moral ruin, any saneminded man can so far forget himself as to have anything to do with such a dangerous substance, and the very fact which admits of such a question being asked is in itself an indication of the insidious nature and at same time firmness of this craving. Administered first by a physician for the relief of pain, it has so well succeeded in its object, and at the same time has produced for the time being such an exquisitely pleasant state of mind that when the reaction comes, and the period of exultation, followed by pleasant sleep, is succeeded by a stage of mental depression in the same direct ratio, and perhaps by a return of the pain, the sufferer's mind is not at all in a condition to moralize upon the possible effect of such indulgence, or even to realize the nature of the medicine which he has taken, and a repetition of the same is his one desire. In after years he does not consider it necessary to suffer from any pain, however slight, as long as the means of relief are at hand, sending for a physician and employing lies and subterfuges in order to deceive him as to the severity of the pain until the wished-for anodyne is obtained. From this point, having ascertained the nature of the medicine which produced the effect, it is but a step toward the self-employment of the same drug or of one of its preparations in order to obtain the pleasurable sensations which it produces.

THE APPETITE FOR DRUGS.

The appetite has now been fully awakened and is indulged, the power of self-control being weakened by each repetition, until all of the dire results and downward steps which are incidental to it have been brought about, unless something has supervened in the meantime to forestall such consequences. This, is a familiar picture and one which all reputable physicians bear in mind at the present time when they consider it necessary to prescribe an anodyne drug. When the latter is the case, if there is any possibility of dispensing with opium they will do so, for they realize only too well that should their prescription be the starting point of the baneful habit, that in after years they will be blamed for it—how justly so I will allow others to decide. But this is by no means the only way in which the habit it contracted. It may be that the first indulgence was in the form of smoking opium, a practice which cannot be too severely condemned, and which has been responsible for the ruin of thousands in this country, to say nothing of its ravages in some Oriental nations.

But a most reprehensible proceeding, and one which is responsible for the death of an immense number of infants annually, is the administration to babies or young children of opium "to keep them quiet." Not that crude opium or morphine is given in these cases, but there are many mothers and nurses who dose their children indiscriminately with, not only the pharaceutical preparations of laudanum or more frequently paregoric, but the many patent preparations of soothing syrup, "Mother's Friend," and others whose names denote their properties, which are all, without exception, preparations of opium in some form. These substances are given by mothers and nurses—by the latter too often with a knowledge of their constituents and actuated by selfish desires—who would shudder at the idea of opium being given to either themselves or their families by a competent physician, and in so doing they are doing what a physician would not dare to do, for by reason of its immediate poisonous effect opium in any form should never be given to a child under 1 year of age, and is never given excepting as a very last resort; an extreme measure to be adopted only when there is certainty of a fatal result without it. But given as it is merely to quiet the child's cries, if it does not prove immediately fatal, a result which has happened in more than one instance which has fallen under my personal observation, it exerts its deleterious effect upon the future health of the individual, deranging the digestion, interfering directly with both the physical and mental development of the whole structure, and fostering an appetite which will need but small encouragement in after years to cause it to break forth in all its violence.

One thing which every mother would do well to remember is this: Never, under any consideration whatever, administer to a young infant anything to keep it quiet. A healthy child does not cry inordinately, and if a baby is constantly cross and irritable there is something causing that condition, and it is certainly more rational to inquire of a physician the cause of the peevishness than to attempt to dull the effect by the use of as dangerous a narcotic drug as the one under consideration. Of those persons who, knowing full well the effect of opium, will take it, either out of curiosity or otherwise, perhaps depending upon their supposed will power to limit their indulgence, it can only be said that they are playing with an edged sword which will certainly react upon themselves.

IS THERE A CURE?

Can the opium appetite be cured? Yes, but only by a supreme effort on the part of the victim and a voluntary resolution to undergo confinement and the tortures incidental to a cessation of the habit until such time as the craving is fully conquered. Then a cure has been effected; whether temporary or not depends upon the individual. One of the most famous opium eaters ever known, Thomas De Quincey, the author of the well-known "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," was permanently cured by the persistent effort and iron will which he put forth in that direction. What he did others can do, if not by their own power, by placing themselves in the hands of those who will strengthen their resolution by moral, hygienic and physical measures. As regards medicines for the specific cure of the habit, there are none, and a recent instance should be sufficient to warn the public against any preparation which is advertised for the purpose. I refer to the exposure of the nature of that extensively advertised and much lauded patent medicine "Scotch Oats Essence," claimed to be a specific for this habit, and which was a few months ago analyzed and found to contain one half a grain of morphine to the ounce (eight teaspoonfuls). The property of this company was recently sold out by the Sheriff, but nothing has yet been done to punish those who, under the guise of philanthropy, awakened hope in the breasts of so many unfortunate individuals, only to foster the terrible appetite which had enslaved them.

In cases where some organic disease exists which would render the shock caused by the withdrawal of opium dangerous to life, nothing can be done. What has been said of opium applies equally to morphine used hypodermically; that is injected under the skin by means of a syringe and needle made for the purpose—a popular manner of using the drug—with the exception that in the latter case the effect is at first felt more particularly upon the nervous system, and instead of the injection producing sleep it causes a feeling of satisfaction and an awakening or stimulation of the mind with an accompanying brilliant flow of ideas. It is for this reason that morphine is given preference by persons of an intellectual character, and we find exposed to its dangers men who are brilliant minded, such men as mathematicians, literary men and, above all, physicians, by reason of a predisposition that might well be called professional, being exposed to its dangers. Added to the effect of the drug in these cases is the injury produced by the injection itself, several punctures being made through the skin daily, each one with its concomitant pain and inflammation, the latter, after the system has been weakened by the use of the drug, being so severe in many cases as to lead to the formation of dangerous [illegible] and inflammatory tumors. The use [illegible] itself is more or less liable to cause sudden death by means of the injecti of air into a vein, or by giving an overdose the drug directly into the circulation. If morphine-maniac concludes to allow him to be cured, it can be done, and is done first by gradually reducing the daily do the quantity of which has in so cases been enormous, and is nearly every case much more than woul necessary to kill the strongest man who not accustomed to it, or by the sudden w drawal of the drug altogether. If the habit is steadily pursued and the victim is not killed by an overdose of the drug, as is very frequently the case, his lungs and heart are weakened, and he dies a miserable death from consumption or Bright's disease.

THE BROMIDES AND CHLORAL.

But opium and alcohol are not the only drugs to which people are addicted, for there is no narotic, anodyne or pain relieving or intoxicating drug that has not been used to some extent habitually, although as regards the most of these substances their consumption is not so much a matter of appetite or irresistible craving as it is of some personal or constitutional idiosincracy. The bromides are quite extensively used for the relief of headaches or undue nervousness and are quite equal to the purpose for some time, but if they are taken in excess of what is necessary, or in inordinate doses, the result is the condition known as bromism, in which all the vital functions are much impaired, it may be permanently, so far as concerns the recovery of the full mental and physical power.

Chloral hydrate, while not so fascinating a drug as opium, and the appetite for which is not quite so persistent, is nevertheless a drug of considerable importance in this way. Taken at first to produce sleep, the victim soon finds that not only can he not procure sleep without it, but that increasing doses are necessary as time lapses. During the day his hurried, nervous manner, brilliant eyes and volubility are characteristic, but at the same time he is melancholy, easily fatigued and his movements apt to be uncertain and disordered. The effect of an overdose of chloral is to paralyze the heart, causing death at once. The drug should be withdrawn and a change of scene procured, with other hygienic measures for the relief of the insomnia and improvement of the general health. Chloroform is used to some extent as a means of producing by its inhalation a rapid and agreeable intoxication. The practice is productive of grave results, and there is an extreme probability of sudden paralysis of the heart and instant death while the drug is being inhaled by one of its devotees; or if this does not take place, weakness of the heart and circulation and general relaxation of all the vital powers constituting the condition known as collapse, from which the patient may never rally.

OTHER DRUGS.

Other drugs which may be mentioned in this connection, but which can not be fully considered in a short space, are ether, used as chloroform or else taken internally; cocaine, the anæsthetic drug which was claimed for a time to cure the morphine habit, but which was only a substitute; quinine, although it is not probable that this drug can possibly create an appetite for itself, unless in very rare cases, as it is extensively prescribed every day; belladonna, for use in the eyes, in order to enlarge the pupil and thus enhance their beauty, a drug which if persisted in will eventually destroy the eyesight; and the comparatively new drug, antipyrin, which is being placed before the public as a cure for headache or neuralgia. The first dose undoubtedly relieves pain, but after the drug is used for a short time it has no further effect upon the pain. This substance is not one which should be placed in careless hands, as every physician has met with cases in which its use as a medicinal agent was a matter of the utmost caution. Many persons can stand but a minute quantity of the drug, and a dose given to a person with a weak heart would stop that heart forever. All in all, it is something which the law should place in the list of poisons and forbid to be sold without a prescription from a physician. The law stands in that attitude regarding many poisons, but unfortunately its provisions are not obeyed. The victim of a habit finds no difficulty in procuring his wishes for stimulus. The blame for this rests with the law-makers, and it is to be hoped that a radical change will be made in the near future.

E. H. W.

A Starter and a Startler
WILL
OUR JUNE SALE BE,
BEGINNING MONDAY,
M'ARTHUR
Determined to make it a lively Month of Bargains.

NOTIONS ON THE RAMPAGE

100 gross Pearl Dress Buttons at 1c per dozen; silk twist in black, 10c per dozen spools; 100 yard spool silk, 2½c per spool; 100 yards linen thread, 2½c per spool; 200 yds linen thread, 5c per spool; 100 gross jet dress buttons, 1c per dozen; shoe blacking, 1c per box; black and white hooks and eyes, 5c per box; 12 dozen garter elastic, 2½c per yard; hair pins, 1c per paper; an elegant wood cabinet of hair pins for 2½c per box.

WHAT BARGAINS IN TOWELS.

All-Linen Towels at 5c each, and same sold all over at 8⅓c.
Our Crepe, Huck and Damask Towels, size 18x36, at 10c each, are sold everywhere at 12½c.
An equally good bargain is Crepe and Huck Towels, 21x44, at 15c each; other stores sell same at 20c.
We offer a Towel in Crepe and Huck, 23x48, at 20c; sold all over at 25c.
A fine Damask Towel, 22x46, at 20c; regular price, 25c.
A great drive in a good-sized fine damask knotted fringed towel at 12½c each and well worth 18c.
A satin damask towel, 26x50, at 25c each; it's worth 35c.
A big lot pure linen crashes at 5c per yard and worth 7½c.
A very fine 18-inch full bleached crash at 8⅓c per yard; regular price, 10c.
A lot ¾ square napkins, fine satin damask at 10c apiece; a manufacturer's sample line and worth twice this price.
A fringed, turkey-red damask table cloth at 50c each; regular price 75c.
Fringed, red border table linen damask cloths at 50c and worth 75c.
A lot of fine full size damask tablecloths at $1.00; worth $1.35. 58-inch fine cream damask at 25c per yard; worth 35c.
A lot of fine 64-inch double cream damask, elegant patterns, all at 50c per yard, and worth 75c.

GENERAL BARGAINS YOU WILL ASK FOR

Short lengths of Checked Nainsook at 2½c per yard.
Short lengths of staple apron Checked Ginghams at 3½c per yard.
Short lengths all qualities India Lawn at 5c per yard.
40-inch fancy lace-bordered Apron Lawns at 8c per yard.
For Monday a lot fine fancy Sateen and blue Calicoes at 5c per yard; standard price 7½c.
Fine stylish dress Ginghams at 5c per yard, worth 10c; and the best Crinkled Seersucker ever made at 6¼c, same as we formerly sold at 15c; and Dress Suitings Beige in Solid, Checks and Stripes, all at 5c per yard; everybody sells them at 10c.
See Globe and Republic for other bargains.

W. I. M'ARTHUR,
1520, 1522, 1524, 1526 Franklin av.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

The Missouri District Court meets June 1 to decide on the amendments which the several courts have sent to the Committee on Laws to be adopted at the High Court August next at Minneapolis. The Execut Committee have decided not to give a picnic on the Fourth of July as was though some time ago.

Court St. Louis expects to have one of t old-time jolly meetings next Thursday eve ing, having several fresh ones to admit in the mystic chamber. Bro. Cohn has provided a good programme with an afterpiece for the boys and visitors. Fogleman will see that all are provid[illegible]ith Havanas.

Scho[illegible] w studio, 1812 and [illegible] Olive stree[illegible]xposition.

MUSIC BY STARLIGHT.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON OF LIGHT OPERA.

"The Mikado" to Be Given at the Cave by the Carleton Opera Co.—The Juch-Perotti Concert—Capt. Boyton at the Kensington—Other Attractions—Coulisse Chat.

THE news that Uhrig's Cave is not to be closed this summer was welcome to St. Louisans who have come to regard the cave as an institution without which St. Louis would be dull indeed during the summer for those who are convenient to the resort. The announcement that the company will be made up mostly of the principals of the Carleton Opera Co. made the information doubly welcome. This organization is one of the favorite attractions known to St. Louis, and its engagements have always been popular. "Mynheer Jan," the new opera which Mr. Carleton produced last season for trial with excellent results, and which will be given by him for a long run in New York next season, will be produced by the company here. "Nanon," "Dorothy," "Merry War," "Erminie," "Beggar Student," and other popular operas will be included in the repertoire.

The first opera of the season will be "The Mikado," which will be put on in handsome style and with a strong cast next Monday evening. In the cast will be handsome Alice Vincent, Clara Wisdom, Jennie Reiffarth, Marion Langdon, Lottie Gilman, Georgia Mace, Wallace McCreery, the tenor; Ferris Hartman, Louis Carlberg, John G. Bell, George de Massey and Walter West. There will be a capable trained chorus and the costumes will be rich.

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The attraction at the Kensington next week will be the famous Capt. Paul Boyton, who will give an exhibition of his skill in his rubber suit. The Captain does everything floating on the water just as if he were on land, and his feats are extremely interesting. The entertainment will be well worth seeing, and the ride out to the garden is pleasant. The engagement will open with a matinee on Sunday, and will continue all week with exhibitions every evening and matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

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One of the most notable events of the present season is reserved for the last. This is the Juch-Perotti concert which will be given in Music Hall on the evening of June 7. While the two artists, Miss Emma Juch and Sig. Jules Perotti, are principals in the company they are supported by other artists of scarcely less note. Miss Juch is a prime favorite in St. Louis through her splendid singing in the past. She has a voice of exquisite quality and fine power, and her work always artistic. Sig. Perotti is a anger here, and he is heralded a wonderful tenor with a remarkable h C. He has sung with brilliant success in York and in the capitals of Europe. In ition to these two are such artists as Miss ie Aus der Ohe, the pianiste; Herr Emil cher, the basso; Mme. Terese Herbert-rster of the Metropolitan Opera-house; es H. Ricketson, tenor; Max Bendix, violinist; Miss Helene Von Doenhoff, con-; Sig. Campanari, barytone; Victor ert, solo violoncellist. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn. The programme will include a number of miscellaneous selections, instrumental and vocal, for the first part and the entire second act of "Faust," with Miss Juch as Marguerite, Sig. Perotti as Faust, Sig. Campanari as Mephisto and Miss Von Doenhoff as Siebel and Martha.

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Manager George McManus has secured a very strong attraction for the week following the engagement of Capt. Paul Boyton, for the Kensington. It is a monster minstrel company, including some of the best minstrel talent in the country. There will be an orchestra of fifteen pieces, and in the list of attractions are the Clipper Quartette, the Manhattan Quartette, Burton Bros., Chas. Seaman, John Harrington, McIntire and Heath of the minstrel company of that name, Hawkins, Collins and many other clever people.

Coulisse Chat.

Millie James, the daughter of Louis James, is a poetess.

Kate Forsythe makes her appearance in London, June 17.

Edwin Booth will spend his summer vacation in Newport, R. I.

Charles Bowser will probably produce "Half Seas Over" next season.

Clara Morris is rusticating at her house in Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

Amy Ames will star next season in a new piece by Grattan Donnelly.

Dockstader's minstrels will play in New York nearly all of next season.

Minnie Palmer will open her next English season at the Strand Theater, London, in August.

Marion Abbott has been engaged by Newton Beers for the leading female role in "Enoch Arden."

Lavinia Shannon has been engaged to play leading juvenile with Thomas W. Keene next season.

Alexander Salvini has purchased a melodrama called "The Man in Black." The piece is by Horace Townsend and the plot is laid in Vienna.

Charlotte Thompson has written a society sensational play called "Impulse, or Self-Exile," which she expects to produce next season.

Edgar Selden will star next season in a romantic Irish drama called "Will o' the Wisp," under the management of Thomas O. Lombard.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers has purchased from Mme. Soldene the American rights to the French melodrama, "Jeanne Fortier, the Bread Carrier."

George Edgar Montgomery is to write an epilogue for the part of Viola, which will be spoken by Marie Wainwright in "Twelfth Night" next season.

Henry E. Dixey will produce a new burlesque, by himself and William Gill, at the Standard Theater in the fall, under the management of James C. Duff.

George Jenks, who is a well known journalist of Pittsburg, Pa., has written a play called "The United States Mail," which he proposes to put on the road in the fall.

The management of the Juch-Perotti Co. have decided to give two additional concerts here at popular prices on Saturday afternoon and another on Saturday evening.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says: "W. J. Scanlan showed a capacity far away and beyond that of any Irish comedian who for very many years has appeared in Dublin."

The Globe Theater, London, has been taken by George H. Floyd for Kate Forsythe from June 17, on which date that actress will probably appear there in "The Tigress."

Arthur C. Pell, who was musical director with Kate Castleton during the past season, will go to Europe shortly. He will spend a year in study at the Conservatory in Leipsic.

Miss Maud Hall, a well-known society lady of New Orleans, and the leading lady of the Shakspeare Dramatic Club of that city, is in New York and will probably adopt the professional stage next season.

lanche Walsh will play the part of Olivia in arie Wainwright's production of "Twelfth ight" next season. She is an unusually tty girl, and made a successful stage debut nothing over a year ago.

iss May Waldron, who for two seasons has played the part of Lady Mary in "The Henrietta" with Robson and Crane, will next season play Lady Cordelia Opdyke in the same play in support of Mr. Robson.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence B[illegible] travel in their [illegible]ate car, the "Ha[illegible]" built speci[illegible] them by the Pul[illegible]ce Car Co. It contains private sleeping apartments, parlor, dining-room, library, drawing-room, kitchen, bath, etc., hot and cold water and electric lights, and is in charge of a cook, porter, waiter and commissariat.

Joseph Jefferson gave a performance of "Rip Van Winkle" at Niblo's Garden on Monday afternoon, for the orphans of this city. Fully 1,500 little ones from the different institutions were present.—[*Dramatic Mirror.*

Edwin Cleary, the clever young American actor, who is winning both fame and fortune for himself in London, has secured the English rights of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveller," as well as the necessary scenery and accessories of the play.

Walter Mathews, the pupil of Manager Norton, who had a successful trial season last year, will star next season under the management of Frank C. Hamilton. Mr. Mathews will produce a new play, entitled, "Oramis, or the Master Mind," by a well-known author. He will also appear in a repertoire including "Richard III.," "Othello" and "Merchant of Venice."

William Haworth's new play, "Ferncliff," had its first production in the Opera-house in Cleveland, O., on Monday evening, May 20. Joseph Haworth, who played the leading part, writes to E. G. Stone, the manager of "Paul Kauvar" last season, that "Ferncliff" "created a great sensation." The play is described as a comedy-drama dealing with "a thrilling story of the civil war."

PLAIN TALK.

The New Orleans Police Force Censured by the Grand-Jury.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—The Grand-jury in their final report to Judge Marr, in the Criminal Court, are quite severe on the present city police. They say:

"Since the organization of the Police Board independent of politics, and with a force headed by that experienced officer, D. C. Hennessey, we, in common with all good citizens, have hoped for and expected the formation of a corps of men who would in all respects be a credit to the city. But we regret to say that we have met with several instances where we were compelled to indict not only patrolmen but officers of rank, for manifest brutality to unresisting citizens, showing that Supt. Hennessey and the Police Commissioners have work yet to do in weeding out from the force men who either use their official authority as a means of private revenge, or have too little appreciation of justice and humanity to refrain from wanton cruelty to helpless persons falling into their hands. We regret to say this of our police, for the disposition of the Grand-jury has been to sustain the officers to the fullest extent in the lawful discharge of their duties."

GUBERNATORIAL ACTION.

Four Bills Approved and a Visiting Committee Appointed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 1.—Gov. Francis approved four revisory bills to-day, as follows: On limitations of actions on bridges, on guardians and curators and on Attorney-General and Prosecuting Attorney. There are still some fifty odd bills awaiting the Governor's approval, among which is the grain inspection bill. The Governor also appointed the following University Visiting Committee, consisting of Judge E. H. Norton, Col. John F. Williams, Hon. Norman J. Colman, F. F. Ragille, Kansas City. This committee is appointed under an old act of 1877, which has never been observed by other Governors. The act providing for the appointment of this committee makes it their duty to visit annually the State University and inspect all of its departments and report the result of their investigations to the Governor. The report is required to be published with the biennial report of the Board of University Curators. The law has been obsolete for years inasmuch as the duties of this board have been absorbed by the legislative committee appointed by the Governor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Closing Exercises of the Three Missouri Schools at Columbia.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 1.—The annual closing exercises of the three State schools in this place are fully under way. The various college societies will occupy every evening until next Thursday. To-night a declamation contest will take place between the Philathetean and Athanean societies. The former is the young ladies' society of the university, and much interest is felt in the result. Rev. M. E. Mathews of St. Louis will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the university auditorium on to-morrow afternoon. The commencement of Stephens and Christian Colleges will both be on Wednesday, and the university commencement, followed by the alumni dinner, on Thursday. A large number of visitors are in town and Columbia has on her gala dress.

OUR competitors are selling men's shoddy working suits at $4.95; we are selling good cassimere suits at $3.50 and $5. Great reduction sale. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A COMMERCIAL TOUR.

Business Men of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Off for a Jaunt.

The Commercial Club and about twenty members of the St. Louis Club will leave the city to-night on a long jaunt to Fortress Monroe. They will leave on the Bee Line in a special car, and on arriving at Cincinnati, Monday morning, will meet the Chicago and Cincinnati commercial clubs also in special cars and proceed to White Sulphur, reaching there Monday night. An excursion will be made to the Natural Bridge Tuesday, and the party will reach Fortress Monroe Wednesday morning. An excursion up the James River, around the fortress and up to Richmond will complete the programme and parties may leave for New York or Washington, or return to this city. They go as guests of President Ingalls of the "Big Four."

FREAKS OF A WHIRLWIND.

A Small Boy Shaken Up and a Carriage Badly Wrecked.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., June 1.—Yesterday afternoon a small whirlwind, or miniature cyclone, tackled a boy and carriage while the lad was about hitching the vehicle. It seized the lad and took him several feet into the air and set him down just outside its influence. Its wrath then vented itself upon the carriage which was taken thirty feet into the air and carried several rods distant. The carriage was churned up and down and three wheels broken into fragments; the fourth was in the shape of an umbrella and the iron axles twisted in all shapes. The carriage was a total wreck, portions of the top being found nearly eighty rods away. If it had been larger the experiences of April 14, 1886, at Sauk Rapids might have been repeated here.

In Financial Straits.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 1.—The Knights of Labor Building Association, the first co-operative labor building association in the country, is in financial straits. The Leeds-Barrett Supply Co. have obtained a judgment in a mechanic's lien against the labor temple, and are waiting for the association to effect a loan covering the indebtedness before foreclosing. This particular lien does not amount to quite $500, yet there are said to be other claims against the property aggregating over $30,000. This difficulty in finances is due to the failure of some of the labor people to pay their subscriptions to stock.

Fighting Fire With Fire.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., June 1.—Mayor Willey has got himself into a muddle with the demimonde of the city. Several being arrested, they swore they paid blood money to the City Marshal and were granted immunity providing they hired hacks from the Mayor's livery stable. The Mayor retaliated by ordering every l[illegible]d woman out of the city.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM THE CARBONATE CAMP AND OTHER QUARTERS.

The Mikado Machinery in Place—The Leadville Output—A Splendid Showing for the A. Y. and Minnie—Good Outlook for the Small Hopes—The Henrietta & Maid—Local Mining Gossip.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, June 1.—Rapid progress is now being made in the erection of the new plant of machinery at the new shaft of the Mikado. Parts of the hoisting engine are beginning to arrive and the great gallows frame is set up. In the latter are some of the largest sticks of timber ever brought into Leadville and the whole structure is larger and more substantial than that at any mine in this district. All of this expenditure indicates that the Mikado Co. has a large amount of ore opened and still in sight in its mine, else it would not sink a new shaft 600 feet deep and put a plant of machinery costing $50,000 on it while the Chadburn shaft is still good enough for all ordinary purposes. In the meantime the Mikado continues to ship to the Harrison Reduction Works about twenty-five tons of ore daily, which is of the usual good grade.

THE MAID RAILWAY.

The railway to the Henriette & Maid Consolidated Mining Co. properties on Carbondale Hill is being built by the mining company and not by the railway company. Mr. Moffat is President of both the Henriette & Maid and Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co., however. The output of the mines of Leadville continues to be rather light, notwithstanding the enormous proportion of the part of the Henriette & Maid and Minnie mines. The estimate just prepared gives the average output of the mines of Leadville during May as 1,000 tons per day. The indications are, however, that it will be considerably larger in June, as several companies are increasing productions. The Arkansas Valley Smelting Co. blew in its seventh furnace to-day.

NOTES FROM LEADVILLE.

The Great A. Y. and Minnie—Prospects for the Present Year.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., May 30.—Only by a journey through its workings can any one obtain an adequate idea of the magnitude of the great A. Y. and Minnie mines. There is now opened in it the largest body of silver ore known in America, and there is there a greater amount of silver in sight than in any other mine in this country. The Minnie territory is crossed by three ore chutes, already known, and it is likely that another will be found within its limits. The three are the Stone, the Smuggler, and the White Cap. In the Stone ore chute there is a body of ore 941 feet long, of an average width of 167 feet and average thickness of 76 feet opened. In it there is estimated to be 575,000 tons of sulphide ore, 11,000,000 ounces of silver and 87,000 tons of lead. There is about 600 feet of the White Cap ore chute in the Minnie ground, and its average width is 60 feet and thickness 10 feet. In the White Cap and Smuggler ore chutes there are about 200,000 tons of ore already opened. The White Cap ore is heavy lead carbonated; the Smuggler ore, in the Minnie, heavy lead sulphide—almost pure galena, in fact. This wonderful mine has already produced $4,000,000, of which over $2,000,000 has been paid in dividends, while there is about $6,000,000, net, now in sight in the mine. Notwithstanding the fact that its gross production, last year, was over $1,500,000 there is over $1,000,000 more, net, in sight in the mine, to-day, than there was one year ago.

The A. Y. and Minnie mines produce regularly at the rate of 130 tons of ore, of which 30 tons is carbonate ore and the remainder sulphide. At that rate there is enough ore opened in the Minnie mine to keep it producing for ten years. The Minnie is owned by two men in Philadelphia, Messrs. Graham and Guggenheim, who receive from it $75,000 to $100,000 monthly in dividends. There is more ore in sight in either of two mines in Leadville, the Minnie and the Maid of Erin, than in all of the mines of Aspen together, excluding the Aspen-Compromise.

THE DINERO AND HELENA MINES.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dinero Mining & Milling Co. will be held at the Leadville office of the company on Monday, June 3, at 12 m.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Helena Mining Co. will be held at the office of the company in Leadville on June 25, 1889, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year. The shareholders will also be asked to vote upon increasing the capital stock of the company to 300,000 shares.

Neither the Helena or Dinero mines are at present doing very well. At the Dinero meeting nothing but routine business was transacted.

All the tools, office and house fixtures of the Campbell Mining Co. were sold yesterday by virtue of a chattel mortgage given by the officers of the company to secure a promissory note for $1,500 given to Amos Henderson on the 15th of April last. Other chattels of the company have been attached by other creditors, so that the company now has practically no property unincumbered. The whole President-Quintette affair is very unfortunate for the St. Louis shareholders, as the company might have been expected to do very well, if it had been able to throw off the burden of debt.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SMALL HOPES.

This last dividend of the Small Hopes is No. 61 and is payable June 5. This is the first dividend that has been paid since the crash in Small Hopes, rather more than a year ago, and its payment is the more gratifying, as it has been mainly earned during the present year. Of late the Forest City mine has been doing very well indeed, producing at an average rate of rather more than one thousand tons per month, and its grade has been very good, indeed. The monthly average grade of the ore for several months past has been from 35 to 40 ounces per ton and the smelting charge on it has been about $11 per ton. After the payment of the dividend, the Small Hopes company will have a reserve fund of $50,000 in its treasury. The amount would have been larger now, and the dividend would have been declared sooner, but that the expenses of the company have been larger than usual, this year, one great item being the taxes, an expense which the mines of Colorado have not hitherto had to bear. This tax is made on the output of the mines, made in the previous year, so that the Small Hopes tax was large. Secretary Cameron of the company states that during last month (April) the Forest City mine produced 1,100 tons of ore for which the company received $21,827. During the same time the operating expenses, including all expenses of exploration work, and the sinking of the new McCormack shaft, were $11,931. This is a showing which almost reminds one of the old bonanza days of the Small Hopes. The Forest City mine is looking very well, indeed; about forty tons of ore per day are being shipped, and the output for May will be quite as large as in April, perhaps somewhat larger. The new McCormack shaft has now gained a depth of more than 400 feet, the bottom still being in gray porphyry, there having been no change of consequence during the week. The shaft is now making considerable water and as the rock in the bottom is very hard, sinking progresses only slowly.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ADAMS.

It is hoped that good news from the Adams, as from the Small Hopes, will be received too before long. The Henriette & Maid people have hardly been able to begin work there yet, however.

Mr. Henry Dieckman's interest in the Virginius mine is advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Lake County, on Tuesday, June 4, to satisfy judgments of Messrs. Hubbard and Bartlett, Carter and Bowman, and Andrew Warren of St. Louis. The present market value of the Virginius mine is not great. That mine is chiefly valuable now, prospectively.

The difficulty at the works of the Arkansas Valley Smelting Co. has been satisfactorily adjusted and the furnaces were blown in again on Monday last. Nearly all of the smelting companies are doing fairly well now, by virtue of the recent concessions of the railways. None of them are making any large amount of money, but all are doing fairly well and competing strongly with the rival companies of the valley. The latter are now beginning to feel some of the injuries of railway aggression, such as the Leadville smelting companies endured for many years. Apropos of the smelters, the Boston & Colorado Co., whose works are at Denver, is proposing to increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 and build additional works. The stock of this company is owned in Denver and Boston, mainly in the latter city. At its works ores are reduced by the Ziervogel and Augustin processes and dry and pyritous ores are its specialty, so that while competing with the lead smelting companies it suffers but little competition from them. It is interesting to note that the Boston & Colorado Smelting Co., organized in 1867, although now paying much smaller dividends than formerly, has never paid less than 10 per cent annually. No other smelting company in the whole West can show such a record.

LOCAL MINING NEWS.

A Good Market—Stocks Sold and Prices Obtained Yesterday.

Yesterday the sales were larger than they have been for several days, and prices generally showed a marked improvement.

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M. I. was remarkably active, and went through a number of astonishing gyrations. The market opened with sales aggregating 400 shares at 50, rising immediately to 57½, at which 300 shares changed hands; at 60 the sales amounted to 600 shares, and from this point the stock varied between 61¼ and 65, about 700 shares changing hands. The market closed at 61¼ bid, 63¾ asked.

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Ivanhoe sold before call at 61¼, at which 1,200 shares changed hands. On the opening of 'Change 62½ was bid and 300 shares were sold. Trading closed at 63¾ bid; 65 asked.

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A telegram was received from the Frisco stating that the last shipment of ten tons had netted $1,381.25, giving an average of 182 ounces to the ton. Secretary Kennett stated that he could not say just where this ore came from, as this was a matter of no importance. The stock was 37½ bid, offered at 40.

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The following letter was received from the Superintendant of the Cariboo:

The steam and water pipe has been put in place and we are now awaiting the arrival of the suction and discharge hose, which has in some way been delayed on account of the railroad. It is now on the way from Soda Springs.

The mill engine is being put in order and in a day or two it will be ready for business.

In running the 100-foot level at the distance of seventy-five feet we found granite on the foot wall, and as we advanced the granite increased, and in the ore body the lime was in less quantities and the ore much better. The granite is a good indication and if in continues the value of the mine is established.

There can be no work done in the shaft until the pump is in place. The snow for the past four or five days is going off rapidly. I have men cutting and delivering 100 cords wood at $2.50 per cord and two other parties 100 cords each at $3.25 per cord.

The stock was 14 bid, 15 asked.

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A letter was received from the Mountain Lion saying that the shaft was down to the 200-foot station, and that cross-cutting would at once commence.

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The West Granite was an exception to the general rise, as it dropped sharply. The first sales were at 88¾, at which 2,800 shares changed hands. The price then dropped to 87½, and at this figure 1,000 shares were transferred, the market closing at 88¾ asked, 87½ bid.

There was much speculation as to the cause of this decline, and the usual explanation given was that a suit was likely to arise from the transfer of the mine from the West Granite to the Elizabeth stockholders, which might result in tying up the mine for a year or more. L. A. Coquard, who represented the protesting stockholders at the meeting held at Helena, said that he had no course of action to outline. The court in Montana would not meet until September and nothing would be done until that time.

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Wire patch was 30 bid; 200 Silver Age sold at $4.40, 100 at $4.50 and 100 at $4.65; Mountain Key was $1.25 bid, $1.40 asked; 900 Maj. Budd brought 12½; Neath was 25 bid, 200 I X L sold at 7½; Small Hopes sold at $1.20; offered at $1.30. Reno was 3½ bid; 1½ was bid for 500 Mary Foster; 35 was asked for Yuma; Adams was 35 bid; 9 was bid for Jumbo, 9½ asked; 1,000 La Union sold at 4, the stock closing at 4 asked, 3 bid. Pedro was offered at 16¼, bid 15; Phillips was 87½ bid, $1 asked; 35 was asked for Pat Murphy, 33¾ bid. Old Colony was offered at 25, bid 16¼; Queen of the West was 28¾ bid; 26¼ was offered for Golden Era; 1,000 Gold Run sold at 15; Arizona was 8 asked; Golden West was $1.05 bid, $1.15 asked; Black Oak was offered at 37½.

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The semi-weekly shipments of the Granite Mountain amounted to 27 bars, containing 40,825 ounces of silver and 65½ ounces of gold.

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The demand for money was light, discounts being made at 6@8 per cent. New York exchange, 80 cents premium. Clearances, $2,887,896; balances, $788,677. For the week, clearances, $17,150,402; balances, $3,964,372.

The Latest in Photography.

Scholten is always the first to introduce the latest novelty in photography. He is now making photographs on ivory and celluloid. SCHOLTEN'S new studio, 1312 and 1314 Olive street, opposite Exposition.

Western Commercial Travelers.

The June meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association was held at their rooms yesterday. In the absence of H. C. Wetmore, President, Jno. W. Elwell, First Vice-President, occupied the chair. The following applicants having conformed to the requirements of the constitution, were admitted to membership: Jno. S. Cunningham, Springfield, Mo.; Jno. D. Schnelle, Jno. Sands and Wm. P. Diggs of this city; Jas. D. Stacy, Jr., Peoria, Ill.; Royal T. Heath, Portland, Ore.; Wm. A. Babcock, Dallas, Tex.; Moses D. Tuch, Robert H. Jackson, Benj. H. Williamson and Wm. A. Green of Fort Smith, Ark. Change of beneficiaries was granted to several members. Proof of death of Thomas Burns and Wm. O. Frazer were presented by the Secretary, whereupon assessments thirty-two and thirty-three were ordered to issue on June 15, to close on the 15th of July. The usual monthly bills having been duly audited were ordered paid. The secretary presented his report for the month of May, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Total funds on hand this day, $26,021.69.

SCHOLTEN'S new studio, 1312 and 1314 Olive street, opposite Exposition.

Picnic Parties.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., June 1.—The German M. E. Sunday School held their annual picnic at Lincoln Lake to-day. Speaking, singing, playing games and boat racing was the order of the day. The attendance was very large.

Extensive preparations were made at Queen's Lake to-day for the switchmen's annual picnic to be held there to-morrow. Twenty-six coach loads of switchmen, their families and friends will leave St. Louis early in the morning, and a big time is antici pated.

Journalistic Change.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., June 1.—Capt. Fred Dilg, proprietor for the past twenty-five years of the *Anzeiger*, a German Republican paper, sold the paper to-day to Messrs. J. C. Boquet and John Winkler. The new firm took hold at once. The policy of the paper will be the same as heretofore.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl [illegible] Y.

ACTING AS A BOOMERANG

SHUTTING OFF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO QUOTATIONS IMPROVES ST. LOUIS TRADE.

The Rule Which Went Into Effect Yesterday in Respect to Telegraphic Quotations Does Not Interfere With Trading—All Bucketshops in Receipt of Full Quotations—The Only Sufferers.

THE long heralded suspension of the Chicago market quotations took place yesterday and the proverb concerning the laboring mountain was beautifully exemplified in the production of an especially small and insignificant mouse by the slight effect made upon the St. Louis market by the shutting off of the Chicago quotations. Instead of paralyzing trading, the market was better than it has been at any time during the past ten days, and even the most ardent advocates of St. Louis as a trade center were astonished at the unimportant influence exerted by the self-styled metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The board on which Chicago quotations are usually displayed on the Merchants' Exchange was decorated by a sign stating that it was for rent, but so little value was attached to it that no bids were made.

The fight is a quadrangular one, being participated in by the Chicago Board of Trade, the Western Union Telegraph Co., the New York Stock Exchange and the bucket-shops throughout the country.

The two exchanges are anxious to keep their own quotations and dispose of them as they please and for what prices suit them. Both want to crush the bucket shops. The Western Union wants to get all it can for furnishing the quotations. Some days ago the Chicago Board of Trade announced that after May 31 no quotations would be sent out, and this announcement went over the Western Union wires to all receivers of quotations. The action of the New York Stock Exchange is a surprise, and the first intimation of it was the receipt of a letter by the bucket shop keepers yesterday from the Western Union which read as follows:

"The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange at the close of the board to-day terminated the contract furnishing the Gold & Stock Telegraph Co. with quotations and advised brokers to make whatever arrangement they could temporarily to protect their customers. The conclusions arrived at by the Governors are in accordance with the recent decision by Judge Andrews.

"You are hereby notified, on account of the termination of this contract, New York stock quotations will not be furnished after May 31, 1889. Respectfully yours,

"R. H. BOHLE, Manager."

A similar letter was received yesterday by Mr. George H. Morgan, Secretary of

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

The decision of Judge Andrews, referred to in the letter, was one in which he held that the contracts between the New York Stock Exchange and the Gold & Stock Telegraph Co. and Commercial News Co. were terminable and had terminated.

The Western Union was true to its word and yesterday morning no quotations were received. The bucket-shops got quotations somewhere and the traders on 'Change had to go to the bucket-shops to find out what was going on. The blackboards on the floor were bare. Some one wrote on them "For Rent, Cheap," and it stayed there all day. The day was a good one, though. There was a heavy business and it was done with little inconvenience. Some of the operators received private messages, but not all. The brokers were outraged at the action of the Chicago Exchange and vowed they would send no more orders to Chicago.

Bob Nichols, for whom the Chicago Board of Trade has been gunning, had the quotations in spite of the injunction the Chicago Board of Trade placed on the telegraph company, and as usual he sent them out to all the bucket-shops. Rumor had it that a spy was here from Chicago to watch Bob and find out whether he got the quotations, and if so, how. Nichols was asked if it was true' and he said he had heard it, but he did not know whether it was so or not. When questioned about quotations he professed gross ignorance and would say nothing. In the bucket-shops the prices were posted regularly. Ed Kimbrough of Price & Co. was asked how he got them, and he replied, "We steal them; at least those fellows in Chicago have been accusing us of stealing them for two years and we are getting them this morning, just as we have been, so we must be stealing them still; but they are not sharp enough to catch us. The Exchange has had nothing but 'For Rent' on its boards all morning, but we have had the quotations and had them on time. I cannot tell what the Chicago Board of Trade means, but it is fighting us and it is going directly in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois and the perpetual injunctions that have been granted. The board says it will only furnish quotations to members and the court has held that if it furnishes them to any one outside it must furnish them to every one. We have had no stock quotations since the first hour, but we will get them after a while."

Four houses have received the quotations direct over the ticker: Page McPherson, Kohn & Co., N. K. Fairbanks and Cash, but they are all members of the Chicago Board. These places and the bucket shops have been visited all morning by those who were interested in the markets.

The action of

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

is not understood. Some think it is backing up the Chicago Board of Trade in its fight on bucket shops, others that it is fighting the Western Union and others that the Western Union is making a play for better prices; that it wants to have exclusive control of the quotations at both places so that it can sell them at high prices.

Page McPherson received a telegram from a New York correspondent stating that the New York Exchange wanted to regain and keep possession of its own property, its quotations and cut out bucket shops and rival exchanges, and that the move would be a good thing for the private wire houses. It was for a while this morning.

THE PRIVATE WIRES

brought the quotations regularly until 10 o'clock, but at that hour Jay Gould ordered all the private wires out of the Stock Exchange, and from that hour there was no telegraphic communication with the Exchange.

The lack of quotations interfered with business, and if it continues it will have a serious effect upon the stock business of the whole country.

Mr. Leonard Matthews of Matthews & Whittaker said: "If we cannot receive the quotations direct we will have to wait until next day for them, which means that we will have to do business on quotations that are twenty-four hours old, which would seriously injure the stock trade and cause a falling off in that line of business. It would affect the banks too, for if they cannot keep posted on stocks they will be much more strict in their transactions."

Mr. Henry Wernse of Wernse & Dieckman said: "We must have the quotations, for New York is the center of business. It controls the stock business of the whole country, and if we cannot get the quotations through the regular channels we will have to go to a great deal of expense and trouble to get them from private sources."

Mr. James B. True, Cashier of the Laclede Bank, said: "The banks want the quotations, still I do not think the lack of them will have any effect upon the business of the banks that do not speculate."

Inquiries were made to learn, if possible, when the present difficulty would be over, but it was impossible to obtain even an opinion. No one knows just what the trouble is, and therefore no one knows how it is to be settled or when it can be. It is not likely, however, that all the exchanges and brokers in the country will be cut off from the stock and grain quotations for any length of time, and they all hope to have them on Monday.

Mr. B. H. Bohle of the Western Union said at a late hour last night that no alteration had been made in the orders given at the office, and that as far as the telegraphic company was concerned the status quo would be preserved. Yesterday the bucket-shops, against which the resolutions were particularly directed, were the only establishments that had the quotations.

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STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES.

The attention of Architects, Builders and owners of Residences or those anticipating erecting buildings of any kind are invited to examine our "Home Comfort" Furnaces, using either Hard or Soft Coal. Guaranteed to be free from Gas, Smoke or Dust.

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NINETEENTH AND WASHINGTON AV.

RETAIL SALESROOM—1001 OLIVE ST.

THE FESTIVAL OF FIRE.

MAYOR NOONAN ISSUES A SWEEPING PERMIT FOR THE GREAT DISPLAY.

Subscriptions Will Be Opened Monday—The Amount Needed $20,000—Colored Pictures Representing the Scenes of Set Pieces to Arrive Next Week and Be Placed on Exhibition—Mayor Noonan's Opinion of the Idea—Mr. Thompson Talks.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Fall Festival of Fire will be opened on Monday. The amount to be raised is $20,000. The committee having in charge the arrangements for the great pyrotechnic display, of which Mr. George B. Thompson is Chairman, and Mr. John S. Moffitt, Treasurer, wishes it understood that all they want is a guarantee from the merchants that the money will be paid and the contract will be closed with Pain & Sons for the exhibition, a full account of which was given in last Sunday's POST-DISPATCH and which will be the grandest event of its kind ever given in the United States. It is very necessary that the subscriptions be made as early as possible in order to give the firm of Pain & Son time to get up some of the gorgeous pieces which have been decided on. Unless the committee gets a guarantee from the merchants that the cost of the exhibition will be defrayed, and gets it too in time to allow of the completion of the special pieces, the contract will not be closed. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be the slightest difficulty in raising the necessary amount, and the object of this warning is to impress on the merchants the necessity of making their subscriptions without delay. Pain & Son are now having made at their factory on Staten Island views of all the special pieces adopted by the committe, and these will arrive here next week and be placed on exhibition.

THE GRANDEST FEATURES

of the display, every part of which will be beyond the ordinary, will be:

The ascent of monster balloons, with powerful magnesium lights.

Novelty device, "King Neptune in His Chariot," drawn by ten horses; size, 50x40 feet. One of the most attractive devices ever shown and singularly appropriate for a river display.

Device: The chariot of fire in three imitations, commencing with a representation of an old-fashioned coach and white horses, changing to fiery steeds, chariot wheels ablaze and a glory of fire surrounding the coach. Very effective as it floats down the river. Size about 35x25 feet.

Submarine explosions fired by electricity and illuminated by specially-aranged lights. These explosions send up a column of tons of water from 300 to 500 feet high, and can be fired either separately or together. About one ton of high explosives are necessary for this effect, and it will be a novel and grand sight to behold. It will be under the direction of the same expert who superintended the famous Hell Gate explosion at New York.

The aerial wheat sheaf, produced by the simultaneous discharge of 100 13 inch bombs containing golden and amber rain, stars to represent the wheat, interspersed with poppies. This will form the most beautiful aerial effect possible, accurately depicting the sheaf and covering at least a mile of space. Fired by electricity.

The Mississippi ablaze. Produced by three thousand aquatic fireworks consisting of flying fish, water wagtails, torpedoes, huge fountain of fire, fiery geysers, dolphins, etc. The Mississippi one continuous blaze of fiery wonders for over a mile.

The Battle of Lake Erie. Four lines of battle ships will re-enact with realistic effect this stirring incident in American history. The largest barges available will be transformed into men-of-war with spars, sails, etc., complete, and will have 100 sailors on board in costume. The men will take to the boats from the two ships which are to be blown up after spars, etc., have been shot away and the explosion arranged so as not to sink the ships.

Grand finale. Motto to be selected by the committee. Grand banquet of 3,000 four-pound rockets fired simultaneously. The Star Spangled Banner. The rockets so arranged as to form the national flag and colors.

Mr. Thompson has already received pictures of the "Battle of Lake Erie," and the effect of the discharge of submarine bombs and the scenes as represented in colors are grand beyond description. There could not be a better place in the country selected for the grand display proposed than the Mississippi River. The slope of the Levee will permit every one to get a perfect view of all set pieces, as the harbor will, of course, be cleared of all the steamers. The Levee for eight blocks will be illuminated with electric lights, before and immediately after the display, and several of the streets leading to the Levee will be illuminated in the same way.

The first thing necessary to give the exhibition was to secure the permit of the Mayor. To get this the Citizens' Committee waited on Mayor Noonan Friday. The Mayor said he had read the account of the proposed display, and considered it would be the grandest exhibition of the kind that probably had been ever seen. That it would be a great advertisement for the city and would draw immense crowds of people from other places he was sure. He commended the wisdom of the committee in abandoning the illumination, which had been copied in so many cities that its benefit to St. Louis was decidedly lessened. The proposed display was something new, showed enterprise and could not fail to bring back in trade all that it would cost and be the means of having a great amount additional expended in the city. He issued the following sweeping permit, which in itself shows how unqualifiedly he indorses the enterprise of the Citizens' Committee:

MAYOR NOONAN'S PERMIT.

"Permission is hereby granted the Citizens' Illumination Committee to make arrangements on the river front or at any other points in the city as they deem proper in furtherance of their efforts to get up a grand pyrotechnic display; and at any time during the month of October they may desire said committee has full permission to explode bombs, rockets, set pieces and all other kinds of pyrotechnics they may select for the exhibition. E. A. NOONAN, Mayor."

Mr. George B. Thompson, the chairman of the committee, is enthusiastic about the proposed exhibition. Speaking about it yesterday afternoon he said: "The city of St. Louis, through its fall illuminations, the idea of which was first conceived and carried out in this city, has established a world-wide reputation for its fall festivals, and this reputation the citizens ought to feel themselves called upon to sustain. The illumination has been copied in a great many cities, but in none of them has it ever been done on the same grand scale as here, and all other illuminations are therefore compared unfavorably with ours by those who had the good fortune to witness it. The memory of it will live and do the city good for years. But we cannot afford to stick to one idea and that is why we abandoned it and conceived the idea of the Fall Festival of Fire. This will not only be a great attraction to country people, but will at the same time be something new and delightful to our own people. It will unquestionably be the grandest pyrotechnic display ever given in the United States and probably in the world and will be another triumph for our city."

NO USE paying $50 to your tailor for a Prince Albert or Cutaway Suit. The finest Baltimore tailor-made suits, hundreds of styles, $12.50 to $25. Great reduction sale.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Where They Came From.

From the New York Herald.

Lemons were used by the Romans to keep moths from their garments, and in the time of Pliny they were considered an excellent poison. They are natives of Asia. Spinach is a Persian plant. Horse-radish is a native of England. Melons were found originally in Asia. Filberts originally came from Greece. Quinces came originally from Corinth. The turnip is a native of Rome. The peach originally came from Persia. Sage is a native of the south of Europe. Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal. The bean is said to be a native of Egypt. Damsons originally came from Damascus. The nasturtium came originally from Peru. The pea is a native of the south of Europe. Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies. Coriander seed came originally from the East. The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable. The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain. Apricots are indigenous to the plains of America. Pears were originally brought from the East by the Romans. Capers originally grew wild in Greece and northern Africa. The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China. The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as also is the nutmeg. Vinegar is derived from two French words, vin aigre, sour wine. Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century. Garlic came to us first from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean. Asparagus was originally a wild sea coast plant and is a native of Great Britain. Nectarine received its native name from nectar, the principal drink of the gods. The tomato is a native of South America, and it takes its name from a Portuguese word. Greengage is called after the Gage family, who first took it into England from a monastery in Paris. Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules. Apples were originally brought from the East by the Romans. The crab apple is indigenous to Great Britain. It is curious fact, that while the names of our animals are of Saxon origin, Norman names are given to the flesh they yield. The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians 2,000 years before the Christian era. It first came from India. The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe. Before the middle of the seventeenth century tea was not used in England, and was entirely unknown to the Greeks. The word biscuit is French for "twice baked," because originally that was the mode of entirely depriving it of moisture.

You Must Wear Pants.

The Globe is selling splendid Scotch cassimere pants at $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $2.50; finest tailor-made pants, imported materials, worth $5 and $7.50, at $2.50 and $5. Great reduction sale.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

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NO. 307 OLIVE STREET.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. C. Little & Co., 202 North Third Street.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Due	Interest.	Price.
U. S. Coupons 4s..	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	129 @129½
U. S. Reg'd 4s...	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	129 @129½
U. S. Coupon 4½s.	1891	Mh Jn Sep & D	106¼@107
U. S. Reg'd 4½s..	1891	Mh JnSep & D	106¼@107
Interest to buyer..			

STATE BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest.	Price.
Missouri 6s..........	1889	Jan & July	102 to 103
Missouri 6s..........	1890	Jan & July	105 to 107
Missouri 6s..........	1892	Jan & July	108 to 110
Missouri 6s..........	1894	Jan & July	114 to 116
Missouri 6s..........	1895	Jan & July	116 to 118
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of...	1886	Jan & July	103 to 105
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of...	1887	Jan & July	103 to 105
Interest to buyer.			

CITY OF ST. LOUIS BONDS.

	When Due	Interest Payable.	Price.
City 3-65s	1907	June & Dec.	100½ 101½
City 4s	1905	June & Dec.	104 to 106
City 4s	1918	April & Oct.	106 to 107
City 4s, 10-20s from	1882	May & Nov.	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1883	Jan. & July	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1885	Feb. & Aug.	102 to 103
City 5s, 10-20s from	1880	June & Dec.	101 to 103
City 5s	1900	Jan. & July	108 to 109
City 6s	1889	Various	101 to 102
City water 6s	1890	June & Dec.	102 to 103
City water 6s	1892	April & Oct.	105 to 106
City 6s	1892	June & Dec.	105 to 106
City Bridge App. 6s.	1892	June & Dec.	105 to 106
City 6s	1891	Feb. & Aug	104 to 105
City 6s	1893-4-5	Various.	107 to 110
City 6s	1895-8	Various.	113 to 115
City 6s	1899	Jan. & July	117 to 119
City 6s	1906	April & Oct.	122 to 124
County Park 6s	1905	April & Oct.	122 to 124
Interest to Seller.			

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

	Int. Payable	Price.
Benton 6s, 10-20s from..1880	April & Oct.	101 to 103
Cass av. 6s, 5-20s from..1886	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
Citizens' Cable 6s.......1907	Jan. & July.	103 to 105
Lindell 7s, 5-30s from...1879	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
M'd City 6s, 10-20s from1884	Jan. & July.	100 to 102
N. Cen. 6s, 5-10s from..1884	Jan. & July.	101 to 103
Peoples' 6s, 10-20s from1882	May & Nov.	101 to 103
Southern 6s, 5-20s from.1884	May & Nov.	98 to 101
St. Louis Cable. Due 1914	May & Nov.	105 to 107
Union Dep. 6s, 5-30 f'm1886	Jan. & July.	101 to 103
Union 6s, 5-20 from 1885	May & Nov.	101 to 103
Interest to seller.		

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

		Int. Payable	Price.
Advn El. 6s, 5-20s f'm	1881	June & Dec.	98 to 100
Cham. of Com. 1st 6s	1898	Jan. & July	80 to 85
Consol'd Coa 1st 6s..	1911	Mar. & Sep.	97 to 100
Cotton Comp. 1st 6s..	1905	May & Nov.	104 to 106
Crystal Pl. Glass 1st 7s	1891	Jan. & July	102 to 104
Fair Ground 1st 7s....	'90-3	May & Nov.	101 to 103
S. L. Exposition......	opt'l	April & Oct.	100 to 102
St. L. Gr. El. 6s 5-25.	1887	April & Oct.	100 to 102
St. L. Ore. & S. 1st 6s	1917	Jan. & July	35 to 45
St. L. O. & S. Inc. 6..	1917	January.....	15 to 25
Interest to buyer......			

BANK STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Price.
American Exchange	$ 50	$ 71 to 73
Bank of Commerce	100	465 to 470
Boatmen's Savings	100	123 to 125
Bremen Saving	100	115 to 125
Citizens' Saving	100	112 to 116
Commercial	100	360 to 380
Continental	100	200 to 225
Fourth National	100	160 to 170
Franklin	100	250 to 275
German Saving	100	230 to 240
German American	100	240 to 255
International	100	93 to 90
Laclede	100	117 to 120
Lafayette	100	150 to 160
Mechanics'	100	145 to 155
Merchants National	100	113 to 116
Mullanphy Savings	100	180 to 190
Northwestern Savings	100	160 to 170
St. Louis National	100	140 to 150
State Bank of St. Louis	50	145 to 155
Third National	100	108 to 110

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Par value.	Price.
American Central	$ 25	$26¼-27¼
Citizens	100	120 to 125
Marine	100	96 to 100

STREET RAILWAY STOCK.

	Par	Price.
Benton Bellefontaine	$100	$ 85 to 90
Cass avenue	50	35 to 40
Citizens	100	67½ to 70
Laclede	100	85 to 90
Jefferson avenue	100	100 to 105
Lindell	100	125 to 150
Missouri	100	250 to 300
Mound City	100	90 to 100
Northern Central	100	90 to 95
Peoples	50	45 to 50
St. Louis	100	95 to 105
St. Louis Cable	100	70 to 80
Tower Grove	100	8 to 10
Union	50	10 to 22
Union Depot	100	100 to 120

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Par value.	Price.
Advance Elevator	$ 100	$ 75 to 85
American Brake Co	100	63 to 65
Anchor Line	100	50 to 60
Bell Telephone Co	100	150 to 160
Central Elevator	100	75 to 80
Consolidated Coal	100	35 to 38
Crystal Plate Glass Co	100	108 to 115
Fair Grounds	50	15 to 20
Granby M. & S. Co	100	15 to 20
Iron Mountain Co	1,000	500 to 600
Laclede Gas Co	100	138 to 143
Merchants' Elevator	100	105 to 110
Merchants' Ex. membership	......	40 to 50
National Stock Yards	100	50 to 60
Planters' House	100	300 to 320
Schultz Belting Co	500	500 to 550
St. Charles Car Co	100	85 to 95
St. Joseph Lead Co	10	12 to 13
St. Louis Cotton Compress Co	100	98 to 102
St. Louis Exposition	25	4 to 5
St. Louis Gas Trusts	100	87 to 90
St. Louis Grain Elevator	100	40 to 50
St. Louis House-Building Co	500	495 to 505
St. Louis Ore & Steel Co	100	4 to 6
St. Louis & Miss Val. T. Co	100	60 to 70
St. Louis Safe Deposit Co	100	90 to 95
St. Louis Transfer Co	100	75 to 80
Union Stock Yards	100	120 to 130
Venice Elevator	100	10 to 20
Wiggins Ferry Co	100	185 to 195

Clever Capture of Silk Thieves.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SIOUX CITY, Io., June 1.—About four weeks ago the store of Ludlow, Clark & Co. of this place was burglarized of silks valued at $2,100. Last night a man and woman, giving the name of Mills, were arrested, who said they came from St. Paul. When the woman was searched a receipt for a trunk at a warehouse was found sewed up in her skirts. Upon opening the trunk officers found a part of the silks taken from Ludlow, Clark & Co., and also a quantity of cloth taken from Hirbour & Co. about the same time. The parties were held to the District Court and officers will go to St. Paul to learn more of them.

Charter Granted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 1.—A pro forma decree of the St. Louis Circuit Court was filed with the Secretary of State and a charter issued to Palestine Lodge No. 105, Grand United Order of Colored Odd Fellows of St. Louis.

Want Heavy Damages.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 1.—The family of Richard Cunningham of Ritchie, who was run over and killed by a Baltimore & Ohio train a few days since, have brought suit against the company for $20,000 damages.

NEXT Thursday night [illegible]s of Paragon Lodge, U. O. of H., wi[illegible] an entertainment at the hall, Broadw[illegible]onroe street.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

A BEARISH SITUATION IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS AND BULLISH IN STOCKS.

Still Sinking in Value is Wheat—The Excellent Demand for Corn—Hogs and Their Product as Their Position Is Now—Local Items From the Merchants' Exchange.

CHICAGO, June 1.—After a week of labor and uncertainty the wheat market has taken a downward turn and prices closed very near the bottom, not only for the day, but for the crop. No bull lives who had a dollar profit in any open trade in wheat. Whether the market is destined to seek still lower levels is a matter of judgment and speculation. The storms and frosts of last week imparted a species of speculative strength to the market, but clearing skies caused general unloading, weakness and heaviness. Of course, the topic of absorbing interest is the crop estimate. In a general way the impression still prevails that prospects are very brilliant, but an analysis of the situation does not quite confirm the theory. Field advices from the Ohio Valley States are not particularly encouraging. On account of drouth the wheat plant did not get a good strong and even start, and, as a result, reports from this great and important winter wheat area indicate a badly "spotted" condition. In some especially favored sections there will be a good average crop, but in others the prospects gauge from an average to poor. Complaints of short-heading and a splingling growth come from too many sources and cover too wide a territory to be ignored or treated lightly. The Minneapolis *Market Record*, one of the best authorities in the Northwest, says that it is unquestionably true that spring wheat in Dakota and Minnesota is thin and not as promising in appearance as could be desired on account of the poor start, the drouth in that section being more serious than further south. Contrary to general belief, the open interest in this market is yet large, despite the seeming stagnation. New York and St. Louis are more heavily represented on the short side than any other American cities and the foreigners are also an important factor on the same side. The rank and file of the strictly scalping element have no opinion they consider worth going to sleep on, and a majority of local operators are doing very little either way. They are awaiting crop developments and are not losing sight of the fact that wheat is low in price. Should crop prospects improve and an average yield, or better, become reasonably certain they may conclude that low-priced wheat may be dear wheat after all, and work for a decline. A continuation of unfavorable conditions would have a tendency to encourage the creation of a bullish sentiment, particularly if the outlook in the Northwest does not get better. The weakest feature of the situation has been the dullness of the cash market. Exporters are buying sparingly and domestic requirements are being supplied in a hand-to-mouth way, while flour stocks continue to be large enough to glut the market. Country elevator stocks in the Northwest decreased 900,000 bushels during the month of May, or about one-third the total amount received at Minneapolis and Duluth in the same period, showing that farmers had been holding back more grain than they had been given credit for. Country elevator stocks are now 2,800,000 bushels. The visible supply should decrease about 750,000 bushels this week, and exports of wheat and flour will be about the same, probably.

* * *

The enormous receipts dominated every other consideration in the corn market during a great part of the present week. What mattered it that incessant rain, alternating with frost, threatened destruction in several important States to the tender plant? Here were on Monday 1,124 car loads, on Tuesday 1,377, on Wednesday 768. Thursday was a holiday, but on Friday 605 cars arrived and on Saturday a round-up of the week, 1,394 car loads and 22,650 bushels by canal arrived in search of a market. These figures tell the story of the corn speculation for a week. Aside from the damage wrought by continuous rains and frost, day after day came advices to commission houses from country correspondents that corn was suffering from the wet, the weeds and the frost, but against all this were the heavy arrivals which, it was argued, gave the lie to the reported damage to the growing crop. Although this is a hasty conclusion it expressed the feeling of the bears on the Board of Trade, which was in its turn under the influence of the weak features of the wheat market. Governed by the opinion expressed in the lower quotations from here foreign markets became dull and depressed, and, although merely reflecting ours on the seller's own opinion of the value of his commodity, it had in its turn a disturbing influence upon the minds of speculative holders. On the last day of the week more reassuring advices were received from abroad, but the downward tend was then too pronounced to be arrested thereby. The opinion seemed rooted, that another phenominal crop was progressing in a reasonably steady manner towards its ripening and the reports of damaging frosts were ascribed to the exaggerated fears of those proverbial growlers, the farmers, aided by the owners of the 11,000,000 bushels of the visible supply, whose interests are of course all on the side of higher prices. In the meantime there is no falling off in the shipping movement. Vessel room is in brisk demand, as is seen in the advancing freight rates. The export clearances are heavy and the prospects for the next crop are far from being as rose-colored as they were even one week ago. Prices, in spite of the bear talk at the end of the week, are a trifle higher than at the close of the week before, and in the final outcome frost and other evils have asserted a mild supremacy in speculative opinion as gauged by an advance of from ⅝ to 1½ cents per bu at the close over the current value at the corresponding time on the week preceding.

* * *

Receipts of hogs last week were about 20,000 head above expectations. They reached 124,942 or 46,001 more than for the week previous. Prices averaged lower, closing at a decline of 10@15c. The present range is $4·30@$4.60.

* * *

Nine packers, as a rule, are buyers daily. Local packing statistics are as follows: Receipts since March 1, 1889, 1,284,035 head; same time last year, 1,303,492; for May, 1889, 496,250 head; same month last year, 482,770. Shipments since March 1, 1889, 457,041 head; same time last year, 520,578; for the month of May, 1889, 154,432 head; Same month last year, 167,407. Packing since March 1, 1889; 782,000 head; same time last year, 750,000. Average weights of hogs for May, 235 lbs, against 219 for same week last year.

* * *

In provisions the week was almost devoid of feature. Domestic distributers and exporters took about their usual quantities of cash property, but speculation was slow. There was no outside interest to speak of and professionals had no desire to do more than scalp. More or less uneasiness was again shown in pork, but, since his return, Armour has made no open manifestation to indicate his intentions. Packers were free sellers of short ribs, as usual, while lard was weaker from increasing stocks. Lard declined last week 7½c and short ribs 2½c. Pork was advanced 5c. They July option was the favorite feature. It sold for pork at $11.70@12.10 and ribs, $5.72½@5.85. June deliveries of pork and ribs were light and 8,000@10,000 tierces of lard went around. Deliveries explained nothing regarding the trade and had no special significance.

* * *

The bucket-shops got a blow below the belt to-day that may prove fatal. It was administered by the New York Stock Exchange and came in the shape of a total stoppage of quotations. The local shops made a struggle to get stock markets, but with indifferent success, and very little betting was done on them. The regular stock houses were poorly served, too, on account of the storms in the East and the pressure upon the already overtaxed facilities on account of the Johnstown horror. The newspapers and the public had the call to-day on the brokers. The New York Stock Exchange was tied hand and foot, with injunctions to the number of 125 and so long as the old deal was in force it could not hope to do anything practical in the way of ridding itself of the gambling incubus. The Court of Appeals in deciding that the Exchange could not discriminate between the ticker companies left a loophole through which the governors finally decided to go. They were a long time making up their minds, but once made up action was taken with a promptness and boldness that was startling. At one swoop the 125 injunctions were dissolved, and these, too, without the intervention of the courts and without consulting them. A new deal is now in order and a new ticker company is likely to be formed, which will not be embarrassed by injunctions or entangling alliance of any sort. Should the new company get loaded up like the old, another lightning change could be made. The Chicago Board and New York Stock Exchange occupy common ground to a great extent. The Courts have held in the cases of both that under the systems that have been built up for collecting and distributing market quotations such quotations have become charged with public interest. Neither Exchange likes to abandon the system of official quotations which it has been at great expense to establish, and each is trying to maintain the quotation bureaus and at the same time control the distribution of the markets. The Stock Exchange is trying to coerce the ticker companies into a deal by which they can control the distribution of quotations and the Board of Trade is struggling to persuade the courts that it has the right to keep on gathering quotations and limit their circulation to members only. The question will be finally raised on a motion to be made the first of next week to dissolve existing local injunctions. The chances are twenty to one that the moti n will be overruled, as it is contrary to the spirit and language of the decision recently handed down by the Illinois Supreme Court; still the effort will be made, and should the court decide adversely to the prayer of the board, the only thing left to do will be to go out of the quotation business. Should the decision be favorable to the board there will still be several permanent injunctions in New York and other points that cannot be touched and through which the markets will be supplied to bucket shops from one end of the country to the other. The shops can exist on grain markets while trying to get back stock quotations. The oard and stock exchange will get to working at cross purposes, if they don't look out. The situation is decidedly interesting. The net result of the fight up to this writing is that about 4,000 grain and stock tickers have been stilled to the equal embarrassment of legitimate traders and bucket shoppers.

JASON.

CHAT FROM 'CHANGE.

THERE is no bull in wheat. That's a settled fact, now. If they couldn't put the price up more than they did on the bad weather of last week how can they with clear skies and unimpaired crop prospects? The prospects are now that wheat will sink much lower, though how low I am not prepared to say, but if 70c for July this week is not seen I'll miss my guess badly. The winter wheat section is on the eve of harvest, in fact the cutting of the early wheat has already commenced; there is 20,000,000 bu of wheat in sight, and though the country warehouses are swept clean, according to bull writers, receipts at the primary markets keep up very fairly for the season of the year. Then, there is not the eagar demand for the real cash stuff that nearly everybody believed would be seen at the tail end of this season. Europe appears to be as indifferent now as she was when the price was 45c higher. The flour business continues quiet, where it is not actually dull. Stocks of flour at points of accommodation are generally large. An exception is over own market. Richard Penny, Chief Inspector of the Board of Flour Inspection, reports the stock on hand in St. Louis June 1, as 33,750 bbls, against 42,600 bbls, one month ago and 97,480 bbls one year ago. This being the case, what is to prevent a further decline? The bulls, that is, the few bulls left, are disheartened or broke. The only buyers of futures are those who had them sold, and they turn around and resell, especially if a slight up turn takes place. A quarter-cent reaction now tempts traders into putting out fresh lines of short wheat. One fault to be found with these steadily sinking markets is that it kills speculation. Only the nerviest kind of thoroughbred bears will sell freely and the outsiders are doing next to nothing.

* * *

The following paper was prepared by Mr. C. A. King, one of the members of the committee on behalf of the Toledo Produce Exchange, to be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission at its meeting in that city on the 24th. The matter is of interest to all Western farmers who raise grain to sell—for the lower the freight-rate the more they will get for their crop:

To the Interstate Commerce Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—The complaints of our Produce Exchange are of unjust discrimination against Toledo. You will find herewith the tariffs of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railroads.

We do not wish to question the right of railroads to obtain fair rates on an equalized basis. In asking a reform of rates we take as a basis the rates established by traffic associations East and West, and agreed upon by railroads, for traffic to New York. By them we find Toledo is charged 10 cents per 100 on grain to Buffalo, whereas the pro rata rate to New York is less than 7 cents per 100.

As to transportation to Boston and Boston points, the L. S. & M. S. and M. C. Railroads are hauling New York business on a net basis of 16½ cents per 100 to New York, and 24½ cents per 100 to Boston. That is, for an additional distance of fifty-six miles, about 42 per cent in excess of the New York rate, which rate was established and is maintained by agreement of the roads in traffic associations as a fair compensation.

The discrimination falls heavily upon an interstate traffic, which is a large item in the business of the country and of railroads.

Let us look at the importance of this. We find that the corn belt, composed of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, raised, in 1885, 1,239,246,000 bushels of corn. The estimate is that 80 per cent is consumed at home, while 20 per cent seeks transportation, which would be 247,849,200 bushels. Our exports for the crop year following were 64,320,000 bushels, leaving 183,529,200 bushels seeking transportation to States not raising enough for their own consumption, which largely goes to New England. In support of this estimate, it is safe to say that the traffic of railroads, lakes and canals goes far to confirm the estimate as correct.

We call your attention to the importance of adjusting rates for this interstate commerce, as cereals are low in price. A bushel of corn does not pay the producer for shipment an average of 24 cents per bushel; and the large markets, say for three-fourths of it, are discriminated against to the extent of 42 per cent at least over the rates agreed upon by railroads as fair transportation.

We, therefore, respectfully ask you to adjust these rates, as the title of your law provides for protection to our agricultural interests, and ultimately the traffic of our railroads—for any and all injustice to agriculture will ultimately reduce the tonnage of railroads, as it is a well established fact that every 100 pounds of beef or pork carries 400 pounds of corn, and Western farmers will be forced to avail themselves of that policy, extending in provisions, and go into wool, cheese and butter, and thus further reduce the tonnage.

* * *

Alex H. Smith celebrated his birthday the other day. His daughter, Miss Mary B. Smith, in honor of the occasion wrote the following pleasing little poem, addressed to her father:

A long life, and a happy life,
And a life we all may share
Is what we hope may come to you,
With the silver in your hair.

It matters not about the years,
If the heart within is gay;
There's nothing underneath the sun
Can take your youth away.

We have no costly gifts to bring,
Our love for you to show;
But if we gauged them by our wish
What millions we'd bestow!

So, take our wishes for our deeds,
And we'll ask you to begin
To cash our promi[illegible] notes
When [illegible] good [illegible]comes in.

SCALPER.

WOMEN IN EVERY TRADE

SUCCESSFUL AS BLACKSMITHS, STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND FARMERS.

Philadelphia Women Who Are Cultivating Silk-Worms and Southern Women as Dentists and Medical Experts—Brooklyn Has a Female Barber and Butcher.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IT is no argument because a woman has never engaged in a certain calling that she has no ability to do so. When driven to make her own living many women have entered fields of labor hitherto unexplored by the sex and have proved themselves fully equal to men by their quick comprehension, perseverance and application.

Blacksmithing, perhaps, seems an impossible occupation for a woman, yet a California girl has demonstrated her ability to shoe a horse as well as a man. Miss Bole of 'Frisco is the woman who distinguished herself by making the horseshoe which was exhibited at the fair of the Mechanics' Institute. She became interested in watching Mr. Walsh shoe a horse and begged him to allow her to try her hand at a horseshoe. He humored what he thought a whim and was astonished at the work she turned out. Miss Bole is about 24 years of age, a tall, lithe blonde, brilliant black eyes, a rich profusion of blonde hair and the prettiest hands imaginable. The young lady asserts her predilection for the blacksmithing trade and sees no reason why she should not make it profitable. It is astonishing how many horses needed shoeing about the time Miss Bole set up her shop, and she is in a fair way to make a pile of money, as every man wants his horse shod by

THE "PRETTY" 'FRISCO BLACKSMITH.

Mrs. Mary Miller of Louisiana is a reliable steamboat captain, having thoroughly learned the river on her frequent trips with her husband. After his death, having no other means of support, she applied for a captain's license which was granted her by the Louisiana Legislature. It is an exceedingly arduous and exacting profession on the Lower Mississippi, where the boats make innumerable landings, and the Captain must always be on hand to see that everything is conducted properly. Mrs. Miller has not yet blown up a boat, run against a snag or been the heroine of a burning craft, which is more than can be said of many of those river captains. She is careful, indefatigable and obliging, and has secured a large patronage from the planters, who knew her husband.

Many of the Southern women, having been bereft of their natural protectors, became managers of plantations, succeeding in making them productive and remunerative.

Mrs. Alexander Delmas of Louisiana has been elected a member of "The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association," in recognition of her agricultural successes. Strange to say Mrs. Delmas springs from a race noted for its indolence, being by birth and education a Creole. She is the owner of a large sugar plantation in the heart of the beautiful Teche country. She was reared in luxury, but owing to changed circumstances the whole management of her estates devolved upon her. She made a study of farming and has succeeded in mastering the whole system of sugar-cane culture. Her methods are both progressive and practical, and she supervises each department personally. She mounts the horse every morning and rides over the place giving her orders for the day; she neglects nothing and leaves but little little to her assistants. This has been the secret of her phenomenal good fortune.

There is an association of Philadelphia women engaged in sericulture. The delicate manipulation of silkworms seems especially adapted to feminine fingers, and many of them have pursued the avocation with considerable profit. But little strength is requisite, and the ladies hope to see their efforts crowned with success, as American silk is in great demand in the market.

THE CAREER OF MRS. DOW

of Dover, N. H., is a remarkable one. She appears to have been pre-eminently successful in everything she has undertaken, and was recently elected President of the street railway of Dover. Her administration has been markedly wise and just, and she has instituted great improvements in every department.

There are any number of female physicians, and many of recognized ability, yet a new field has recently been opened, for women have been turning their attention to the study of pharmacy. There is no reason in the world why a woman cannot compound a perscription as well as a man, for it is conceded that men are often notably careless in this respect.

Mme. Rudoff of New Orleans, has been for many years the Secretary of the "Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association" and is regarded as high authority by the associates of that body. Her husband was a well-known chemist, who owned a large drug store and carried on a lucrative business. With commendable industry she fitted herself after his death to become his successor, and now drives a thriving trade in the sleepy Crescent City. There are several female graduates of dental colleges throughout the country, but the profession is not likely to find many followers, as it is rather hard on one's nerves.

At one time there was quite a craze about lady barbers, but somehow the men did not seem to care to be shaved by a woman. One cannot blame them, for a more helpless and ridiculous-looking object than a man in a barber chair with his napkin pinned under his chin and his face covered with lather cannot well be imagined.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Lewis Greenman, the wife of the religious crank known as "Lewis the Light," flourishes a razor with deftness and profit. Mrs. Greenman is a woman of about 30 and rather nice looking.

THE WEST

is, however, more prolific in women barbers than the effete East, and there was a pretty girl in Denver who manipulated the hirsute adornments of the cowboys and burly miners, much to their satisfaction. The sign read, "Miss Josie, the Lady Barber," and the fair proprietress had a corps of good-looking female assistants and was quite well patronized.

Miss Weidenschlag of Brooklyn is a well-made, handsome woman, with brilliant black eyes and a fresh color. Her father was the proprietor of a large butcher shop and became incapacitated from attending to business by illness. His daughter determined to carry it on herself, and she may be seen wielding the cleaver or cutting up huge joints of meat with as much dexterity as if she had been apprenticed to the trade. The shop prospers admirably under her management, as she also understands the financial part of the business, being a woman of excellent education, which she received in a Parisian pension. There are also over thirty women butchers in the Jewish quarter of New York City.

Mrs. Wilder of New York has the agency for a large coal company, and manages it so well that she commands a good salary for her valuable services. She has proved herself enterprising, diligent and painstaking, and is liked by both her employers and customers.

On Third avenue, New York, there is a billiard saloon and bar-room whose proprietor is Mrs. Loegie. She is not visible to the customers, but keeps an account of all the games played, exacts good order and makes the concern pay very well.

There is a large wholesale coffee-house in the metropolis which is represented by a lady drummer. She was at one time employed in the store, but showed so much aptitude as a judge of coffee that the firm sent her out on the road. She carries her samples and takes orders just like her male competitors, often succeeding where they fail.

There is a woman in New York who takes contracts for house cleaning. Not the ordinary scrubbing, but she will clean a house from top to bottom, inside and out. She has a host of employes, does her work well and manages to make an excellent living.

THE LARGEST CHICKEN FARM

in the United States is owned by a woman, who derives a large revenue from her sales.

Miss Webb is a very skillful metropolitan instructress of swimming, and has a large class of ladies every season.

Mrs[illegible] Starr, better k[illegible] as Zacannon, is a well-known teacher of acrobatics.

Female guides are advertised in London, and for a moderate compensation take charge of the women tourists who are unattended by escorts and who desire to visit the places of interest. This occupation is somewhat fatiguing, but not more so than many others in which women engage. It necessitates a good knowledge of locality, an observant eye and an even temper, all of which qualities it is difficult to unite in one person. It is to be hoped that the female guides will not prove as stupid as the majority of male cicerones, who, as a rule, know nothing about London, except in the most superficial manner.

The professional chaperon is frequently in demand by young girls who have no near female relatives, and as we approach nearer to European traditions a chaperon is becoming an absolute necessity for the girl who desires to shine in society and be regarded as fashionable.

In Milwaukee the rage for progressive whist and euchre has not abated, and Miss Wheelock, a young lady of culture and refinement, makes an excellent living by imparting her knowledge of these games to those who desire to become proficient card-players. She has been engaged in the occupation a little over two years, and has instructed more than two hundred pupils. In addition to her classes in Milwaukee, she takes a run down to Chicago twice a week to teach one there. The Milwaukee Ladies' Whist Club has a large membership, and probably owes its prestige to Miss Wheelock's ministrations.

A TITLED LADY

in London has formed a guild of clear-starchers and ironers of fine linen and lace. This is a profession which might be adopted with profit by ladies in straitened circumstances, and a pretty girl would present a most attractive picture with her skirts turned up a la blanchisseuse, her sleeves tucked up to her elbows and her hands and wrists immersed in a mass of frothy soapsuds. Others might wield the flat-iron with dexterity, giving any extra polish to the shirt fronts of their gentlemen clients. A guild of clear-starchers sounds like a revival of olden times, for in the days of high ruffs starching was considered an art, and remunerated accordingly.

There are several women of good families in New York who are professional dusters. Dusting has almost risen to the dignity of a fine art in these days of bric-a-brac and portieres, draperies and carved furniture. To the average parlor maid it is either an unknown or a lost art, and she has no more respect for a cloisonne vase than one of plebeian china. The women engaged in this pursuit are retained for certain days and do their work thoroughly. It can never be doubted that a woman of refinement is much better adapted to perform these duties than the crude and clumsy maid-of-all-work, who flips her duster about in the most reckless manner among the costly articles of bric-a-brac and embroidered hangings.

SOME ST. LOUIS WOMEN

Who Have Been Successful in Various Lines.

There are numerous women in the trades in St. Louis and they are all successful business women. One of the most prominent is a manufacturer of artificial flowers, who for twenty-five years has carried on and managed in every way, with financial ability the immense business which she herself has built up. Under her personal supervision alone she has twenty-nine young women always at work. Besides this part she manages the entire retail and wholesale trade, the accounts, which are very large, and goes every year to Europe to spend the summer, seeking new designs in flowers and fresh material for her work, which cannot be distinguished from the natural flowers.

Miss Alice Wegmann of Second Carondelet avenue is a young lady who, a few years ago, after the death of her father, an agent of a fire insurance company, took up that line of business herself, and has become an agent of a fire insurance company despite her sex, making a very successful one in that unusual employment for a girl.

Miss Teresa! The name in great gold letters is familiar to everyone on the glass windows of the Olive street flower store near the Exposition building. Over one year ago she entered the floral business herself and unaided has built up one of the largest retail flower trades in the city. The designs which are making her famous are her own works of art and are from the spring of her own artistic ideas. There is much that is difficult in the florists' line, but Miss Teresa overcomes all the minute difficulties and conquers the greater ones, and made herself popular and successful. She is about 20 years of age, very young in appearance and gentle in manners, but of fine business qualifications. In the College choir, where she sings, she is known by her real name of Badarocca, but she prefers the name of Miss Teresa in business circles for the easier pronunciation. Her only assistant is a younger sister and there isn't a shade of masculinity about the whole establishment.

THE BISCUIT WOMAN.

Miss Lydia Crump of 3414 Lucas avenue, who resides with her married sister, makes a most profitable business from the culinary art, which is her particular gift and which exceeds itself in the making of beaten biscuits. These buiscuits, which are unusually delicious, the lady sends once or twice a day to several groceries, at one of which the POST-DISPATCH learned that the "Biscuit Woman," as she is called, resided at the above number. He was unprepared for the revelations to follow. Mounting the imposing stone steps of the handsome Lucas avenue house, and after inquiring for "Miss Crump," he was ushered into a beautifully decorated drawing-room, a nest of exquisite art gems, into which brilliantly-lighted apartment soon after came the lady of biscuit fame, elegantly attired in black satin and cut jet. Upon being questioned she replied:

"The biscuits I make, and of which I dispose at groceries, are of the old Virginia and Maryland kind, the cream beaten biscuits. I have a marble table and silver cylinders in the kitchen where I make the biscuits. Of course it's hard work. I cannot say how profitable the business would be, as I live with my sister, and have no house rent to pay or fire expenses either. I simply use the money made by my biscuits for my own personal use."

Miss Augusta Gunkel, with her younger sister, brought a well known corset and brace to this city. These young ladies make the corset entirely by hand and to order, direct and manage the business and entirely take care of the accounts and financial part of the trade themselves.

Mrs. J. M. Fay is a pretty little woman of 25 years, who, on Olive street, five years ago commenced to build up the flourishing household furnishing establishment of which she is sole proprietor and manager. She attends to the wholesale and retail business entirely by herself, managing the financial accounts also, and personally supervises every minute detail of the large and successful business.

SELLING FRIED POTATOES.

Miss Alexander of North Compton avenue has the faculty of preparing the most delicious fried potatoes, or "Saratoga chips," imaginable. Se has a way of preparing them very daintily and skilfully and in such a way that they can be re-heated and taste as delightfully as when first in their palatable state. The young lady supplies a number of groceries with these "chips" and derives a good income from their sale, which is especially fine in the winter time.

Mrs. John H. Fitzgibbon, widow of the late photographer, took up the reins of a photographic journal established by her husband. Without any literary attainments, only a fine business talent, she passed the record made by her husband during his life time, and rapidly made the magazine a fine paying property. She is not only sole proprietor and editor but manages every detail herself. She married later, but still entirely controls the journal.

There is a beautiful widow living on Washington avenue not a great way from Grand avenue, whose husband was formerly in the highest official position a city can bestow. This brilliant woman since her widowhood declined any assistance whatever from the masculine element in settling up her business affairs. She remembers too thoroughly the many women who have suffered through confidence in "administrators," and intends to forego all such unpleasant experiences herself. Besides her husband's estate she herself manages that of her brother-in-law who has recently died, as also that of her father and her mother. That makes four large estates, all of which she manages exclusively, besides attending to her elegant home, devoting herself to her five pretty children and attending carefully to social claims, managing besides to give attention to art and literature and traveling a great deal.

After her father's death Miss Katie Bergin, sister of the late Father Bergin, S. J., at one time President of the St. Louis University, took entire control of the mattress and upholstering manufactory, where she had previously assisted him. She was at that time only 23 years of age, with a mother and several younger brothers and sisters, but Miss Bergin managed the business and increased it entirely by herself, settling the accounts and attending to the wholesale and retail departments. Besides this she managed the real estate left by her father and even looked after the wagon which delivered the mattresses, riding home each evening in it and having it put away in the stable adjoining her home until the morning when she returned to business in it. She is now erecting a new store in the central part of the city at the cost of about $14,000.

The Misses Mary and Theresa Nolan have made successes in various lines of industry, all of which they have managed themselves, unaided by the advice of any man. They have the most popular Catholic book store in the city, and send out through the West and down through all parts of Texas articles of religious value, prayer books, rosaries, stationery, etc. At one time Miss Mary Nolan ran a successful magazine, which she managed herself besides writing several books of merit. She invented a shroud, also a composition of making bricks, and she has other inventions which have met with success. Although now partially paralyzed, she paints exquisitely with only one hand, whilst her sister, Theresa, manages the store and all finances resulting from inventions, lectures and books. Both ladies are highly educated and accomplished. It was their cousin, Capt. Nolan, who led the famous 600 at Balaklava which Tennyson has made renowned in his poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Their old homestead in the city of Carlow, Ireland, is situated directly opposite to "Carlow College," where Archbishop Ryan and other celebrated dignitaries were educated.

MISS MORAN'S ABILITY.

Miss Lizzie Moran of 2630 Spring avenue, an accomplished young lady, directs and manages one of the largest nut and bolt factories in the West. She has two brothers and one sister, but she alone directs this large and important establishment.

One lady, a member of one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families of the city, who remained herself unmarried, desiring to be independent, supports herself by making preserves and pickles for different retail groceries.

Under the Lindell Hotel there is a colored woman, Mrs. Thomas, who directs and manages the barber-shop since her husband's death. She has men who do the active work, but everything is under her own close personal supervision, and she manages it better if anything than during the life of her husband.

On Cass avenue, near Fourteenth street, there is a woman who every Saturday, when the crowd of customers is great, comes in and assists her husband in shaving the men. This she does quite as skillfully as any man employed.

CLOCKS repaired at resonable prices. Hess & Culbertson, 217 North Sixth street.

DAKOTA'S SCHOOL LANDS.

A Handsome Sum Will Be Derived From Their Sale.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HURON, DAK., June 1.—It is estimated that not less than $20,000,000 will be derived from the sale of school lands when South Dakota becomes a State. Of this $18,000,000 is to be loaned out, secured by first mortgage on unimproved real estate. Not more than $500 shall be loaned to any one individual. But it has been suggested that better results would follow if the school lands were sold on long time, say twenty-five years, or given out for cultivation on long-term leases, the State retaining the title. This suggestion is being favorably considered and may create a sentiment that will be followed by action.

The last General Assembly changed the election laws so that to be a qualified voter one must have been a resident of the territory (State) at least six months prior to the date of election. To be eligible to hold office he must be a resident of the territory (State) at least one year. The old law required but ninety days' residence to become a qualified voter. This is a matter that will be looked to very carefully in the approaching election.

ST. PAUL EVICTIONS.

They Are Being Acquiesced in by the Evicted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—Moritz Heim, attorney for the syndicate which owns the property known as Bohemian Flats, states that what little resistance was displayed by the squatters was caused by one individual who keeps a saloon down there. Having a monopoly he was raking in the hard-earned money of the squatters, and knowing that if they left his business would be ruined, he tried to institute a rebellion. In this he failed, as he could find but two followers.

"They are moving off as rapidly as they can," Mr. Heim said, "and we are not going to force them any faster. I am willing to give them all the time to file answers to our complaints, and defend themselves, but they all seem to recognize our right and title and are getting away without question."

The twenty-six writs of eviction were placed in the hands of Sheriff Bean yesterday, but he says he will take no steps in the matter until Monday, as they are all moving out quietly and by that time he thinks they will have vacated the premises.

MUSIC BOXES repaired at reasonable prices. Hess & Culbertson, 217 North Sixth street.

St. Louis Brewing Association.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 1.—The St. Louis Brewing Association of St. Louis filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day. Capital, $2,500,000. Shareholders—Theodore Hasald, Ellis Wainwright, C. G. Stifel, W. F. Noelker, M. Foster, Wm. Schuber, Henry Anthony, Anton Griesedeck, Peter Sausenthaler, Louis Schlossstein, Henry Grone, John Knauss and Chris Winkiemeyer.

Respecting the Sunday Law.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 1.—The action of the Cole County Grand-jury this week in indicting nearly all of the saloon keepers of the city for violating the Sunday law is showing results already, as it is understood that by a common agreement the saloons will all be closed to-morrow.

Mysteriously Missing.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 1.—A prominent young groceryman of this city, by the name of Joseph Bauer, has been missing from his home since last Monday morning, and no clue as to his whereabouts has yet been obtained. No cause is assigned for his leaving, save that he is heavily involved in debt. He is about 30 years of age and has a wife and one child.

A Pretty Girl Abducted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SALINA, Kan., June 1.—Katie Brown, daughter of a prominent citizen, [illegible]as mysteriously disappeared. It is thought that she has been abducted by an old lover, though no trace of her can be found. She was 17 years of age and [illegible] relatives were put on the track to-[illegible]

GET MARRIED!

Now if you want to, don't wait till you have saved up enough to furnish an entire house. Make the little lady happy and she will help you to save your wages so that you can pay for the entire furnishing while you are enjoying your honeymoon.

We will furnish a single room or an entire house for you (everything complete), as your means will permit, on TIME PAYMENTS, and at prices that will surprise you. And whisper: We have the nicest stock of the cutest cradles—well just see them!!!

DON'T FORGET, WE HAVE 4 FLOORS,

Always filled with the Choicest Goods in the House-Furnishing line that can be bought for CASH, and we sell them JUST AS WE BUY THEM—CLOSE. YOU KNOW OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

READ OUR JUNE LIST:

Bedroom Suits, Cherry, Walnut, Oak, with large swinging glass................$15.00
Wardrobes, all colors, portable................ 9.50
Sideboards................From $9.00 up
Ingrain Carpet, extra quality................43c
Brussels Carpet, good................58c
Cane Seat Chairs................68c
Parlor Sets, good plush, 7 pieces................ 22.00
Spring Roller Window shades................37c

And all other goods at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Don't forget, we sell for CASH and we sell on TIME PAYMENTS, with the most advantageous terms in the city.

HENRY WALKER,

THE HOUSE FURNISHER,

206--North Twelfth St.--206

Just South of Olive Street.

THE BROOM BRIGADE

RECEIVES ORDERS TO MARCH AT THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Democratic Moppers Replaced by Republican Experts on the Order of the Custodian of the Custom-House — Further Changes Feared by the Democratic Clerks—The Election Frauds—A Verdict for Inspector Baggott.

ON the various floors of the Government building a little army fitted out with mops and brooms marched out of Head Janitor Seaman's room at the Custom-house yesterday. They were eyed with jealous glances by the outgoing Democratic mop-wielders whose places they are to take on next Monday. Janitors Pat Flanigan, Wm. O'Rourke, James Maher, Phil Geisler and James Kelly were yesterday given notice that the stability of the Federal Government required their replacement by sweepers possessing the peculiar qualifications of having voted for President Harrison and the Republican ticket last fall.

Changing a janitor is no small operation. Some days ago big bulging envelopes containing the result of a medical examination, the war record, application and indorsements of each of the new janitors, went on to Washington with the approval of the Surveyor of the Port to be presented for the confirmati[illegible] of the Secretary of the Treasury. On inqu[illegible] it was ascertained that the names of the ja[illegible]tors in possession could not be given out u[illegible] the pleasure of the Secretary of the Trea[illegible] at Washington was learned by his reply to letters of notification.

The most dejected man in the Govern[illegible] hire yesterday was Beverly Jackson, th[illegible] colored porter, who has seen the employ[illegible] Uncle Sam come and go for nearly tw[illegible] years. Yesterday he sat on the corner of a table in the head janitor's room, the picture of mute despair. The cause of it was that yesterday morning he received a telegram signed "Windom, Secretary of Treasury," removing him from office. The message, it was said, was on the regular receiving blanks of the telegraph company and contained all those operator's marks, unmeaning to the recipient, but regarded somehow as evidence of genuineness. His fellow janitors professed ignorance of the telegram, and when Jackson was asked he said he had received no such message. Even Jackson's friends could not explain how the trick had been put upon him.

The outgoing Democrats had many sympathizers in the Customs Department. The removal of the janitors was taken as a warning to Democrats holding more responsible positions under the new Collector.

The Investigation of Frauds.

District-Attorney Geo. D. Reynolds, who has been in attendance at the Hannibal session of the Circuit Court, will return to the city to-day to attend the session of the United States Circuit Court in this city to-morrow. The agents appointed by Mr. Reynolds before his departure have prepared a number of cases of election frauds which will occupy the attention of the office during the week intervening before the reassembling of the Grand-jury on Monday week.

It is not improbable that the propriety of asking Attorney-General Miller to appoint a special Democratic attorney to assist in the prosecution of the election frauds will be presented to District Attorney Reynolds. The example set by ex-District Attorneys Bliss and Bashaw furnishes precedent. The appointment of two Democrats and two Republicans as special agents to collect the evidence can only be interpreted as a profession of non-partisan fairness. It is not regarded, however, by the Democratic citizens who took part in the prosecution of Democrats two years ago as the best evidence of fairness. The only representation that will represent is through a Democratic assistant with entree to the Grand-jury room, the right to examine witnesses and to hear reports, such as was given to Mr. D. P. Dyer in December, 1886.

The untimely and unfavorable notice of the politicians' petition designed to influence the selection of the investigating agents has retarded that movement somewhat. The suspicion that Sheriff Pohlman had a hand in the preparation of the petition has had the effect of making Republicans slow to sign the document which may not be presented at all under the circumstances.

Must Find For Baggott.

Some days ago, in connection with the prospective change of Coal Oil Inspectors, the statement was made that incumbent Billy Baggott had worked for the bill which proposed to cut down the fees. This Baggott denied. He offered to undergo the trial by fire, appealing to Gov. Francis to bear him out in the statement that he had always been an open and honorable foeman. Gov. Francis refuses to join issue with the outgoing inspector, but Gov. Francis' friends insist that the first statement "goes" and that Baggott did fav r the bill, but as they refuse to pit themselves against the expiring but defiant official Baggott is entitled to the verdict.

ON Spokane go bet your tin,
Strauss's photos always win.

Made Him Insane.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—Still another calamity has befallen the unfortunate Herbert G. Stout, the railway postal clerk now out on bail on the charge of robbing the United States mails of registered letters. He has been found insane, and by Monday will be on his way to the insane asylum at Rochester. This disability must have been upon Stout at the time he committed the crime against the Government and the question arises was Stout responsible at that time. His friends and grief-stricken family now feel that he was not. Stout exclaimed when arrested:

"I must have been insane when I did it."

The confinement in the asylum will not dismiss in any way the charge made by the Government, but an indictment will be found in the usual way. While Stout is not violent at all he is badly broken and there is some doubt if he ever becomes thoroughly [illegible].

JUMPING IS EASY ENOUGH

A CIRCUS PERFORMER IN A FASHIONABLE GYMNASIUM.

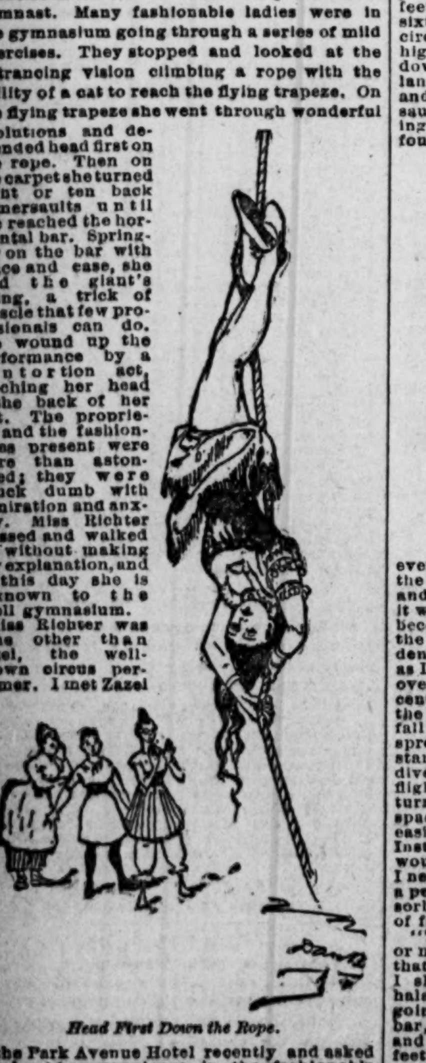
An English Girl of Rare Courage Who Doesn't Mind Being Shot Out of a Cannon, or Leaping 100 Feet Into Space—Nerve and a Good Constitution Required.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Not long ago something occurred in a fashionable gymnasium on an uptown street not far from Fifth avenue that had an air of mystery about it. Women and young ladies of the select Four Hundred patronized this gymnasium, and the plebeian crowd was kept at a distance. The proprietor of this high-toned place of exercise and physical development was a shrewd Ward McAllister in his way, and prided himself upon the fact that none but the aristocracy were ever admitted. One day a handsome young lady with radiant blue eyes, exquisitely attired and of noble bearing applied for admission. She gave her name as Miss Rosa M. Richter of England and said her object was merely to exercise. Her distinguished appearance, her rich, yet unostentatious dress, her dignity and repose, impressed the proprietor and he chuckled to himself as he mentally calculated the chances of her being none other than some European princess or blue blood scion of a noble house. He [illegible]lly enrolled her name as a member and came nearly every day to exercise. The costume she wore in the gymnasium displayed the most beautiful and perfect form the proprietor had ever seen. Her arms were bare, round and smooth as alabaster, and her bust was a marvel of perfect physical development. Her lower limbs were equally as well proportioned and free from an ounce of superfluous flesh. The proprietor watched her, but her exercise gave no evidence of great strength or agility, and besides she meekly received instructions from him as to the proper way to practice. One day when he was not looking she quickly drew up to her chin twice on the horizontal bar, to the astonishment of her fashionable sisters, who considered it a wonderful feat. They noticed her beautiful form and the ease with which she did little things that they could not do without great effort. One day, at the end of three months, a denouement came. Miss Richter appeared for exercise in the rich costume of a professional gymnast. Many fashionable ladies were in the gymnasium going through a series of mild exercises. They stopped and looked at the entrancing vision climbing a rope with the agility of a cat to reach the flying trapeze. On the flying trapeze she went through wonderful evolutions and descended head first on the rope. Then on the carpet she turned eight or ten back somersaults until she reached the horizontal bar. Springing on the bar with grace and ease, she did the giant's swing, a trick of muscle that few professionals can do. She wound up the performance by a contortion act, touching her head to the back of her feet. The proprietor and the fashionables present were more than astonished; they were struck dumb with admiration and anxiety. Miss Richter dressed and walked out without making any explanation, and to this day she is unknown to the swell gymnasium.

A Difficult Feat.

Miss Richter was none other than Zazel, the well-known circus performer. I met Zazel at the Park Avenue Hotel recently and asked her about her experience in the fashionable gymnasium. She laughed heartily and said that she never had more amusement in all her life.



Head First Down the Rope.

"Did you see any good gymnasts or athletes among the upper ten?"

"Really I never saw so many poorly-shaped and badly developed women before as I saw in that fashionable gymnasium. In the first place they were usually encumbered with clothes that did not admit of free exercise to their limbs. I remember one lady in particular who kept on her corset, and it was tight-laced at that, when she essayed to exercise. Well, she never did anything except to swing on [illegible] rings after some one pushed her ba[illegible] forth to get her started. The star performer among them was a lady who by superhuman effort could pull up to her chin on the horizontal bar. They never tried to do any real work. I noticed that they all were fond of the swinging rings, because there is little exertion in propelling oneself to and fro after motion has begun. Women in society object to gymnasium work because it hardens the hands. They can develop their chests without hardening their hands on bars or rings, and that is a secret of mine that I intend to give to the public before long. It will teach the women of America how to have full and robust chests, instead of the sunken hollow ones that are now so often seen. It does not make any difference if a woman is 35 or 40 years old there is a way to develop her chest, and I am sure thousands would like to know."

Dan Beard 1889

A Display of Muscle.

"Why, I thought the women of New York were noted for their fine forms and perfect physical development?"

"They are not found often in the fashionable set. I grant you that they look perfect models of physical perfection when on the street, but that is with the aid of a skillful modiste. Padding has been brought to wonderful perfection of late years, and the tailor-made woman may be almost as ill-shapen as the hunchback Richard III., and yet present a fine appearance."

"Were you born with a perfect form, or did you acquire it by years of exercise?"

"I had a good, athletic frame to begin with and years of constant exercise has kept down the curse of most women on the stage and in the circus, obesity. I grew up an athlete. My father, the late Ernest Richter of London, was a dramatic agent, and I was cradled in the show business. I gave my right name to the proprietor of the gymnasium, near Fifth avenue, and never sailed under false colors.

"One day I discovered that I was a first rate contortionist, and so I began to practice in the bending line. No one can be graceful and truly a great dancer without being something of a contortionist. A gymnast, as a rule, is a good contortionist. If you will ask any great professional dancer, negro minstrel, or otherwise, if he can do any contortion business, he will tell you that he can do 'splits,' 'bends' and 'shoulders.' Splits is where the legs are simply spread out until the body touches the ground. To do a bend is to carry the head back until the feet are reached and a shoulder is where the leg can be brought up straight to the shoulder.

"I became an expert athlete, and when a little girl went around with a troupe of Japs as a Japanese boy. While with the Japs I began to do leaps from perches moderately high, of which some years afterward I made a specialty by increasing the height to eighty and one hundred feet. The only accident worth mentioning that happened to me was in Toulon, France, when I was with the Japs. I made a leap and the boy who was to catch me failed and I fell. It was a high swinging trapeze performance instead of a regular high jump as I now make. When I recovered I did not give up my profession and continued to advance.

I began to jump from high places in England before I came to this country with Barnum eight years ago. The distance of my first jumps were rather small, twenty-five and thirty feet. I used to practice in tall barns. Gradually I increased the distance until now I can jump eighty or one hundred feet as easily as fifty or sixty. I go to the top of the circus tent for example, as high as possible, and jump down on the netting below, landing on my shoulders and turning a back somersault on the rebound, catching on my feet. When I first found that I could land every time on my shoulders and do the back somersault I was very proud, and thought it was something new. Well, it was new, and I only do it now, but it has become very monotonous to me. The leap is the direct result of determination and confidence. If a close observer will watch me just as I go to leap down they will see that I start over gradually, and seem to be getting the center of gravity, so to speak, before I leave the bar. Before I leap I know whether I will fall squarely on my shoulder first or make a spread-eagle back fall. The momentum of my start gauges my accuracy of descent. It is a dive leap, and I make half a turn in my rapid flight. I have often been asked why I do not turn a somersault or two while rushing through space, and my answer is that I can do it easily, but my fall would be most ungraceful. Instead of landing beautifully on the netting I would make what we call a sprawl fall. Am I nervous? No, never, when I am attempting a perilous feat, because my mind is so absorbed in it that I do not know the possibility of failure.

A Plucky Header.

"The rush through the air, down 100 feet or more, seems to blow one about so much that it is difficult to maintain self-control. I shut my mouth tightly, after a long inhalation, put up my hands as if I were going to dive into the water, and leave the bar, not by leaping out from it or jumping up and over, but by falling naturally over, my feet leaving it when my legs are in a horizontal position. In the brief seconds that I am descending I am thoroughly alive to my position and know in exactly what position I will strike the netting. As I remarked before, I always know immediately upon leaving the bar whether I will fall as I desire."

DAVID WECHSLER.

CREVE CŒUR LAKE TRAINS

Via Missouri Pacific Railway.

Leave Union Depot Sundays at 6:00, 8:00 and 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:00 and 4:25 p. m. Returning the last trains leave the lake at 7:[illegible] p. m. Only 50 cents [illegible]

SHORTHAND IN TEN LESSONS.

The Eighth Lesson of the Popular "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Series Given To-Day.

Prepared Especially For the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" by Prof. ELDON MORAN.

In no case can a student make real progress in shorthand unless he accustoms himself to writing sentences which he hears actually spoken. It is indispensable that the exercises be written as they are read aloud by some other person. It will not always be an easy matter to secure the services of a person sufficiently patient and reliable to serve the student's purpose. Hence it is very desirable that two or more persons should pursue the work together. Each one then becomes interested in the other's progress, and the assistance and encouragement offered by the mutual study of several persons are well known. Experiments have proven that this plan possesses every advantage of oral lessons. There are few localities in which are not to be found two or more young people of sufficient enterprise to undertake the study of stenography. In many localities, indeed, it will be found an easy matter to organize a circle of from six to ten whose convenience it will be to meet as often as once a week and write the lessons at one another's dictation.

In addition to the exercises sent for correction the editor of this course of lessons will be glad to have every student write him a letter, using short-hand and characters to some extent. Let this be your rule: Every word that has been explained in this or some previous lesson should be put in short-hand, while the remaining words may be written in common long-hand. You will find this to be an interesting exercise. Each letter will be answered and errors pointed out. It is a matter for congratulation that so many students of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH course have made such good progress. It is no time to give up now. Patience, and you will win! At this point a review is recommended. If you will go back and copy each of the plates two or three times it will be time well spent.

THE EIGHTH LESSON.

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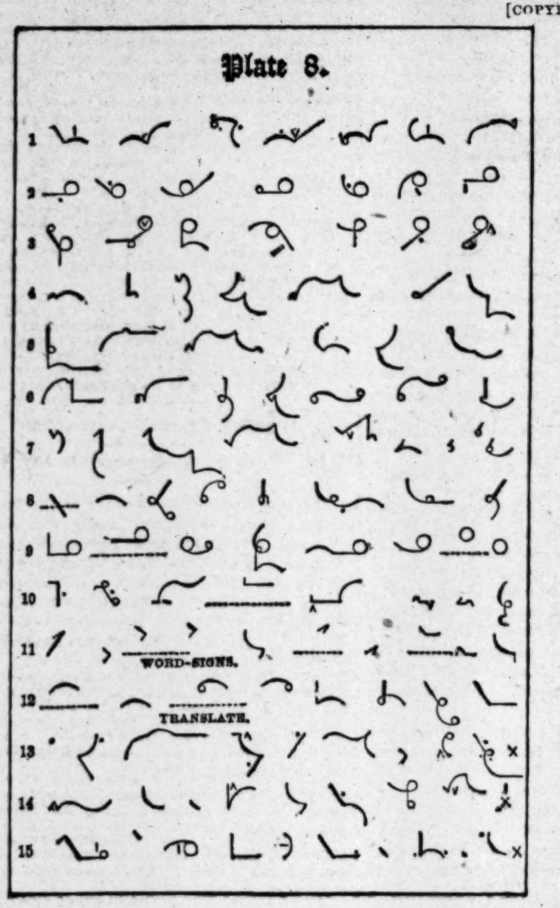
Plate 8.



LESSON VIII.

KEY TO PLATE 8.

1 Pump ample sympathy empire symbol thump lamp.
2 Cases paces necessary success faces loses causes.
3 Subsist exercise system Mississippi necessity races houses.
4 You-may do-you I-say-so shall-never you-will-never you-are have-time.
5 Does-it-make will-you-come how-long-have-you they-may shall-have we-have-no.
6 Will-you-take as-you-like it-is-so shall-I-have as-many-as as-long-as do-we-know.
7 I-was I-do-think I-have-no-time I-will-never I-write-you he-may he-would he-is he-has-no.
8 To-be may-be justice-of-the-peace as-well-as do-as-you have-his-name for-the-sake-of just-so.
9 Takes-us gives-us as-soon-as this-system makes-us United-States is-as as-is.
10 A-day a-space a-long a-common a-coil you-and-I he-and-you this-and-that.
11 The-advantage to-the of-the all-the for-the on-the should-the of-a to-a have-a.

Word-signs. 12—Important-ce improve-ment simple-ly impossible temperance December post-office become. Translate Ls 13, 14 and 15.

EXPLANATION.

The syllables *ces, cis, sis, ses, ses*, etc. are expressed by the large circle, about five times larger than the small *s*. Words grammatically related are usually joined together, providing the *phrases* thus formed are *angular*, and not *too long*. Words, when phrased, may be written out of their usual position. Observe 1st, only half the *I* is written, whichever *tick* makes the best angle; 2nd, *he* is the same as the last tick of *I*, excepting that it is *always struck downwards*; 3rd, *the* is precisely like either *he* or *I*; 4th, *a, an* and *and* are expressed by a vertical or horizontal tick. See Ls 7 to 11. A hyphen between words indicates that they are to be joined together. Proper phrasing increases both speed and legibility.

Exercise—Camp lump damp pieces noses mazes noises scamp jump Texas Moses. Makes-time has-no-time for-a-long give-me it-is-necessary I-think-you-will and-it-was and you-may-think a-desk the-bell. You-will always have time enough if-you-will but use your time to-advantage. Give to each thing no-time but-that-is necessary.

A SUNFLOWER APOSTLE.

GOOD STORIES ABOUT THE AESTHETE, OSCAR WILDE.

A "Violin-Boy"—Oxford Amours—Minerva Deserted for the Love-Sick Maidens—"I Believe in Love as I Believe in God"—Saved by a Sunflower—"What I Taught America"—The Little "Oscar Wildes."

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 21.—In an old letter recalling some incidents of his school days, Oscar Wilde describes himself as a "violin boy"—exquisitely attuned to every passing influence for beauty, sensitive to the slightest touch, awakened to music by everything romantic, or passionate, or ideal. He was never understood by his playmates, such boys seldom are—their sensitive natures are so easily tortured that they lead a life of misery among their cruder companions. He did not join in their games, and would often burst into a storm of tears for no apparent reason.

His school life was not happy till he came to Oxford—which, as few know, is the paradise of Platonic lovers. A new world was opened to him.

Oxford is less serious, less athletic than Cambridge; but more romantic, more poetic, and above all is the home of those strange intimacies, those unaccountable passions which are just beginning to be noticed in literature, but which have long existed in life, and which form the romance in the life of most college students.

There are, of course, the ordinary students at Oxford—studious and living the ordinary English university life; but, I am told, that there are secret societies, little circles of young enthusiasts, the future poets, and authors, and painters, and Oscar Wildes—who lavish all their poetry, sentiment and passion on each other.

Of course we can all remember our boarding-school loves and jealousies, but we had fancied the English boy too tough for sentiment and too healthy for anything but football. In those days at Oxford a beautiful boy held a comb like a "madonna-mia" of the middle ages, and

A LOVELY EYEBROW.

Rosetti mouth of Greek outline called forth a host of champions and adorers. Everyone went mad over beauty—a harmless passion, indeed, and probably awakened the poetic instinct in many a rough young beef-eater, who otherwise might have drank away his evenings at the pot-house. This craze revived the study of the Italian poets and contains the way to much that developed in Oscar Wilde's after life, for it was into this strange undercurrent of university life that our abused Irish boy dived headlong at once, and became its chief priest and pilot. Most of his early poems were inspired by these Platonic friendships.

He was rated very high in all the classics, but was the especial pride of the university in Greek. The old professors predicted a brilliant future for him; and when he left college he was offered an important post at the University of Athens. But he longed for a more sensational [illegible] try his future in America—that land of artistic ignorance and pork-packing. Dry settling down to classical research in Athens scarcely tempted him, however [illegible] he might be [illegible]. His poetical sensibility had been excited in every abnormal [illegible] idol of his mother's drawing-room, [illegible] preferred [illegible] Æstheticism [illegible] London, having been at its last gasp [illegible]teen years before. But what had been confined to a small select circle had now become general. Real æstheticism existed several years before it was known or spoken of at all, but by this time it had passed through the most artistic circles and become common property, sneered at on the street, laughed at in the newspapers and only kept alive in the minor drawing-rooms of Kensington. He, forlorn,

BILIOUS-LOOKING YOUNG

man, who wandered sadly down Piccadilly gazing in love-lorn fashion at the lily, was a fact and not an invention of the poet, but I am afraid he thought more of the chances of getting on to a Pear's soap advertisement than of a higher art life.

Fat old women wrapped themselves in saffron colored robes and lay on the hearth rug at our poet's feet and wept, while he, in wonderful stained-glass attitude, exclaimed: "I believe in love as I do in God!" Who would dig in Athens after this?

Then Du Maurier and "Patience" piled up the agony and the gentle Oscar thought it was time to awaken America from its barbarity.

He came to New York with some good letters of introduction, very little money and scarcely knowing how he should go to work to strike the first blow, but Fortune soon favored the brave in a most unexpected manner. It was at a performance of "Patience"—the house was packed to the doors, a brilliant American woman sat in a box with a popular manager. He was speaking of the remarkable spread of these new ideas and the craze over the costumes in "Patience," when her eyes happened to alight on Oscar Wilde, then clothed in decent, conventional black, leaning disconsolately against a pillar, for his money was nearly all gone and his introductions had brought him nothing but invitations to dinner. She said, "Why do you envy the success of this burlesque?—there is the original Bunthorne himself—why don't you do something with him?" That very night she brought the two together and

THE CAMPAIGN WAS PLANNED.

Before leaving England Whistler had posted him up with some art ideas, in case of need, but he had never given a lecture in his life before. Every one knows the brilliant success of his first appearance at Chickering Hall, and the details of his journey here are too well known to speak of. In many places he was received with admiration and enthusiasm, in some with abuse. In Long Branch the evening he was going to lecture a row of ladies and gentlemen (?) formed in the corridors outside his door at the hotel, and when he came out pelted and struck him with immense sun-flowers, till he was obliged to beat a retreat. When he appeared in the hall the audience shrieked "A dollar to see that thing!"

In literary Boston it was not thought he could succeed, but he was saved by the Harvard students turning out in a body, each wearing an enormous sunflower in his button-hole.

He returned to England with a good deal of money in spite of being made the victim of some confidence sharpers, and there lectured on "What I Taught America," but in his own country was received with little interest.

Gradually the hair in flowing locks was cut shorter and shorter and the kneebreeches slipped down to his ankles and soon he had lapsed into conventionality and comfort. Soon after his return to England, Oscar married an heiress—the granddaughter of a rich old lawyer, who died shortly after leaving her a very comfortable property. She is pretty, but worn and disappointed looking—a pale face with dark hair in curls and very beautiful eyes. She

DRESSES AESTHETICALLY

still. She also much affects large Frenchy hats and Watteau gowns. Their house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea was built by the architect Goodwin, who became the companion of Ellen Terry when she left her old husband Watts—the London art world is all strangely linked together.

Godwin did much to make Chelsa the most artistic quarter of London in respect to architecture and decoration, and I believe that Ouida's "blue pot in a wall niche," which she declared was the only thing in the streets of London that the eye could rest on with pleasure, was in Chelsea.

The hall is very dark, with occasional gleams of brass plaque or Venetian mirror; at the head of a rather ill-constructed stair case stands an enormous, full length portrait of Oscar Wilde, of the order where the head and [illegible]

OSCAR'S [illegible] BROTHER

Willy is the [illegible] of the Daily Telegraph [illegible] the allurements of high living. He is getting extremely fat, in fact, the flesh hangs in rolls from his cheeks and shoulders. He has become the editor of a very successful woman's journal.

He writes occasionally prose articles and book reviews, but his powers of rhyme he has never been able to command since his marriage, as a burlesque poet puts it.

The muse discreetly veils her lids,
When colic catches poets' kids.

The two rooms that are most talked of are the vermilion study and the white dining-room. People would naturally expect something very harmonious in this æsthete of æsthetic's own den of dens. I wore my most delicately compounded gown the day I expected to enter it, and was amazed to be ushered into a room painted bright, crude vermilion—"To cheer him up in the London fog," he said.

The dining-room is all in tones of white and crocus-yellow, with white cabinets containing choice bits of delicately tinted Venetian glass around the walls. It was here that those artists' after-dinner talks between himself and Whistler which were so extensively reported took place. When they dined alone together and tried to watch each other's wits—(of course it must have been "the cat" who reported them.) The best known anecdote is the one when, Whistler having made a brilliant remark, Oscar said, "That was grand; how I wish I had said it." "You will say it," replied Whistler.

OLIVE WESTON.

Texas Excursions.

Cheap excursion tickets on sale by the "'*Frisco Line*" to Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex. Through cars from St. Louis without change. For particulars call upon or address ticket agent "'*Frisco Line*," 20 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Births.

The following births were reported to the Health Department after 3 p. m. yesterday:

——, son of Frank and Cora Huekels, May 25; 1418 St. Louis avenue.

Walter, son of Alexander and Nellie Mullen, May 28; 2023 Carr street.

Andrew, son of Andrew and May Elles, May 26; 1407 South Broadway.

Frederick, son of Fred and Minnie Lehm, May 31; 1830 Dolman street.

——, son of C. and Minnie Brinkman, May 23; 2315 Benton street.

Stella, daughter of George and Gertie Eberhardt, May 26; 2302 Newhouse avenue.

Deaths.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department after 3 p. m. yesterday:

James Fogerty, 45 years, 147 North Third street; fatty degeneration of heart.

John Kunneba, 1 year, Neosho, west of Grand avenue; croup.

Mary O'Connell, 18 years, 1304 North Twelfth street; metritis.

Elizabeth Purdy, 20 years, 1314 Blair avenue; acute myetitis-astro.

May Belle Barnhill, 5 years, 4266 Kennerly avenue; tabes mesenterica.

Amanda Uncapher, 29 years, 2018½ Wash street; consumption.

William Allen, 55 years, 1013 North Tenth street; marasmus.

Selma Jones, 3 years, 1826 South Eleventh street; diphtheria.

Adeheid Bogeman, 1 year, 624 Geyer avenue; diphtheria.

John Scully, 48 years, City Hospital; aneurism.

Matthew Pesek, 56 years, City Hospital; abscess of liver.

Mahala Custer, 41 years, 3033 Rutger street; consumption.

Robert Tunstill, 57 years, found in Mississippi River, foot of Carroll street; drowning.

Margaret Dougherty, 61 years, 1851 Division street; cancer of liver.

Elizabeth O'Conner, 1 year, 1911 Foster street; convulsions.

Catherine Kinney, 66 years, 310 North Chan[illegible] avenue; strangulated hernia.

Katherine Brace, 64 years, 1741 North Thirteenth street; bronchitis.

George [illegible], 31 years, 1616 North Ninth street; [illegible].

Henry Dock, 23 years, 211 Sidney street; consumption.

Wenzel Hurley, 45 years, 1309 Calhoun street; [illegible].

Joseph Norris, 26 years, 416 South Sixteenth street; heart disease.

Frederick Pearl, 6 years, 1920½ Biddle street; diphtheria.

The Fountain Spring House of Waukesha, Wis., one of the largest and finest summer hotels in the United States, will open [illegible] June 13, and it will be run on the new schedule of rates in proportion to the elegance of the house [illegible] largely recommended.

A. H. Fuchs, 522 FRANKLIN AV.

For this week we will give the grandest value yet offered in

TRIMMED HATS.

Over 1,000 Trimmed Hats go at $1.95; cut from $3, $3.50 and $4.

We offer Monday over 3,000 Milan Hats, every shape and color; choice 25c; this is the greatest bargain in Millinery we or any other house ever offered.

Just secured another lot of long French Wreaths, which go at 95c, fully worth double price.

A. H. FUCHS, 522 Franklin Av.

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PARIS MADE
CORSETS
GUARANTEED STRICTLY
FIRST CLASS
AND
PERFECT FITTING
WORMSER, FELLHEIMER & CO.
NEW-YORK.
SOLE IMPORTERS.
FOR SALE BY
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ESTABLISHED, 1858.
WOOD
CARPETS!
WIRE
SCREENS.
J. L. ISAACS WALL PAPER CO.
EXCELSIOR BUILDING,
1210 OLIVE ST.
DECORATORS.
TRADE MARK.
INCORPORATED 1885.
All Work Warranted.

ODD THINGS IN THE MAIL

A MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES IN THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

Young Women Who Read Love-Letters By the Million, but Never Gossip—About Eighteen Thousand Letters Go Astray Every Day—A Box of Lively Rattlesnakes.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Dead-Letter office in this city is, in one sense, the greatest museum in the world, for here are daily received the queerest things imaginable. Everything that goes astray in Uncle Sam's mail goes to that office, and in the course of a year every conceivable kind of an article, from a paper of pins or box of soap to a corset and axe haddle, is received. Once each year the department has a clearance sale of the miscellaneous articles which have accumulated during the twelve months, and about 12,000 are disposed of at each sale.

It is estimated that every day in the year about 18,000 letters, parcels and packages go astray in the mails, nearly all of which find their way to the Dead-Letter office. As fast as received the great mass of mail matter is assorted, opened and classified. The Dead-Letter office is not very large, but it is one of the busiest places in the National Capital at any hour of the day. The operatives employed are nearly all women, as they are more accurate and skillful than men in opening, assorting, correcting and returning the stray mail matter.

All about the room are tables piled high with letters, parcels and packages. About twenty-five men and women are engaged here. In the gallery above, seated at tables, are sixty women, who do nothing but read the letters received, in order to determine if they are of sufficient importance to be returned to the writers.

ALL KINDS OF LETTERS

are subject to their perusal, from the daintily perfumed billet-doux filled with love and endearing terms, to the brief and prosaic business letter of the hurried commercial man. Many are the ardent messages breathing the heart's sweetest emotions that are perused by these unsentimental women and then consigned to the flames, for all letters that are not returned to the writers are burned. If these women were given to gossip many are the mysteries they could unravel, the tales [illegible] explain the reason "that the letter that he [illegible] for never came."

Misdirected and only partially addressed letters are turned over to a woman who from long service has acquired great skill in studying out addresses, and who knows every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. She [illegible] cities, and is, in fact, a veritable United States Gazetteer. [illegible] of deciphering all kinds of illegible chirography. [illegible] opened, about 50 per cent. of the misdirected and partially addressed letters received.

As a rule, English, German and French are the prevailing languages used in addressing letters, although those inscribed in Italian, Hebrew, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Russian, and, in fact, every other tongue, reach New York from a sea voyage, and many of them are sent to the Dead-Letter Office to be deciphered and readdressed in English, so that the postmasters whose linguistic accomplishments are limited may deliver them in the good old Anglo-Saxon.

All letters which cannot be deciphered by the expert are turned over to a force of clerks, who open them and remove all valuables. They are then put up in packages of 100 each and sent to

THE SIXTY READERS.

Money, checks, drafts and all valuables taken from the letters are returned to the sender, unless the party for whom they are intended can be found. Last year nearly $10,000,000 was taken from letters, all of which was returned except about $9,000, the owners of which could not be found.

Connected with the department of the Dead-Letter Office is a museum where the many curious articles that come in the mails and cannot be restored are placed on exhibition. All about the room are upright cabinets in which are articles displayed. Here can be seen toys, jewelry and pictures of every description. One of the rarest curiosities ever received and now on exhibition, is a sheet of parchment on which is penned the Lord's prayer in fifty-four different languages. It came to New York in 1842 in the mail from England, and as no trace of the owner could be discovered it was sent to the Dead-Letter Office. It is said to be a duplicate of a parchment which hangs in St. Peter's at Rome. A beautiful crucifix of solid gold rests in a case in one cabinet. It reached the office marked "unclaimed" from a Southern post-office, and no trace of its owner could ever be discovered. A lady's fan, made of stork feathers, the plumes being richer than the finest ostrich plumes, is without question the handsomest thing in the whole collection. It is a magnificent fan and no doubt graced at some time the costume of a court beauty of the Old World, for it was received by the foreign mails. In one of the cabinets is a lock of dark brown hair, partly concealed by an envelope, on which is the inscription: "This is a lock of my hair, Charles Guiteau." I was put in the mail by the assassin of President Garfield, and in due time reached the Dead-Letter Office.

A HUMAN SKULL

grins at the visitor from one cabinet, where it has lain for several years. It is brown with age and came through the mail several years ago. The only thing to tell its story was the name, "Jimmy McDuff," engraved on the frontal bone. Whether this is the skull of Jimmy McDuff a murderer who was executed in the West can only be conjectured. A novel letter in the shape of a pink sea shell, on which is inscribed a tender message of love, is exhibited. It reached its owner in a city in Massachusetts, who refused to pay 21 cents due in postage, and was sent to the Dead-Letter Office, where the public may read the affectionate inscription and admire the pretty and novel missive.

In one case are several hundred dollars' worth of gold and silver quartz that has been received from time to time. Standing in one corner of a case is a negro doll that was addressed to a New York society belle. She in some way discovered what it was, and refused to pay the postage due upon it. Coins of every land and age are in the collection. In one case is a set of false teeth, and near them repose a set of blonde frizzes that were addressed to a Boston lady, but which were refused. An ax, such as are used by firemen, was received and is on exhibition. A few years ago a can was received at the office and upon being opened, sixteen rattlesnakes made their escape. The men and women took elevated positions on the tables and gave the reptiles full possession of the floor. Finally quiet was restored and the snakes dispatched. In one case is a bootblack's outfit, a saw, a [illegible] The clerks in the office [illegible] amusing things to break the monotony of routine duties.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

To the Texas Spring Palace.

Tickets are now on sale at one fare for the round trip via this line from St. Louis to Fort Worth [illegible] June 11. Double daily [illegible] Pullman buffet sleeping cars [illegible] 108 North Fourth and Union Depot.

HORSES IN THE CAVALRY.

HOW CHARGERS ARE PRODUCED FOR UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

The Method Makes It Impossible to Improve This Branch of the Service—Cavalry Horses of Other Countries—England Will Make Jamaica Its Breeding Station—Suggestions by an Experienced Horseman.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1889.—The shabby appearance of our cavalry horses in the two great parades of the year has been the subject of much comment in military circles. It is admitted that the Government does practically nothing for the improvement of perhaps the most important arm of the military service. Scores of millions have been spent within the last five or six years for naval improvements in the way of ironclads, torpedo boats, coast defences, etc., while for the trooper, the soldier whose services are constantly in demand on our frontiers, and who is practically the only member of the service whose work is constantly in demand, things have been left in as primitive a state as they were before the civil war. The display at the Centennial military parade was indifferent enough, but even it does not indicate how insufficient our cavalry force is, and how little care is being taken to furnish it with remounts in the way of hardy sound horses, capable of carrying weight and enduring long forced marches where forage at times is scarce and where courage and endurance equal almost to those of the thoroughbreds are needed to sustain an animal during the arduous stages of frontier warfare. The cavalry branch of the regular army of the United States numbers no more than 8,000. Nearly all of the regiments are stationed on the Western frontier. A few small regiments are distributed at different headquarters throughout the country. In New York two troops of cavalry are stationed, numbering about one hundred and forty men.

During the late war and for a few years after horses for the army were purchased as well as selected by boards of officers and the results obtained were upon the whole very satisfactory. At present, however, the horses are purchased under the supervisions of the Quartermasters' Department and by a contract through the agency of civilian experts. There are inspections, of course, and the officers deputed to the duty of inspecting the horses furnished by the contractors do the best they can, but when it is remembered that their powers are limited to inspection and rejection, and that they have no voice whatever in the selection of the horses, it can readily be perceived that any ideas of improvement that an officer may have, are practically defeated at the outset by his inability to carry them out.

The regulations require that the horses purchased for the service be between the ages of 5 and 9 years, that they be of a solid color and not under 15.2½ hands high. The average price for these horses is $140. Now, when we consider that the general contractor sublets his contract to other contractors, who in turn have to employ middlemen, and what they call in Ireland "runners," all of whom have to make money out of the transaction, it stands to reason that the government has to pay very nearly double what the horse would cost from the original seller. That the kind of a horse one can get for from $70 to $90 is but an indifferent animal goes without saying. Cavalry officers tell me that the average term of usefulness of the army horse purchased in the West is about two years. Horses bought in the East, having more size and substance, last somewhat longer, but not quite a year longer when they too have to be discarded and fresh recruits put in their places.

The question of cavalry remounts is one that has been occupying the attention of every government in Europe for years. It is true that the question there is one of more immediate importance than it is here, but in consequence the point at issue has been more thoroughly considered and experiments have been made in proportion. Italy has been breeding horses for a long time for government uses, and so of course have Austria and more particularly Germany, where government studs are located at all important points. Lists are kept of practically every available horse for cavaly, artillery and other military purposes.

It is to England and France that we have to look for the highest efficiency in the cavalry service and for the encouragement of horse breeding in general. England for years past has been dependent on its shires and to a large extent on Ireland for the class of horse that may be described as a hunter and which by a descending grade furnishes the high and low class cavalry horse. But with the agricultural depression that has prevailed for so long a time in England, and the political troubles in Ireland, the authorities have been compelled to look elsewhere for substantial remounts. France, and other continental States were, of course unable to spare any desirable stock and the horses they were willing to dispose of were not worth having. Then the United States were thought of, as it was supposed that with the immense grazing lands in the West at the disposal of breeders no difficulty would be experienced in securing the animals required at a cheap rate. During the past six years at least three sets of inspectors, composed of thoroughly informed army officers, have been to this country to ascertain whether the desired article could be obtained here, and though they visited not alone the breeding regions of the States but made a very close examination of the actual and possible resources of Canada, they all reported that nothing available was to be found. A Royal Commission to inquire into the horse-breeding interest in general and the cavalry interest in particular, has been appointed which thus far has made no progress. Some few months ago London *Field* proposed a plan of utilizing Jamaica, one of the most valuable of the West Indian Islands owned by the British, as a Government breeding station, and during a recent visit to the West Indies, in which I made a pretty thorough study of the breeding interests, I have every reason to believe that the plan will be resorted to. Jamaica contains little else in the way of rocky formation but limestone, the very thing which has given the blue grass region of Kentucky and Tennessee its fame, because it goes to the formation of bone, and being absorbed in the water as well as through its properties in the grass tends to give horses raised in that region the bone, substance and strength for which they are noted. Furthermore, in Jamaica there is an invaluable grass called the guinea grass. It is not as fine, and in proportion to bulk not as nutritious as the famous blue grass, but it hardy grass growing very high, and does eed much cleaning. It makes a splendi and is altogether a capital natural food for cattle and horses. It is proposed to use selected nativeas mares, and halfbred English mares as well thoroughbred stallions for breeding purposes. It is calculated that the cost of raising animals and bringing them to maturity would be far below the prices our Government has to pay for maturer animals now, and the animals got by its own raising would be immeasurably superior.

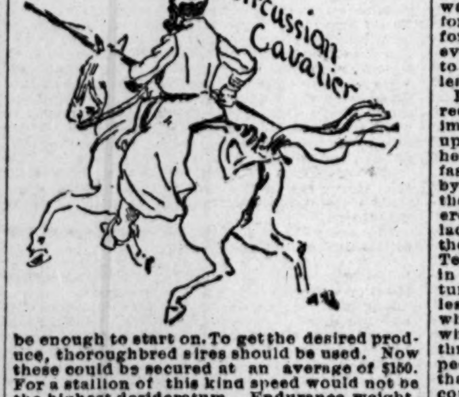
I shall have to refrain from decanting on the merits of the Jamaica horse. The port of Kingston supplies nearly all of the West Indies with horses. It is true they are bred carelessly, hence they are deteriorating in size, but they are hardy, capable of enduring any amount of fatigue, and they seem to thrive under treatment and feeding which would send the most degraded Rozinante of a New York peddler's wagon to the krackers in a fortnight.

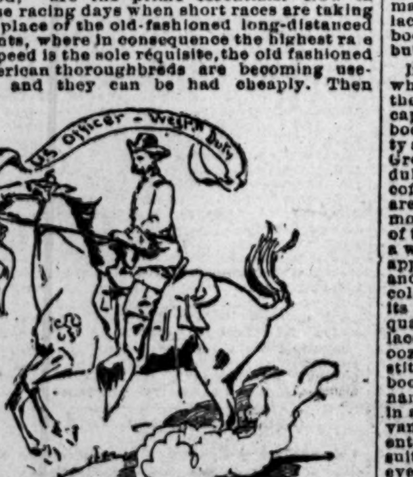
In France horse-breeding is carried to a higher pitch of development by the Government than anywhere else in the world, but even from there army officers have been sent out as Government inspectors to this country with a view of ascertaining what available material there was periodically during the last ten years. Perhaps the most thorough horseman of the number was Baron Favcrot, who visited this country in 1880 and 1881, making a thorough study of our breeding interests and resources, and afterwards made an exhaustive report. But, even he, though decidedly inclined to view things favorably, failed to find anything to recommend. These periodical exploring expeditions as they might be called, on the part of the French army authorities show how thouroughly the government there looks after its equine material, for as I said before, nowhere else in the world is the horse-breeding industry so thoroughly looked after. How well this is done may be judged from the last annual report of M. de Cormette, the Director-General of the French haras or government stud which is before me. On January 1 there were in the twenty-two depots belonging to the State 2,505 stallions, of which 191, or 7.62 per cent, were thoroughbreds; 124, or 4.95 per cent, Arabs; 134, or 5.35 per cent, Anglo Arabs; 1,744, or 69.62 per cent, half-breeds, and 312, or 12.46 per cent, heavy draught horses. Of these stallions all but 50 were in use, and they served in 652 stations 118,344 mares, giving a general average of forty-eight mares to each, though cart sires averaged as high as sixty-six and thoroughbreds and Arabs as low as thirty-nine. These stallions, it must be remembered, are owned by the Government and are free from hereditary or immediate affections of wind or limb. The total produce of covering fees was $158,105, which gives an average of little more than $1.25 per service. In no case does the fee, even for thoroughbred sires, exceed $6, and in many cases it is less than half a dollar.

Allowing that the proportion of births to mares covered is 60 per cent, it will be found that there was a total of 110,000 foals, the produce of parents to which a certain degree of soundness attaches, for the directors of the different depots are at liberty to reject mares laboring under any serious defect.

How poorly does the inactivity of this country compare with the sagacious policy and energy of other countries, and yet how much could we produce for little or nothing if we only put our minds to it? In foreign countries where nearly every inch of soil is under cultivation, land, of course, is high. In this country the government still owns vast tracts of land suitable for grazing purposes in Colorado, Montana, Arizona, Dakota, Nebraska and other States and Territories of the great Northwest. The native horses are small, but tough, hardy, thoroughly acclimated, and capable of enduring all the drawbacks of hard work, little feeding and no care. Sound mares of this type could be picked up at an average of $75 apiece; 10,000 mares would be enough to start on. To get the desired produce, thoroughbred sires should be used. Now these could be secured at an average of $150. For a stallion of this kind speed would not be the highest desideratum. Endurance, weight, carrying ability, and what is called "stout blood," are the prime essentials. Now in these racing days when short races are taking the place of the old-fashioned long-distanced events, where in consequence the highest rate of speed is the sole requisite, the old fashioned American thoroughbreds are becoming useless and they can be had cheaply. Then there is the army of race horses which each year yield to the exigencies of training or do not come up to the requirements of a stable where owners are glad to get rid of them at any price. Every winter I have had scores of horses, perfectly free from all hereditary affections of soundness, offered to me at an average of little more than $100 per head. For an average of $150 per head the Government could get all the stallions it needed. For 10,000 mares 250 stallions would be ample. The cost thus would be little more than $100,000. Now add another $100,000 for the purpose of establishing stations, equipments, etc., and in four years time the government would not only be able to remount its entire service, but by natural increase would soon be able to sell its surplus, and the proceeds thus obtained would almost pay the entire running expenses of the breeding stations.

CHAS. VICTOR BASS.





FAIRY FEMININE FEET.

WHAT DAME FASHION PROVIDES FOR HER FOLLOWERS.

Dainty Styles of Footgear That Are to Be Worn This Summer—New Things in Tennis and Yatching and Outing Shoes—Evening Shoes Must Match One's Gloves and Gown.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

EW YORK, May 29.—It is with joy and gladness that the spring beauty takes her walks abroad, for high heels are abolished for the promenade and the boot with a pointed toe is not put on for a shopping expedition. The fashion—terrible and magnificent word—decrees that the dressing of the feet must be differentiated this summer according to the hour of the day and the style of the gown. To wear diamonds at breakfast is not worse form than to keep one's "dress" boots continually on parade. Proper footwear has always been considered more absolutely essential to being well dressed than the wearing of fine gowns, and proper footwear means this season shoes of one kind for walking and of quite different varieties for the carriage, the house and the evening. It is coming to be generally acknowledged that the woman who would sport Louis Quinze heels on Broadway is of the same class as she who walks the street in a conspicuous dinner or opera toilet, a model whose style it is safest to—avoid.

The genuine walking boot is after the English model this summer. It is made of soft, pliable leather and on the "common sense" last, with heels not more than an inch in height, square set and not under the middle of the foot, and toes square or a little rounded so as to give the toes room without cramping or overlapping. A pointed tip of patent leather is quite the most correct ornamentation for a shoe of this kind, the entire vamp of patent leather, though showy at the outset, being liable to creasing and stretching, and being too sensitive to heat to make a comfortable walking boot for summer. The walking shoe may button or lace, according to the taste of the wearer, though the laced boot is decidedly in the ascendent with fashionables since the invention of the lace hooks that will not catch the gown, as being far more trig and trim to walk in. A laced boot will always keep its shape, where a buttoned boot grows loose and unsightly, though its convenience recommends the button to all women not young and to stout women. The side-laced boot has no advantage and only misses ugliness when worn on a foot that is very slender.

For material, we are returning this summer to cloth tops on many of the new boots for walking. Plain black cloth is the standby for the dark hued and sober tailor gowns, but for the lighter and airier butterfly toilets every shade of dress material is reproduced to match the gloves and the gown, since ooze leather as well as cloth can be dyed any color.

If one wants a walking boot of strictly correct pattern one sends for one of the newly imported English bootmakers, who waits upon my lady in her boudoir and measures her feet after the most approved British fashion. The pieces of footgear sent home by this functionary are not small, no more is the bill. Notions regarding the feet have altered since the days when Suckling likened his lady's feet to mice, peeping in and out from the folds of her petticoat, and even since Tennyson compared Maud's feet to gems set in the green of the English turf. Ideals nowadays are on a less babyish scale. Not a tiny foot, but one which is finely shaped and symmetrical, which will carry its owner well and strongly through the world, is desired. Women, especially young ones, have been slow to learn that a long slim effect is far more graceful and comfortable as well as smaller than a short bunchy one, but they have learned it at last and hence the success of the English bootmaker. Most of his wares, when they do not lace up the front, have an inside lace to fit the boot snugly over the ankle, over which the buttoned flap lies.

If a woman likes her walking boots somewhat ornamented she may choose a pair in the Waukenphast style, with the straight toe cap stitched across in the manner of a man's boot, or she may yield to the craze for novelty and go in for colors and color combinations. Green is very popular, and so are bright and dull reds in ooze leather. Russet, mouse, coffee, tan and bronze are color staples and are accounted modest in the presence of the more striking shades. A not extreme example of the possibilities of ooze leather is given in a walking boot calculated to give the foot an appearance of extreme slimness and length, and made with laced vamps of ooze calf in color lettuce green and stitched partly with its own color and partly with black; the quarter is of mouse color and the tops and lace pieces are bound with a piping of tan ooze. The toe caps are of patent leather, stitched with black and green. A walking boot with the upper made of different colored, narrow strips of ooze leather woven together in a gay basket work; a walking boot with vamp, quarter, toe cap and heels all of different colors and not too sober ones ought to suit the taste of the most extreme, but whatever the vagaries the low heel, the broad toe and the comfortable shape remain the same.

Last year and the year before that we had a tennis shoe; this year we have a yachting shoe, a tourist shoe, a vacation shoe in addition to the humble general utility tennis shoe. Even this latter has changed somewhat, for while most of the tennis shoes in former seasons have differed from ordinary shoes only by the addition of a rubber sole, the real tennis shoes are now made of strong linen, faced with leather and are regularly soled with India rubber, or with felt more often. The new tennis shoe is cut high or low and is made up in black canvas stitched with gold very frequently. The yachting shoes are of two varieties, for gala day trips over smooth water and for real service "where the salt winds blow and the waves dash high." The one style is shown in maroon leather with white heels and white ribbon lacings, in navy blue and white, and in gray kid with black ribbons and heels. The other species is a much less "smart" rubber-soled ankle shoe. The riding boot is now made with a tan or maroon leg of Morocco leather and French kid or patent leather foxings.

The Oxford tie holds its own in spite of the doctors who are proclaiming loudly that weak ankles are the direct result of much walking in low shoes. Ooze calf, kid and dongola are the favored materials and medium heels and toes, not quite so low nor so broad as for the walking shoe, are often seen. On the street the tie is worn with over-gaiters to match the dress; when meant for indoor wear coquettish lacings of ribbon or cord and a great variety of colors appear. A pretty Oxford tie, for home use only, is made from silvery blue ooze, piped around the top and the lace front with white ooze. Rose-colored ooze piped with green, scarlet piped with black, green and purple, orange or poppy red and black are other novelties. Russet, tan, coffee or mouse and the pale gray undressed kid with patent leather vamps are less far-fetched, and these are often beaded with different colors, steel and garnet being a well-liked combination. A bit of narrow silk braid is often used for the lacing and this may tie in a simple bow or be fastened with a tiny jeweled clasp, the stones employed being chosen to harmonize in color with the vamp and the beading. All sorts of pretty ideas are carried out in the arrangement of these ties. The ribbons give the ankle a gay finish when crossed and recrossed before threading the eyelets. Or the shoe may first be laced and the cords or ribbons then brought round the ankle and tied in front. The bright tints and dainty fancies of the low shoes will add much to the picturesqueness of the summer toilet.

Street Shoes.

For negligee wear the varieties are increasing. The absurd little "mule" slipper, consisting of nothing but a sole and a toe is idiotic outside the boudoir. The slipper of Turkish red leather is still allowed with the tea gown. All women with sensitive feet will be grateful for a novelty in foot wear which has a seamless front, high back piece and no quarter, being entirely open on the sides.

Slippers are more worn than boots for evening, though women to whom slippers are not becoming wear boots of kid or satin to match the gown. The evening boot is made high of heel and pointed of toe, curved in the high-arched instep. It may be of the material of the dress when that is some rich, heavy fabric like brocade. In every case it must follow the leading color of the gown. A novel evening shoe is of a pale blue corded silk with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon stretched across the vamp leaving spaces between of the same width as the velvet which are feather stitched in delicate pinks and greens. The heels are high and white and highly polished, and the shoes were made to order to wear with a blue brocade figured with pink flowers and draped with blue gauze. Black velvet ribbons were worn at the throat and about the wrists in lieu of jewels. Other evening boots are of white silk ornamented in the same way with black velvet or gold braid.

Outing Shoes.

There is little change in the form of the slipper for evening. Suede gloves and Suede slippers are usual accompaniments for the evening dress, but the newer mode is to wear slippers, of satin if necessary, to match the gown. The slipper has the pointed toe and high heel and is not very low in front. Silk bows or rosettes are used in ornamentation, but they must be small ones. The buckle is silver or gilt, sometimes jewelled, and may be large and square or smaller than those hitherto seen. Small pompons of gold or silver thread are occasional ornaments. Nearly all slippers are profusely beaded. Bronze slippers are worn, but not extensively. Bronze or Roman gold buckles are used with them. The centennial slipper and the Martha Washington are made in gold or silver kid beaded and tied with bright ribbon. The evening sandals gain in favor. They are made of white or the softest of dove gray kid, embroidered with cut steel and lined with flesh-pink satin. The Egyptian slipper is another novelty. It is made of undressed kid of a dark serpent green with the toe beaded in dark olive green beads.

A strenuous effort is being made to back the white stocking for street wea will not succeed.

ELLEN O

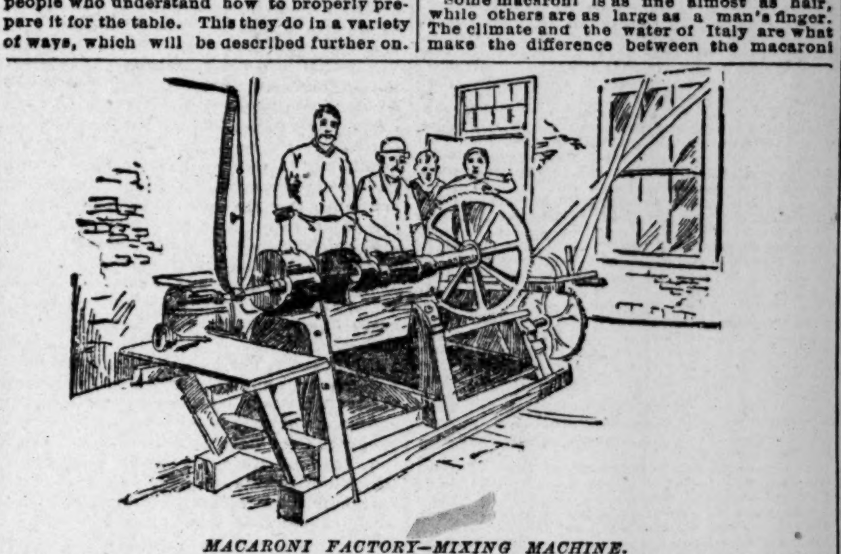
[Copyright secured.]

HOW MACARONI IS MADE.

WHAT IT IS MADE OF AND GROWTH OF PRODUCTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

Machinery for Kneading the Flour—Pressing the Dough in Cylindrical Iron Presses Through Perforated Moulds—Drying the Product—Various Kinds of Macaroni Made.

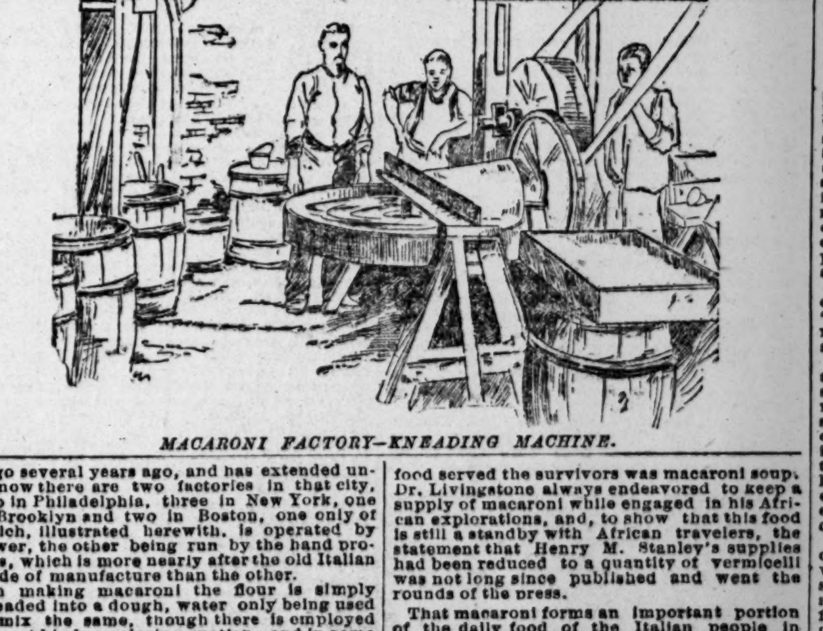
HY is it that we can hardly think of Italians and their mode of living without calling to mind their national dish, macaroni? says the Boston *Herald*. This is a species of food that is peculiar to Italy, and to the Italians, and looking at it as a desiccated compacted mass of starch and gluten, one would suppose that it would require the stomach of an ostrich to digest it. This is evidently not so, however, for as a rule there are few Italians who are dyspeptic, but on the contrary, they are strong, healthy and hearty men. That macaroni is not only nutritious, but easily digestible, may be due to the fact that the Italians are the only people who understand now to properly prepare it for the table. This they do in a variety of ways, which will be described further on.


MACARONI FACTORY—MIXING MACHINE.

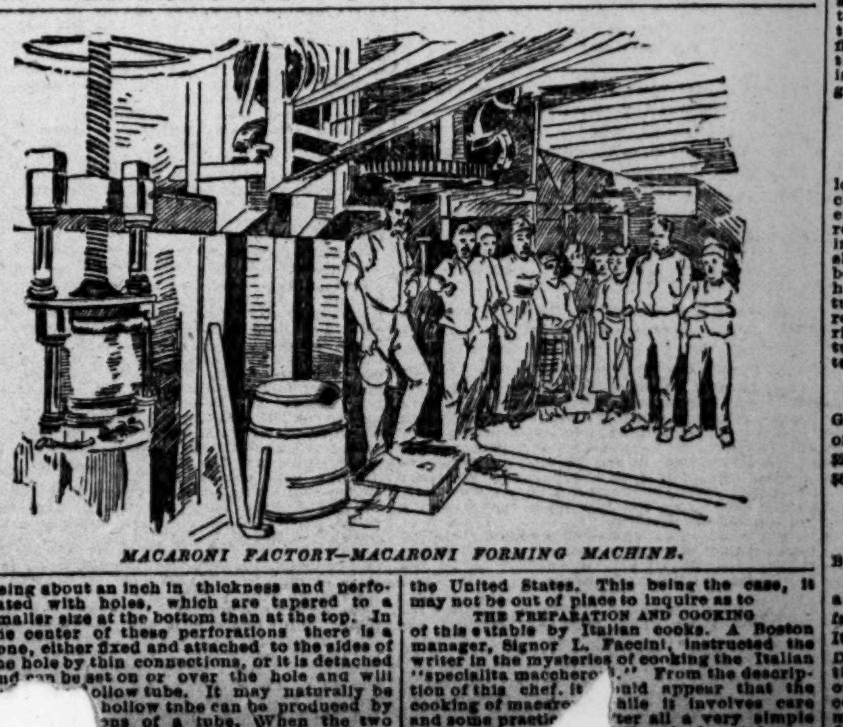
That a dish of macaroni is not only healthful but appetizing—that is, when prepared by an Italian cook—can be proved any day in the week by a visit to any of the better class of Italian restaurants. It is not many years since macaroni in any great quantity was imported into this country, and fewer still since its manufacture here was started; but its use has become quite general among many of our American communities—the Italians, of course, always having it, it being an every-day necessary of life with them—who are beginning to esteem it as an important article of common food. This growth in American favor of macaroni is probably due to the fact that our cooks are beginning to understand how to properly prepare it. Formerly all the macaroni used in this country—then nearly altogether by Italians—was imported from Italy. Now it is

LARGELY MADE IN THIS COUNTRY,

and the demand for it is said to be steadily on the increase. The modern roller process of milling is responsible for the change of production and supply from Italy to America. In other words, the circumstances attending production of macaroni are so far reversed that, whereas fifteen years ago nine pounds out of every ten consumed here were imported, now the case is exactly the opposite, and it will not be long before it will not pay to import at all. It now only pays to import macaroni of the best quality. The roller process wheat flour is the best for making macaroni, and the Italian-American who made the discovery evidently knew a good thing when he saw it. The manufacture was begun in Chicago several years ago, and has extended until now there are two factories in that city, two in Philadelphia, three in New York, one in Brooklyn and two in Boston, one only of which, illustrated herewith, is operated by power, the other being run by the hand process, which is more nearly after the old Italian mode of manufacture than the other.


MACARONI FACTORY—KNEADING MACHINE.

In making macaroni the flour is simply kneaded into a dough, water only being used to mix the same, though there is employed in most kinds a coloring matter, and in some eggs, to give the product a rich appearance, as in the case of coloring cheese and butter. After kneading the dough is passed through a mixing-machine, a very ingenious device, and is kneaded by a heavy polished iron roller. It is then transferred to cylindrical iron presses, where a plunger or piston-like affair presses it down and through a perforated mould placed in the bottom of the cylinder. The mould is made of brass, the plate being about an inch in thickness and perforated with holes, which are tapered to a smaller size at the bottom than at the top. In the center of these perforations there is a cone, either fixed and attached to the sides of the hole by thin connections, or it is detached and can be set on or over the hole and will ollow tube. It may naturally be hollow tube can be produced by ons of a tube. When the two the cone and are pressed down le in the plate, this hole being narrower than above, the cut edges are pressed together and adhere, thus making the completed tube. This form of the product is called


MACARONI FACTORY—MACARONI FORMING MACHINE.

MACARONI MEZZANI.

Then, again, according to the needs of the trade, the simple dough is cut into the most complicated and fantastic figures, the shape being as ingenious as the inventive faculty of man can create. There is said to be over 200 different shapes in all, some being made in the form of stars, letters of the alphabet, sea shells, corrugated forms, ribbons, numerals, etc. After the macaroni comes out of the press it is taken to the drying-rooms. In the Boston establishment there are three floors above the factory, which is on the ground floor, and these are filled with drying trays or shallow boxes in tiers reaching to the ceiling, in which the product is exposed to the action of heated air, which dries it into marketable shape.

The fine, silk-like thread is called vermicelli and filleni—vermicelli meaning worm-like and filleni filement. There is one kind which comes in short pieces about an inch long. This is known as mostaciolli and is a Genoa macaroni. Some kinds that are used for making soups are stella-semini-cicora, rosa marina, tubettini, semi-melone, ditali, zita tagliati, mezzam tagliati and acini de pepe. These are cut up in the forms of grain, rice, little stars and the like. Those in common use are in the form of long, hollow tubes—such as are most largely produced in the Boston and other American factories—and are known by the names of spaghetti macaroncelli, zita, vermicelli, vermicellini, and percatelli. All of these products which are imported are manufactured in and shipped from Naples. Genoa macaroni is known by the numerous names of danatali, rigati, mostacioli, spaghetti in fancy shapes, ditali, reginin, da frati, dapanieri, fidelini, lasagnetti and rollalaga. That of Naples is mostly white and yellow. The yellow macaroni is colored with saffron and eggs. There are also brown and gray macaronies.

Some macaroni is as fine almost as hair, while others are as large as a man's finger. The climate and the water of Italy are what make the difference between the macaroni manufactured in Italy and that made in America. It is said that as much American as any flour is used in Italy in the manufacture of macaroni. The boxes in which macaroni is imported into this country contain about twenty-five pounds each of the product. New York is the principal importing point, though Boston also does a considerable business in this line of importation. The boxes are covered around the edges with pink or blue paper, so as to exclude the air.

There are many brands of macaroni manufactured in Italy, and, as in other goods, these different brands differ widely in quality and value.

THE WHITER KINDS

are said always to be the best. The kinds made in America are most largely of the common grade for the consumption of the poorer classes, though a higher grade is also turned out. The business of macaroni manufacture in America is altogether in the hands of Italians. It is made in the various cities named in large quantities and shipped from thence all over the country. The Boston firm ships large quantities to various sections of New England, Northern New York, the Western States, and even to California.

Macaroni should not crack or become flattened when subjected to hot water, but should retain its cylindrical form and should swell considerably, otherwise it lacks the important glutinous ingredient, and indicates that it is not made of the best quality of wheat flour. Macaroni is made quite extensively in Marseilles and other parts in France. One peculiarity of this staple article of food is that it is almost proof against climatic changes and influences. It is related that in one of the caches constructed by Sir John Franklin's party, a box was found intact and untainted forty years after it had been deposited and, at the time of the Greely rescue, the first food served the survivors was macaroni soup. Dr. Livingstone always endeavored to keep a supply of macaroni while engaged in his African explorations, and, to show that this food is still a standby with African travelers, the statement that Henry M. Stanley's supplies had been reduced to a quantity of vermicelli was not long since published and went the rounds of the press.

That macaroni forms an important portion of the daily food of the Italian people in America means, if it means anything, that it will, in the no very distant future, also form an important part of the food of the American people, for the descendants of Italian parents—and the Italians are a prolific people—will, no doubt, largely use this food, and transmit a love for it to their descendants in turn, and this, together with the growing taste for it among the Americans themselves, gives to macaroni a not unimportant future in the United States. This being the case, it may not be out of place to inquire as to

THE PREPARATION AND COOKING

of this eatable by Italian cooks. A Boston manager, Signor L. Faccini, instructed the writer in the mysteries of cooking the Italian "specialita maccheron." From the description of this chef, it ould appear that the cooking of macaro hile it involves care and some practic ter all a very simple affair. Water, ittle salt, is put into a stewpan an a boil. The macaroni in desired quantity is then put water and boiled until the little wor stems have swelled somewhat and are which, with small macaroni of the verm kind, is usually about five min Then the contents of the stew-pan turned out into a colander to drain the wate off. In the meantime the gravy for the macaroni is prepared. This is an important part of the coaking. Lean meat—beef—is put into a stew-pan, and when it begins to brown in its own juice, a little water is added to extract the nutritious matter from it. Butter or fat is added, and, if the party desire it, tomatoes, so that the dressing becomes a rich tomato gravy. The macaroni is now placed upon a dish or plate, some of the rich gravy poured upon it, and then cheese is added, finely grated, and the dish is complete. Some cooks prepare the macaroni in baking dishes, with successive layers of macaroni, cheese and gravy, until the dish is full; then it is put into the oven and baked for ten minutes or so, and there is produced a delicious dish. Now, this is the staple method of cooking, but it can be varied in a

HUNDRED WAYS,

according to the taste and fancy of the cook, or the desires of the partaker. Spices, relishes, such as peppers, garlic, onions, etc., can be incorporated. But it should ever be borne in mind that macaroni is largely a farinaceous substance, and should be accompanied in its dietetic form by some protean compound, such as cheese, the concentrated juices of meat, eggs and other albuminous substances. In Genoa, the common people make a soup rich in vegetable substances, into which they put their macaroni, and in this way secure the necessary nitrogenous matter to accompany it. Macaroni, with eggs and milk, and fruits and other matters appropriate to the dish can be made into palatable and nutritious puddings.

The informant of the writer on the matter of cooking macaroni also gave some information in regard to its manufacture in the old country. He says the best macaroni is made in a district near Naples, which has certain peculiarities of air and water best fitted for its production in its finest form and quality. Inside this district the best kind of macaroni is produced; but so peculiar are the conditions necessary to its manufacture, it is found that some fifty miles distant, and in cases even twenty-five miles away, the same excellent kind cannot be produced, even with the same ingredients, machinery and workmen. This informant says that, in Northern Italy, the people do not know either how to make or to cook macaroni properly, which, it is probable in this case, means that they do not know how to make it according to the Neapolitan methods. These Northern Italians, however, are as persistent macaroni users as their Southern brethren, and cook it at least to suit their own particular tastes.

GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

Some Simple Ways That the Little Folks Can Amuse Themselves.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

Children from five to ten years of age prefer games that require a deal of vigorous ex cise. Ring games are always attractive, a also, are those where the players form in single or double lines. The more simple the game the better. Even the most familiar and common-place sort of an exercise gains new interest by being played with musical accompaniment.

Hunting the Deer requires the players to stand in double lines as for a contra dance. The child standing at the head of the line on the right is the deer, her partner is the hunter. The deer may run anywhere between the lines. The piano gives the signal for the start, playing some lively hornpipe or reel. The hunter follows the exact path that the deer takes. If he varies in this, he is condemned either to pay a forfeit or to change places with the hunter now standing at the foot of the line. When the deer is finally caught she and the hunter take places at the foot of the line, and those standing at the head go through with the same and, in tur take place at the foot.

The deer who is sufficiently agile to esca several hunters at one chase may be reward by each hunter with a knot of ribbon t upon the sleeve. This is a merry game, w suited to Thanksgiving and Christmas part where old and young may join in the frolic.

Hunt the Ring is another game of simi type. A ring is slipped upon a rope, and ends of the rope tied together. The play all but one, stand in a circle outside of ring. One stands inside and must find ring, which the other players deftly along under their hands from one to anot The player under whose hand the rin found must take the finder's place.

"We've Caught You, Mousie Dear," ring game very much like the Needle's It is very pretty and simple for quite y children. Two of the players stand hassocks, join hands and lift them to for arch, which the other players, are marching single file in a c pass under. The pianist, playing a m at intervals strikes a chord and playing. At this signal the hands that the arch drop and close about the neck of player who happens to be passing under. children exclaim, "We've caught you, mou dear." Sometimes the little people like to give "mousie" a nice bit of cheese in the shape of a kiss.

Mousie now steps upon the hassock and the child whose place she takes joins the march.

"Where's my Chair?" is another frolicsome game. Chairs one less than the number of players are set back to back through the center of the room. The players join hands and skip to lively music around the chairs. Suddenly the pianist lifts her hands and the music stops. Each player scrambles for a chair, but one of course is minus a seat. He exclaims, "Where's my chair?" A chair is removed at each round of the game. At last only two players and one chair remain, the music grows faster, the players skip wildly around; the music stops and one is "out."

Lacking a piano a boy may stand in the corner with a toy gun. When he cries "bang!" the players rush for a chair. Prizes may be awarded to the winner of the last chair and the loser of the first.

Bubble Chase is a nice game for a summer afternoon on the lawn. The players choose sides the same as for an old fashioned spelling match. Each side has a pipe and a basin of suds. A player on each side contests with his opposite to see who can keep a bubble longest in the air, the players on either side working to assist his own side. Some one as umpire keeps the score of seconds and minutes that each bubble lasts. The side that has the highest score wins. This a lively game for players of all ages.

Temari is a popular game with Japanese children. A soft ball, prettily ornamented by winding it with bright colored threads, is suspended by a cord to a hook in the ceiling above or, if the party is small, upon the gas fixture. The children form a ring, the ball is given a push, the child that it would strike gives it a return push, and so on it is kept vibrating back and forth in the circle. The skill of the game consists in not allowing the ball to pass beyond the circle. The child who lets it slip by must be subject to some slight penalty.

Around the Hipperty Ring. An even number of players must be chosen. These form a circle around the room. A pianist plays something lively in 4-4 time, with a marked accent. The players stand in pairs, face towards face. Keeping time with the music, they go with hipperty hop step to right of the first; to left of the second, to right of the third, and so on around the circle. If a piano is not at hand the children may sing as they go:

Hipperty hop, hipperty hop,
  As merrily now we sing
We'll hop to the right then hop to the left
  All around the Hipperty ring.

Another pretty musical exercise runs as follows and is called Go-to-bed Hop: Let the children form a ring, while the pianist plays eight or sixteen bars of music, as the case may require, the children all shake the right hand in time with the music, then the left hand shakes the same length of time, third, shake both hands, fourth, hop upon right foot, fifth, hop upon left foot, sixth, hop upon both feet turning around towards right, seventh, hop round and round to left, eighth, turning to right, hop around the circle to place, ninth, turning to left hop around the circle to place, tenth, hop away to bed.

PARENTS, if you have never bought at the Globe come and compare prices. Thousands of children's suits at 75c, 90c, $1.45, $2 and $2.50. Finest all-wool cassimere suits worth $6, at $3.75. Great reduction sale.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Coolness Between Icemen.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

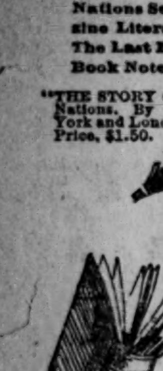
NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—There has been a little ice war in progress between the manufacturers and importers and the retail dealers. It resulted in a meeting last night of the Ice Dealers' Union, who agreed to give their entire patronage to the Kankakee (Ill.) Ic of Chicago, paying $7 per ton for the company agreeing not to sell to members ss than $9 per ton five lo cturers here besid and alers.

ANCIENTS' TRADERS.

E STORY OF PHŒNICIA" AS TOLD BY CANON RAWLINSON.

A Very Notable Volume in the Story of the Nations Series—A Fine Array of Magazine Literature for the Month of June—The Last Effort of Allen Thorndike Rice—Book Notes and Gossip.

"THE STORY OF PHŒNICIA," the Story of the Nations. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1889. Price, $1.50.



THE traders of the ancients, the Phœnicians, are, as all readers of history know, a people about whom less is known, considering their relative importance, than any other people. Their beginnings are wrapped in mystery and this seems to lie chiefly in the fact that they were not a literary or intellectual people, but were wholly immersed in the material side of life. As a people they left no history written by themselves, and information about them must be obtained from the Greek writers, notably Herodotus, and from the Jewish Old Testament. The few scraps the Phœnicians left have never been held in high esteem for their trustworthiness, and therefore their history is a difficult one to compile but in "The Story of the Nations" series this task was allotted to Canon Rawlinson, and in "The Story of Phœnicia" he has done admirable work, making it one of the bright and shining stars of the series to which it belongs. Canon Rawlinson is undoubtedly the greatest English authority on the subject, and therefore his opinions are invaluable. His work is able, for he has written a very good account of a people of whom only enough is known to know that some of the most remarkable points in their history are not explained. He dates the beginnings of the race own as Phœnicans at about 2000 B. C., when people of Semitic origin began to immigrate into the territory until they finally outnumbered the previous residents, the Canaanites, and took possession of the government. Canon Rawlinson devotes the opening chapter of his book to a very minute topographical description of the narrow strip of coast land called Phœnicia, which he compares to Chili, though it was much smaller in area. Their religion was of a sort that the less said the better, being of the most degrading kind, including the sacrifice of human beings, generally children. Their belief in a future life was evidently slight, for death was referred to by the expression of "the time of non-existence," and those who died "went down into silence," nd their spirit "vanished." The only ontinuance they expected or desired as to be remembered by those at remained on earth. They were not speculative, it was their glory to be practical. ey were far behind the other Semitic peo- in this respect. They were undoubtedly t much more than semi-civilized. In some pects, however, they were well in advance heir contemporaries. They were noted as -faring men from the earliest times, and in ritime affairs were always enterprising the sea-faring nation of the ancient d, and there seems to be no doubt but they circumnavigated Africa. They mod- and improved letters, even if they did nvent them, so that their system was ted as the best everywhere; they duced writing and organized merce, and yet strangely enough ted no literature worth mentioning. Canon Rawlinson ascribes to the fact that y were intensely practical, and material irs alone claimed their attention. They re always eager to obtain practical information.

The Phœnicians had a monopoly of textile fabrics, which they obtained by surpassing all competitors. Their stuffs and dyes were world famous. They were also skilled in handicraft, and Solomon was indebted to the Tyrians for the glories of the temple. They were also great colonists, as Carthage stands witness. Their semi-independence, which they kept for so many ages, was largely the result of their geographical situation, and even if they were attached it could be one city at a time only, as each city was well nigh impregnable. In summing up Prof. Rawlinson says: "The race was found to excel not in the field of speculation, or of thought, or of literary composition, or even of artistic perfection, but in the sphere of action and of practical ingenuity. As shipbuilders, as navigators, as merchants, as miners, as metallurgists, as dyers, as engravers of hard stones, as engineers, they surpassed all who preceded them, and were scarcely surpassed in later times by many. They were the great pioneers of civilization, and by their boldness, their intrepidity, and their manual dexterity, prepared the way for the triumphs of later but more advanced nations. * * * Active, energetic, persevering, ingenious, inventive, dexterous, not much troubled with scruples, they had all the qualities which insure a nation, in the long run, commercial prosperity and the wealth that flows from it, while, by their natural vigor and adventurousness, their rough lives and hardy habits, they were well qualified to resist for long ages the corrupting influence of that luxury which is almost sure to follow upon the accumulation of riches."

THE MAGAZINES.

"Scribner's," "Harper's" and Many Others Offer Plenty of Good Reading.

The June *Scribner's* is hardly up to the high standard that excellent magazine has set for itself in the past, and while it has some excellent things it is a rather colorless number. The leading feature is the first of a series of articles on electricity and its practical applications. It by Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton, is entitled "Electricity in the Service of Man." It is an introductory paper which sets forth, in a clear and precise way, some of the common methods by which the more important electrical phenomena are produced, the laws which they reveal, and the principles involved in measuring electrical quantities such as the Volt, Ampere, and Ohm—terms which have lately come into general use though not popularly understood. Another interesting article is that on "Slavery in Africa" by Henry Drummond. It gives a succinct idea of the horrors that still go on and of their enormous magnitude. It is a timely article and will do much to arouse attention to the curse that is not yet wiped out and suggests how it will have to be done. "Building and Loan Associations" gives an excellent resume of the rise and progress of this form of co-operation and places its actual workings in a most favorable light. After reading it every man will feel there is no reason why he should not own his own house as Mr. W. A. Linn advises. The "end paper" by Philip Gilbert Hammerton on "Past, Present and Future" is in that admirable thinker's usual style. He proves that there is but one thing and that is a present. The sportsman will find "Striped Bass Fishing" by A. Foster Higgins of interest and well provided with illustrations. The balance of the number contains the usual supplies of stories, etc.

Outing for June is a number to delight all lovers of outdoor literature. The leading article, "Yacht Voyages to Australia," by F. C. Sumichrast, describes passages made by yachts to that far-off country. Excellent illustrations embellish the article. Other principal articles are "Sports, Pastimes and Pleasures on the Cam," by O. Turner, illustrated; "The Pleasures of Fly Fishing," by W. Holberton, for which Daniel C. Beard has furnished pen-and-ink drawings, and the "Care of Dogs," by D. Boulton Herrald. Lovers of the horse will read with pleasure "June Days in the Saddle," by C. H. Crandall. Cricketers will be [illegible]terested in "Cricket in Australia," by G. [illegible] Gossip. "Camping Outfits and Equipm[illegible] article of value to all who wish to spend a summer in the woods. "How O'Tulliver Bard Won the Championship" will interest wheelmen. "The Bobolink," "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "One Day Upon the Hills" and "Boating," are the poems.

Current Literature closes the second volume with June. Its index includes more than one thousand titles in prose and poetry gathered from books, magazines and newspapers and representing fairly the general character of American literary work for the past six months. The unique value of the collection to the general reader and to the literary student is so evident that it should make a subscriber of most every one who has his attention called to it. "In the West and South the publication is being used as a reading book in the country schools. Literary societies in all the States have accepted it as a source of recitation and discussion. It is a wonderful compendium of modern thought to the literary toiler in the million-peopled town."

The second of the very interesting papers on "Social Life in Russia" makes the opening paper of the June *Harper's*. Vicomte Eugene Melchoir de Vogue draws a most interesting picture, and shows that there is sunshine as well as darkness in Russia, and that happiness is not unknown there. He follows the fashionable world of St. Petersburg during the "white nights" at the end of May and beginning of June to the Islands, a labyrinth of forest cut up by numerous branches of the Neva, and to the Point, the Bois de Boulogne of the Northern capital. Seeks typical and picturesque representations of national life by following the foot-steps of the great landed proprietors who leave the capital to pass the summer on their estates. In the province of Ukrania he finds the average type of rural life in Russia. Pictures life in the chateau and among the peasants. Incidentally treats of religion in Russia. Concludes with a description of marriage and funeral customs. The illustrations are of the best kind. A second paper of great interest and provided with beautiful illustrations, is that on "Montreal," by C. H. Farnham. It gives a most entertaining description of the Canadian metropolis and its people. "The Negro on the Stage," by Lawrence Hutton, illustrated, tells of the rise of negro minstrelsy and of famous stage darkies. "One Artist in Europe," by Henry James, pays a deserved tribute to the great progress made by American artists in black and white works. The balance of the number is well supplied with fiction and general articles of the usual high order this magazine always offers.

The *Homiletic Review* for June is an excellent number. "The Kind of Preaching for our Times," by Dr. Denis Wortman, every preacher should carefully read and ponder. Dr. Murray's article on "Luther's Table Talk" is a feast of fat things. Dr. Stone's series of papers on "Body and Mind in Christian Life" grows in interest. Prof. Thwing contributes an excellent article entitled "Unrecognized Elements of Power in the Preacher." A very remarkable and instructive paper by Rev. W. F. Taylor is called the "History of Pre-Raphaelitism, a Prophecy of Realism in Literature." The Sermonic Section is full of sterling discourses, in full or in outline, by such eminent preachers as Drs. J. M. King, O. P. Lanphear, A. P. Peabody, J. Wesley Davis, A. T. Pierson and R. F. Sample, and many other good things round out an ideal number.

In the *Forum* for June, Senator Edmunds discusses the decay of political morals indicated by the increasing purchase of voters. He estimates the amount of money spent during the last campaign at $5,000,000, and in his criticism he spares no section of the country and neither party. Another political article in this number is "The Drift Toward Annexation," by W. Blackburn Harte, an editorial writer for the Toronto *Mail*. He maintains not only that commercial union and thereafter political union of the United States and Canada are inevitable, but also that they are desirable for Canada. Mr. William Elliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire" tells the leading features of the new constitution of Japan, under which, on February 11, the government ceased to be an absolute and became a constitutional monarchy. The Rev. Dr. William Barry describes "The Moloch of Monopoly," finding cause to regard the present methods of the distribution of property as unjust, and predicting an industrial revolution. Prof. John Stuart Blackie, the Scotch scholar, estimates the relative importance in the education of an English-speaking man of the modern and ancient languages. Among other writers are the Queen of Roumania and Leonard Woolsey Bacon.

The June *North American Review* is peculiarly and sadly interesting as being the last number edited by the brilliant young editor, Allen Thorndike Rice. It comes to us with its covers bearing the badge of mourning, and contains the portrait and a short sketch of its lamented editor, who made it such a wonderful success in its particular field. It happens to be an unusually good number, and as a posthumous work, if it may be so called, will cause regret in that it is the last that will bear the imprint of Mr. Rice's energetic and virile mind, though for some time to come it will probably be carried out on the plans he formulated owing to his proposed departure for Europe for an extended absence. The future of the *Review* will be watched with interest, for at present it is uncertain into whose hands it will fall. The leading article is by Andrew Carnegie on "Wealth," and presents some highly interesting views. Erastus Wiman writes on "What Is the Destiny of Canada?" and Nelson Dingley, Jr., tells "How to Restore American Shipping." The Rev. Minot J. Savage has something to say on "The Inevitable Surrender of Orthodoxy." Dr. W. A. Hammond has a timely article on "The Mischievous Ice Pitcher." Among other writers are Carroll D. Wright, Wm. Booth of the Salvation Army, Alexander P. Browne, Gertrude F. Atherton and Wm. Matthews.

Book Notes.

Friends of the late E. P. Roe are raising a fund to erect a natural boulder to his memory near his home at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

Two copies of the first edition of Walton's "Angler" were sold in London a few weeks ago for £180 and £72 respectively. An American collector bought the more expensive copy, which was in perfect condition. Quaritch bought the imperfect copy. At the Gibson-Craig sale a fine copy of this edition fetched £195.

The June number of the *Century* will contain a paper on the bloodhound, written by an English expert whose dogs were used by detectives in some recent murder cases in London.

Besides John Fiske's "War for Independence" and Horace E. Scudder's biography of Washington in their Riverside Library for Young People, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish during this season in this series "Birds Through an Opera Glass," by Florence A. Merriam, and "Up and Down the Brooks," by Mary E. Bamford.

For the manuscript of the Gospels, in a Latin translation on purple vellum, given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., which was to be sold last week in London at auction, an English bookseller is said once to have made an offer of £5,000.

Charles Scribner's Sons report that a fourth edition of Mr. Froude's novel, "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," has been already called for.

WATCHES repaired at reasonable prices. Hess & Culbertson, 217 North Sixth street.

GIRLS WHO WED.

College Graduates and Marriages—Some Interesting Comparisons.

From the Overland Monthly.

In fact, however, of 505 women from Smith, Vassar and Wellesley, a trifle over 24 per cent, are married, while of 243 women from the eleven co-educational colleges nearly 34 per cent are married—a result whith shows that the separate system in the three great girls' colleges had decided influence in lowering the marriage rate.

To make this clearer: Smith and Wellesley, the girls' colleges of Massachusetts, show marriage rates of 19.4 per cent and 18.7 respectively; the three coeducational institutions of New England—Boston University, Institute of Technology and Wesleyan—nearly 44.9 per cent, and this with no great difference in age. Vassar, again, has a marriage rate of 32.2 per cent, while Cornell and Syracuse show only a trifle over 26 per cent—an apparent reversal of the distinction accounted for by the fact that Vassar graduates date back to 1867, while those from the two universities are six or eight years younger.

The Western colleges, all of which are coeducational, show a marriage rate of 43 per cent, this gain, of course, affected by the age of Oberlin. To eliminate the question of age we have made a comparison of the colleges of the two systems and the three sections for the past eight years, which shows that the graduates of this period from female colleges in New England nearly 11 per cent are married and from coeducational colleges in New England 26 per cent; from [illegible]he female colleges of New York, 15.1 per [illegible], and from the coeducational colleges, [illegible] per cent; from the coeducational colleg[illegible] West, 36 per cent.

AN OLD OCEAN HORROR.

THE MOST TERRIBLE OF ALL THE TRAGEDIES OF THE SEA.

The Wreck of the Medusa Frigate Seventy-Three Years Ago—Attempt to Reach Land on a Raft—Thirteen Days of Awful Suffering—Mutiny, Massacre and Cannibalism—Only Fifteen Saved Out of 150.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

OF the many readers of the POST-DISPATCH who will visit Paris this summer, none—it is to be hoped—will fail to devote a liberal portion of heir time to the great galleries of he Louvre, which, in some respects, have no equal in Europe, and which, therefore, are far better worth careful inspection than the Exposition, however splendid that may be. There are, it is said, seven miles of works of art in these galleries; enough, certainly, to satisfy the hungriest artistic appetite so far as quantity is concerned. And the quality is so unexceptionable as a whole that the Louvre is considered by experts to surpass all competitors in advantages for art students. The incomparable Venus of Milo is there, stained and shattered indeed, but still, in spite of all the damage wrought by time and man, the Venus of Venuses. And there, too, is the less renowned but scarcely less wonderful "Fighting Gladiator," which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes pronounces the finest specimen of sculpture the ancients have bequeathed to the moderns. As for pictures, there are masterpieces of great masters by the score, and they may be studied with pleasure and profit for days and weeks by connoisseurs, amateurs and common folk who have a grain of genuine liking for pictorial perfection.

The picture, however, which is the text of this article, is not done by one of the greatest masters; yet Jerichau (that was his name) has achieved a notable success in this particular product of his brain and brush. It hangs in the large square room which contains the famous "Marriage of Cana," by Paul Veronese; and more persons are attracted by the work of Jerichau than by that of Veronese—not, of course, because the former is superior to the latter as a painting, but because the subject is more intensely interesting. Upon an immense canvas is depicted a scene which, once looked on, becomes a lurid memory forevermore. A rude raft in mid-ocean,

STREWN WITH CORPSES

and on the pile of dead a group of fierce, frantic, shouting men, whose central figure is a negro, wildly waving a signal to a distant vessel. It is said that the artist painted the picture in a studio crowded with corpses in every conceivable attitude, and the ghastly and horrible realism of the result could seemingly not have been attained in any other way.

Now, the scene which Jerichau has thus immortalized is not fiction, but fact—a fact which belongs to the most terrible tragedy of the sea; a tragedy so unique in its features that it is worth the trouble of retelling, especially as the generation to whom it was once familiar has long since vanished from the stage.

The year after that which witnessed Waterloo, the French Government of Louis XVIII. resolved to send out an expedition to its then newly restored colony of Senegal, which, from 1637, had furnished France with such luxuries as ivory, wax, pepper, amber, palm oil, ebony, buffalo and tiger skins. The same expedition was also to establish a smaller colony at the neighboring Cape de Verde. The vessels assigned to this double duty were

THE FRIGATE MEDUSA,

of forty-four guns, commanded by Capt. Chaumareys; the corvette Echo, Capt. Cornet de Venancourt; the Laire, Lieut. Gudquel Destouches, and the brig Argus, Lieut. Pamsjon. The little fleet sailed from the Island of Aix on the morning of June 17, 1816. Four hundred and fifty men, women and children were on board; among them members of half a dozen different professions—farmers, gardeners, laborers, doctors, preachers, engineers, schoolmasters, naturalists, clerks, bakers, etc., and three companies of soldiers. In all (not including soldiers and sailors) 365 persons, of whom 240 (nearly half of them pardoned convicts) were on the Medusa, the fastest of the four ships and the leader of the expedition. Bad luck, which ought to be called bad management, attended the Medusa from the beginning of the voyage. Careless navigation nearly run her ashore at the outset; then a sailor boy fell overboard and was drowned, because no boat was ready to rescue him; then, at the end of June, the vessel was twice on fire through the gross negligence of the chief cook. The burden of blame of these disasters, and worse to follow, belongs to the Commander, Chaumareys, who appears to have been as reckless as he was incompetent, and acted more like a lunatic than a sane man. The crew, taking advantage of his character, hardly had a semblance of discipline; doing as they pleased, and pleasing to do nothing properly. During the festivities attending the crossing of the Equator, captain and crew joined in riotous buffoonery; the ship was literally left to take care of herself, and only by the merest accident escaped a reef of huge rocks directly in her path. Chaumareys had taken the wrong course, running inside the Canary Islands instead of outside, and when the reef was escaped the ship was still in dangerously shallow water. Finally the water deepened and the Captain thought it safe to resume his fatal carelessness—of which no reasonable explanation has ever been given. He actually trusted the navigation of the vessel and the lives of all on board to an ex-naval officer named Richefort, who had just served a ten-years term in an English prison. The emphatic instructions of the Minister of Marine were to steer w. s. w. after sighting Cape Blanco. Chaumareys, assisted by Richefort, mistook a bank of fog for the Cape; and in spite of the warnings of those who knew better, and who appreciated the deadly peril, changed the course accordingly—though even then

THE GREAT ARGUIN REEF,

thirty leagues broad, was not far distant and directly in the track. Soon the color of the water and the lead line told their ominous story, but neither the captain nor his adviser would listen to it. Finally the lead showed eighteen fathoms, and Chaumareys—frightened when too late—tried to change the course of the ship. In a few minutes the water shoaled to six fathoms; then the ship touched bottom, went on, then touched again, then heeled over and stopped. At 3:15 a. m., July 2, the Medusa was hard and fast on the western edge of the dreaded Arguin reef, 19 deg. 36 min. n. latitude, 19 deg. 45 min. w. longitude—the nearest land being the great African desert.

Then rose from sea to sky one wild farewell;
Then shrieked the timid and stood still the brave.

But in this case the brave seemed to be largely in the minority. The crew behaved like a mob of cowards, and even the soldiers—some of them Napoleon's veterans—were not much better. Two ladies, Mme. and Mlle. Chemais, wife and daughter of the Governor of Senegal, set them an example of courage and coolness which they made no effort to follow. When the panic had expended itself somewhat the sailors set to work to lighten the ship by throwing overboard the heaviest spars, and emptying the water casks in the hold. Two anchors were got out, with cables attached, but when a heavy strain was put upon them they pulled out of the sand and mud which formed the reef. During the 3d Gov. Chemais (we hear nothing of the contemptible captain) sketched a plan for saving all hands in case the ship had to be abandoned. He ordered a raft built large enough to hold 200 men and sufficient provisions, which with the six boats would have served the purpose. The raft was to be towed by the boats, and after reaching shore the whole party would push on together to the nearest settlement. But this plan was defeated by the utter lack of organization and discipline among officers and crew. On [illegible] the anchors held long enough [illegible] ship some distance as high tide [illegible] fourteen 24-pound guns and [illegible] freight been promptly thrown over, she might have been saved. But this was not done; the tide ebbed, and the Medusa settled back into the sandy bed which was to be her grave. At night a severe storm arose, the ship bilged, and abandonment became imperative. Raft and boats were hurriedly stocked with bread and water, and at 7 o'clock in the morning the embarkation began. On the raft were 120 soldiers and officers, 29 sailors and passengers, and one sutler woman. The Governor and family and 32 others went in the largest boat; the next in size took 42; the Captain's barge 28 men; another 25; the smallest boat 15 persons, including 4 ladies and 4 children. The long boat—in very bad condition and almost destitute of oars—was crowded with eighty-eight people. The Captain immediately pushed off with his barge, leaving some eighty men still on the wreck, all but seventeen of whom were rescued by the long boat—these preferring to remain. There was no head; no order—nothing but confusion, cowardice and imbecility, though some of the subordinate officers behaved well and did what they could under the circumstances. The immediate result may be anticipated. After a short attempt at towing,

THE FATAL RAFT

with its human freight was left to shift for itself, and the boats went on alone. This raft—destined to such hideous renown—was about 65 feet long by 22 wide, and so flimsily constructed that only the center was entirely safe—and this central portion had standing room only for fifteen men. When lightened as much as possible by throwing over precious stores, the head and stern were three feet under water! The commander, named Coudin, was a gallant fellow, and his two assistants, Cosseard and Savigny, gave him all the support in their power. But what could be done when it was found there were neither charts nor compass on board?—and when a small pocket compass which one of the workmen produced was, in an hour or two, accidentally dropped into the sea. Henceforth they had only sun and stars for guide. The food supply consisted of a few bags of wet biscuit and a little wine.

That night in a storm which tossed the raft about like a chip, fifteen persons perished unnoticed, and at daylight ten or twelve more were found entangled in the timbers with broken limbs and soon after died. The following night there was another storm, with similar consequences; and the scenes and events of succeeding days and nights set all description at defiance. Some jumped overboard, others crazed themselves with wine, and others attempted to cut the ropes which held the raft so that they might

ALL DROWN TOGETHER.

The officers—only twenty—resisted the hundred desperate mutineers. Sabers and knives were drawn and a great number were killed and wounded in the furious combat—which lasted, at intervals, through a day and a night. At dawn, sixty were missing, a considerable portion of whom had drowned themselves in despair. Only two of the officers and their supporters were lost—owing, probably, to the lack of weapons on the part of the mutineers. Hunger and thirst now added their horrors to this floating hell. Only one cask of wine remained, and two kegs of water. The biscuit were exhausted. The lowest class of soldiers leaped upon the dead bodies which strewed the raft, cut off lumps and slices of flesh and devoured them voraciously. Those who would not turn cannibals chewed swordbelts, cartridge-boxes, hat linings and pieces of linen and cloth. The fourth morning showed twelve more dead; all were thrown into the sea but one—reserved for food. That day was fine and 200 flying fish were caught in the raft, some of which were cooked in a barrel in which a fire had been made by means of gunpowder—the fish being mixed with fragments of human flesh. That night there was another mutiny, concocted by a Piedmontese sergeant, who had stolen the wine. His followers were Spaniards, Italians and negroes and the object was to destroy the officers—partly for revenge and partly for plunder. Another desperate battle, ending fortunately with another defeat of the mutineers. The morning of the fifth day saw only thirty survivors, of whom but twenty were able to stand. Two soldiers were killed for stealing wine, and a little boy died—crying for his mother and bread. Only twenty-seven were now left, and of these fifteen were covered with wounds and helpless. The sutler woman had broken her thigh, and her husband was disabled. A council was held among the well persons, and it was resolved—to save what was left of the food and wine—to kill the wounded and helpless. Three sailors and a soldier were chosen as the executioners, and their comrades hid their faces and wept as

THE AWFUL BUTCHERY

went on. The deed done, all arms were thrown overboard except one saber, which could be used to cut a rope or hew a spar.

On the ninth day butterflies and sea birds were seen—a favorable omen, the poor wretches thought. But the sun was fearfully hot, the water gone, the wine almost gone, and the consequent suffering may, perhaps, be imagined. On the tenth day five men tried to commit suicide by drowning, but were driven back by an officer with the saber. Three more days of torment worse than death were endured, and then, when eight men were about to build a small raft and try to reach the shore in that way, a sail was discovered, but at such a distance that the chance of being seen from the unknown vessel was almost infinitesimal. After watching a while all laid down under a rude tent in the center of the raft and gave themselves up as lost. But after two hours of this agony the master gunner happened to stagger out of the tent. He uttered a wild scream, then held his breath, then stretched his hands toward the sea and shouted like a madman:

"SAVED AT LAST;

the brig is close on us!" It was, indeed, the Argus, with the white flag of France streaming in the wind and the decks and rigging crowded with Frenchmen waving their hats and cheering. In a few moments the raft was deserted, and fifteen men—all that remained of the original 150—were in the arms of their countrymen. Of these fifteen five died before the Argus arrived at the island of St. Louis.

The cowardly people in the boats all reached land safely and made their way through the desert to Senegal without any serious trouble. After rescuing the survivors on the raft the Argus proceeded in search of the Medusa, and, strange to say, found her still upon the reef and in tolerably good condition. Of the seventeen men left on board only three were alive. Each of these lived apart in a separate corner of the ship, and only met to fight over the provisions. We wish we could say that Chaumareys and some others were hanged for their share in this business, but all the guilty escaped proper punishment, nor were any of those who deserved it properly rewarded. The Medusa tragedy remains an ineffaceable blot upon the naval fame of France.

Photographing on Ivory

s the latest novelty made by Scholten, opposite Exposition.

WHAT A MOSLEM BELIEVES.

He Claims That Mohammedanism Is a Sort of Reform Christianity.

Every Moslem believes devoutly in a personal God, in an overruling providence, in the mission and miracles of Christ, whom they designate as the Messiah in the duty of prayer, in the immortality of the soul, in a future state of rewards and punishments, and in the inspiration of the Bible, says Bayard Taylor. An educated Moslem, if asked why he does not become a Christian, may not improbably reply that according to his own interpretation of the New Testament he is one already. Thus, in a letter lately received from one of my friends, he styles himself "a Moslem and a Christian at the same time." Though a most pious and sincere Mohammedan, he claims to be one of those "who profess and call themselves Christians," for whom we pray every Sunday that they may be led into the way of truth. They hold that Islam was the latest revelation, perfecting the Christian revelation just as Christianity supplemented the revelation given to the Jews. Mohammed may be considered as a reformer of Christianity; like Luther, he denounced certain superstitions that had grown up, such as monastic celibacy, the worship of images, the crucifix and of the Virgin Mary. The Koran says that God gave the gospel to Jesus to proclaim, and that he put kindness and compassion into the hearts of those that followed him; but "as for the monastic life, they invented it themselves." "In the time of Mommed," says one of my friends, "Christianity had become corrupt, as many of your own writers admit, and it was these corruptions that it was Mahammed's mission to reform. We reject the corruptions of Christianity. But we claim to have a final revelation, predicted by your own prophets just as the coming of the Messiah was foretold to the Jews, who nevertheless blindly rejected him as you reject Mohammed."

PLAIN talk. If we do not save you $2.50 to $5 on every suit don't buy of us. See our nobby silk-faced suits at $7.50 and fine cassi[illegible] and worsted suits at $9.99. Great reduc[illegible]

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

BONNETS OF THE "400."

FIFTH AVENUE MILLINERS WHO GROW RICH IN CONSTRUCTING THEM.

Mrs. President Harrison Visiting the Shops—A Block Where Fortunes Have Been Made and Lost—How the Money for Headgear Flies—Men in Milliners' Shops—Mrs. Cleveland Her Own Milliner.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, May 30.

THERE are a good many women in New York society who make their own bonnets," said a Fifth avenue milliner the other day. "Would you believe," she asked, lowering her voice as if about to tell something too utterly scandalous for audible speech, "that Mrs. Grover Cleveland makes her own bonnets?"

"Well, don't you think they are very pretty bonnets?" I asked. But I got no more definite answer than an expressive shrug of the shoulders.

"Home-made pie is all right," she said, "but hats, no. You can always tell them. The colors are badly blended or there is something queer about the material."

I learned from a little further talk on the subject that many prominent ladies buy the bonnet frames and material and then make their own head-gear, after studying the elaborate hats they see at church or the theater. It's a big saving for, mind you, it costs at least $1,000 a year for a fashionable woman to buy her hats on Fifth avenue. So the woman who makes her own hats not only keeps her husband in better temper, but she finds pleasant employment for her leisure hours.

In spite of this thrifty tendency on the part of rich women the dozen fashionable milliners on Fifth avenue have become about as wealthy as many of their customers, and they pay enormous rents.

But, great scott, what wonders!

CONSIDER FOR A MOMENT

that Mrs. Willie Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Paran Stevens and a hundred others of the gilded circle, who distribute their patronage pretty well along the line, may purchase anywhere between fifteen and forty hats in a season, there being two millinery seasons in the year—spring and summer, fall and winter. With an average of $50 a hat it will be seen that one such customer is a prize worth seeking.

To the uninitiated it seems amazing that one woman can make use of such a vast amount of headgear in so brief a period. But it must be remembered that each new street dress requires a new bonnet; there is the bonnet for the promenade, the bonnet for the carriage, the bonnet for church, the bonnet for theater or reception, the bonnet for teas, etc., until paterfamilias frequently wonders why there is not also an elaborate bonnet for bed or for the bath.

Besides, it would never do for the genuine "swell" to have a bonnet "done over." Her friends could not be deceived by such a trick, and her prestige would be irreparably damaged. Therefore, it is that many costly hats, but little worn, find their way into the hands and upon the heads of waiting maids and poor relations.

There are, of course, exceptions to this rule. Some women there be who, while blessed with millions, care more for money than appearances. It is an interesting study to watch one of these approach an avenue milliner with the proposition to make over a hat. The artist

IS AT FIRST STUNNED,

then unutterably astonished and finally unmistakably disgusted, and as these various emotions are plainly depicted upon her countenance the customer gradually becomes conscious of her own degradation in making such a suggestion and seldom repeats the offense.

And after all, when you come to think of it, a man is a brute who will object to the amount of a millinery bill, for there is nothing that so enhances and emphasizes female loveliness as a tasteful bonnet—one of the kind that costs the most.

The milliners who have secured independent means by catering to the wealthy of the metropolis have of late years, like the dressmakers of the same class, chosen Fifth avenue as their scene of action. Mansions formerly occupied as the elegant homes of the city's millionaires are now occupied by ladies engaged in the construction of wonderful bonnets for the wives of these same millionaires. Although, to be sure, the difference between milliner and millionaire sounds trifling.

New York's really fashionable milliner is to a majority of people a mysterious personage, whose handiwork is ever visible, but who is herself to be seen only by favored customers. While New York contains a hundred so-called "swell" establishments, there are in reality less than a dozen which are, in commercial parlance, "solid."

Walking up the Avenue from Fourteenth street, what is probably the most exclusive shop of all is first encountered at Nineteenth street. The British lion and unicorn, fighting for the crown—presumably a hat crown—are topped up on the huge plate glass window by the name "Higgins." From a coupe at the curb a pleasant-faced, slender lady, past middle age, has just alighted and is entering the door, upon Nineteenth street.

SHE IS MRS. WINDOM,

wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is a frequent visitor. It is needless to say that Mrs. Windom never requires anything loud in the way of hats, for if she did she could not get it here.

During the centennial celebration Mrs. Windom was accompanied on one of her visits by Mrs. President Harrison, who has vowed that New York must furnish her bonnets, at least during her husband's administration. She managed to make one selection during her stay. Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins' headgear is also conceived and executed here, and on more than one occasion she has, in the pursuit of business, rubbed elbows with Mrs. William C. Whitney while the latter's husband was Secretary of the Navy in the Cleveland Cabinet. Fortunately the ladies were too much interested in the styles to quarrel over politics.

The fact that New York is the Paris of America in the matter of female headgear now goes without saying. Bostonians, Chicagoans, Philadelphians, Baltimoreans, and others maintain in turn the superiority of their respective cities generally, but the ladies are always significantly silent upon the subject of stylish bonnets. The reason is that their orders are to be found on file in the shops of Fifth avenue. Such people as the McCormicks and Farwells of Chicago, the Kittsons of St. Paul, the Pullmans of palace car fame, the Bigelows, Kidders and Nelsons of Boston, the Wanamakers and Stewarts of Philadelphia, the Browns and Von Bibbers of Baltimore, and a hundred others who lead society in their respective communities, while they regard New York as vulgar in many ways, persist in visiting or sending their orders to

THE FASHIONABLE MILLINERS

of Fifth avenue. Postmaster-General Wanamaker's family have been particularly generous to the avenue since the inauguration, despite the fact that Mr. Wanamaker's princely establishment has an extensive millinery department.

The block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and extending through to Broadway, is almost entirely occupied by fashionable milliners, and, indeed, is known to the trade as "Milliners' Block." The next and final cluster of "swell" milliners on the avenue is to be found in the immediate neighborhood of Thirtieth street. All the best metropolitan milliners make at least one trip to Europe annually to secure their styles, visiting London and Paris. During the winter they order through agents, as a rule. While the prices of hats on the avenue are at first glance paralyzing—ranging between $18 and $40—it must be remembered that all the goods imported pay an average duty of 65 per cent.

A fact frequently noticed in this relation is that New York society women who purchase hats or bonnets while abroad are seldom satisfied with them after returning home, and almost invariably have them made over on Fifth avenue. The truth is that New York city to-day produces the most stylish ladies' hats in the world, and the members of the "400" are often puzzled to know how it is that they seek in vain at the European capitals what the milliners seem to find without difficulty.

The secret is this: The milliners import the styles and colors prevailing.

A MAN IN A MILLINER'S SHOP

is about as much at home as a bull in a china shop or a dog-cart in a drawing-room.

The fashionable millinery business on Fifth avenue has, however, of late years been creeping up very close to the men in two notable instances. Both Knox and Dunlap constructed annexes to their establishment for the sale of women's hats, and have been more or less successful in the experiment. An interesting feature of this trade—which is largely theatrical—may be explained by an illustration:

A gentleman who has an account at the store makes a bet with a lady friend, his wager being a new bonnet. He loses. He writes an order upon his personal card, which he hands the lady. She presents the card to the lady in charge of the millinery side of the hat store and receives her bonnet, which is charged upon the account of the gentleman. No embarrassment, and nobody the wiser.

It is only a few seasons ago that Mrs. Langtry, Rose Coghlan and one or two other favorite actresses were closely watched by many society women and copied in their hats and bonnets. A customer who had not seen Mrs. Langtry upon the street or stage for some time would ask: "What is she wearing now?" and would insist on something very like it. Now a complete revulsion has set in with society, which refuses flatly to copy any actress. Even Mrs. Potter, formerly "one of us," cannot inveigle society into copying her hats. This fact is inexplicable, except upon theory of mere caprice. And the chances are that caprice, in the course of time, will lead society back again, to dote upon the cranial adornment of its favorite actresses.

HELPED TO HANG HIMSELF.

Unparalleled Coolness Displayed by an Innocent Man on the Gallows.

In a handsome mansion situated in a lonely part of England there resided a few years ago a maiden lady of considerable wealth, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*. One morning she was discovered foully murdered. Her man servant, named Lee, was suspected, arrested and convicted on circumstantial evidence and sentenced to be hanged. So conclusive seemed the evidence against the prisoner that no attempt whatever was made on the part of the public to induce the Home Secretary to exercise executive clemency. The day of the execution having arrived, the prisoner was led forth to suffer the extreme penalty. The rope to be used, the texture of which was silk and hemp, had been, as is customary in such cases, tested with the aid of sand-bags, and was not found wanting. The bolt was drawn and the prisoner was given a drop of eight feet. The rope broke. The prisoner walked, unaided, up the steps leading to the scaffold, and after the rope had been fixed again and the noose adjusted the bolt was drawn for the second time. The rope broke again.

Lee was by this time considerably stunned. However, after the lapse of a few moments, he again ascended, unaided, the steps, and after doing all in his power to allay the nervousness of the hangman, assisted the latter in once more fixing the rope. The prisoner placed himself on the trap-door, the bolt was pulled and the condemned man dropped once more out of view. The rope parted for the third time. After considerable delay Lee once more placed himself in the executioner's hands, but that personage and the other officials, horrified at what seemed a divine interposition, refused to proceed further with the business. The facts were reported to the Home Secretary, who at once respited the prisoner, condemning him to imprisonment for life.

Three years later a woman who was Lee's fellow-servant confessed on her dying bed that it was she who killed her mistress. She declared that Lee had no connection whatever with the affair, and stated facts strongly confirmatory of her confession.

Instances may possibly have occurred in which an equal amount of physical courage has been displayed, but outside of the pale of fiction there cannot be cited a single case in which bravery ever played a more conspicuous part than in the incident above detailed.

GENTLEMEN will do well to see the line of $1.50, $2 and $2.50 shoes; also the fine French calf hand-sewed shoes worth $6 at $4. Great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

IT ISN'T ANY SNAP.

To Be a Successful Reporter One Must Possess Skill and Judgment.

The Buffalo *Express* gives a very clear idea of what a reporter ought to be. Many young men seek an entrance to newspaper work because they have heard that a reporter goes everywhere and never has to pay anything to get there; that tickets to him are an unknown and unnecessary quantity; that the talismanic word "reporter" will open all doors. This is where these young men fool themselves.

The man who wishes to become a reporter must be a man of principle. Many temptations will be thrown in his way, and these he must withstand. He must possess large chunks of common sense and tact, for he will meet all kinds of people under all sorts of conditions, and must be able instantly to judge the proper way in which to approach his man and his subject. Then, too, great discretion must be his, and he must remember that he hasn't a day or two in which to arrive at a conclusion as how best to act. Courage he will require; staying power, tireless energy, willingness to work hard and long, accurateness, a good general education, all these are part and parcel of the reporter. But he may have these and other qualities and still not make a reporter. If he is obliged to wait for an introduction to news before he can make its acquaintance, he can earn more money driving hacks than in newspaper work.

THE Globe is selling splendid Oxfords for ladies at 75c; ladies' fine kid button shoes worth $3 at $2 and $2.50; finest French kid [illegible]ned shoes worth $6 at $4.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Pond's Extract.

THE PEOPLES' REMEDY!

INVALUABLE FOR

Catarrh, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore-Eyes,

Price 50 Cents. POND'S EXTRACT. FULL DIRECTIONS WITHIN. PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK. POND'S EXTRACT CO., OF LONDON. (LIMITED) FACSIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

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Pain Disappears. Inflammations Vanish. Hemorrhages Cease.

Beware of worthless imitations, for POND'S EXTRACT is never sold by measure nor in druggists' bottles.

POND'S EXTRACT is called the WONDER OF HEALING. Used Internally and Externally. It is unsafe to use any other but the GENUINE with our directions.

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76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A Regular Graduate of three medical colleges, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Chronic Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know. Consultation at office, or by mail, free and invited. A friendly talk or opinion costs nothing. Medicines sent by mail or express everywhere, securely packed, free from observation. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily; Sunday, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, *Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay,* Arising from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self-Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Lost Manhood, Pains in the Back, etc., are treated with unparalleled success. Safely, privately. No Mercury. Curable Cases Guaranteed. Send for Question List No. 31, relating to above.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, all forms, affecting Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Eruptions, Ache, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, From whatever cause, positively and forever driven from the system by means of SAFE, TIME-TESTED REMEDIES. STIFF AND SWOLLEN JOINTS AND RHEUMATISM, the result of blood poison, positively cured.

SEND FOR QUESTION LIST NO. 32, RELATING TO ABOVE.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent or Bloody Urine, Unnatural Discharges, Promptly Cured.

SEND FOR QUESTION LIST NO. 33, RELATING TO ABOVE.

Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Constitutional and Acquired Weaknesses of both sexes treated successfully; also, Piles. Write stating symptoms fully.

It is self-evident that a physician paying particular attention to a class of cases attains great skill. In the oldest office in America, every known help is resorted to, and the PROVED GOOD REMEDIES of all ages and countries are used. Charges are as low as can be made, using only the best. Avoid cheap promised cure-alls—they are useless, and often dangerous. Every case requires specially prepared treatment. All are treated with skill, in a respectful manner; and, knowing what to do, NO EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE. On account of the great number of cases applying, the charges are kept low, often lower than is demanded by others. If you secure the skill and get a SPEEDY and PERFECT LIFE CURE, that is the important matter

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS ABOUT Sonnenfeld's REMOVAL SALE?

SONNENFELD'S have been obliged to leave the Famous building, as they did not have sufficient room to handle their enormous trade. Their trade has grown so large during the past years that they have taken the entire buildings, **Nos. 815, 817, 819 and 821 NORTH BROADWAY (lately occupied by B. NUGENT & BRO.)**, and while the ARCHITECT and his ARMY OF MECHANICS are REMODELING and putting the building in shape, we shall inaugurate

THE GREATEST CLEARING SALE ON RECORD!

Our new stores are being finished rapidly. The sooner they are completed, the sooner must we be ready to move into them, and we shall not be ready until everything in our present establishment, except the WALLS, FLOOR and CEILING, have been sold. ☞ *Everything will positively be sold, price or cost no object.* ☜ One word more: We are not selling out an old stock. Our purchases of **NEW SPRING GOODS** were larger this season than ever before, and these are what we are selling, to put it briefly. We equal any of our competitors in quality and assortment, and leave them **FAR, FAR** behind in prices. Easy to test this for yourself. ☞ COME, SEE AND JUDGE. ☜

☞ **TAKE NOTICE**—We shall occupy the windows in the building next door to us, namely, 815, 817, 819 and 821 North Broadway, as well as our own windows, to display the various bargains advertised in this Great Clearing Out Sale. EACH WINDOW will be numbered, and each and every article **marked in plain figures**, for instance:

LACES.

200 Stamped Linen Tidies, fringed ends, usual price 25c and 30c; reduced for this sale to 15c.

300 Stamped Linen Table Scarfs, fringed ends, 1 yard long, usual price 70c; reduced for this sale to 35c.

175 Stamped Linen Table Scarfs, fringed ends, over 2 yards long, worth 90c; reduced for this sale to 49c.

10 pieces Black Chantilly Flouncing, 45 inches wide, warranted all silk, usually sold at $2; reduced for this sale to $1.25 per yard.

Ladies' White India Linen Aprons, plain and tucked, extra long, cheap at 40c; reduced for this sale to 15c.

Lovely Ladies' White India Linen Aprons, with extra fine insertion, very cheap at 50c; reduced for this sale to 23c.

50 pieces Curtain Net, taped edges, sold by everybody for 20c and 25c; reduced for this sale to 8c.

FLOWERS.

As long as they last all of our Daisy Wreaths, over 2 dozen daisys in each wreath, for this sale at 2c wreath.

Lot 1—Over 600 wreaths that cost us over 90c to import, cut down for this sale to 23c wreath.

Lot 2—Long wreaths of the choicest flowers sold everywhere at $1 and $1.25; cut down for this sale to 48c.

Lots 3 and 4—Extra long and fine Wreaths, as fine as any in existence, cost in France without duty $1.50 and 2; cut down to 98c.

RIBBONS.

☞ Read what we are doing with our Ribbon Stock for this great sale.

Thousands of pieces of Fancy Ribbons, Nos. 16 to 40; the finest in the city; sold by everybody at 35c to 60c; cut down for this sale to 15c yard.

Elegant shades of Silk Mixed Ribbons, Nos. 7, 9 and 12; they are cheap at 15c; cut down for this sale to 5c yard.

Just think of us selling all Silk Morie Satin Edge Ribbons, every shade and blacks, Nos. 12, 16 and 22; cost us over 40c; cut down for this sale to 15c per yard.

Fair and Square, the best all Silk Ribbon in the world; No. 80, all the newest shades; it is cheap at 75c per yard; cut down for this sale to 39c.

7½ inch finest Black Moire Sash Ribbons; usually sold for 80c; cut down for this sale to 29c.

8-inch Cream all Silk Sash Ribbon, satin edge, (slightly soiled), formerly sold at $1.20; cut down to 43c a yard.

NOTE—Space will not permit us to name the thousands of bargains in this Department; have a LOOK in OUR WINDOWS and you will be convinced that NOW is your time to buy Ribbons at your own price.

SILKS.

19-inch white Moire Silks, cost us over 50 cents yard; cut down for this sale to 27 cents yard.

Choice of our finest quality of black and colored Silk, regular $3 and $3.50 quality: cut down for this sale to $1.48 yard.

HATS

At Less Than Half Their Value.

Ladies' Black Union Milan Flats, reduced from 49c; for this sale cut down to 15c.

Ladies' Colored French Milan Hats; former price 75c: for this sale cut down to 39c.

Fancy Edge Black Union Milan Flats; former price 58c; reduced for this sale to 19c.

Ladies' finest black Milan Flats; former price $1.25; cut down for this sale to 75c.

Extra fine quality Union Milan Flats; former price $1.50; cut down for this sale to 98c.

Choice of the finest black Milans in the newest shapes and styles, sold by us at $2, $2.25 and upwards; cut down for this sale to $1.23.

TRIMMED HATS.

Your choice of over 500 various TRIMMED HATS in all the latest shapes and trimmings. The cheapest one in the lot cost us over $3.50 to trim, and many as high as $6. Cut down for this sale to $1.98,

ONE DOLLAR AND NINETY-EIGHT CENTS.

NOTE—Look in the window at (Nugent's old stand) Nos. 815, 817, 819 and 821 North Broadway, and convince yourselves of the above bargains.

PLUMES.

The entire lot of white, cream and black Plumes, usually sold at $2.50 to $3; your choice of the lot for this sale only at 75c.

CORSETS.

200 doz Ladies' French Warner Corsets, double bone, long waist, regular price $1; reduced for this sale to 33c.

60 doz of the celebrated J. B. Corsets, French Coutille, extra long waist, double side steels, usual price $1.25; reduced for this sale to 65c.

85 doz H. B. French Corsets, made of finest Coutille, long waist and double side steels, they are cheap at $1.50; reduced for this sale to 99c.

200 doz children's Jersey-ribbed Vests, low neck and sleeves.

Sizes—16, 9c; 18, 9c; 20, 9c; 22, 10c; 24, 10c; 26, 10c; 28, 10c; 30, 12c; 32, 12c; 34, 12c.

189 doz ladies' Jersey Balbriggan Vests, linen tape around neck, white, cream, pink, blue and unbleached—regular 50c goods; reduced for this sale to 22c.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Drawers, good materials, deep hem, cluster of tucks, well made, former price 50c; reduced for this sale to 19c.

Ladies' Chemise, plain, well made of best materials, former price 50c; reduced for this sale to 19c.

Ladies' Drawers, finest materials, perfect shape, with imported ruffles, regular 75c goods; reduced for this sale to 29c.

Ladies' Chemise, well made, good size and good materials, regular 50c and 75c goods; reduced for this sale to 29c.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' imported fancy stripe and boot pattern Cotton Hose, regular made; usual price 20c; reduced for this sale to 12½c.

Our entire stock of ladies' finest quality Ingrain Hose, fancy stripe and solid boot; they are dirt cheap at 60c; reduced for this sale to 35c.

50 doz finest ladies' black silk-plated Hose, regular made, usually sold at 75c and $1: reduced for this sale to 38c.

200 doz Ladies' finest quality Lisle Thread Hose, regular made, double heels and toes, consisting of fancy stripe, fancy boot, solid boot and solid blacks; usually sold everywhere at 75c to $1.25; reduced for this sale to 43c.

100 doz Children's heavy-ribbed black and colored Cotton Hose, regular made, sizes 6 to 9½; reduced for this sale to 15c.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

26-inch Solid Gold Tip Gloria Silk Umbrellas, usually sold by others at $1.50; reduced for this sale to 73c.

26-inch Umbrellas with 9-inch silver handles, cheap at $2.50; reduced for this sale to $1.39.

A lot of elegant La Tosca Parasols, black and white striped and polka dot effects, the very latest styles, worth $2.50 and $3; reduced for this sale to $1.39.

All our Satin Parasols, usually sold at $3 and $4; reduced for this sale to $1.25.

Your choice of over 600 styles of Canopy Top Parasols in the latest styles of handles and materials; many cost us over $5 and $6; your choice, $3.95.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

300 dozen Ladies and Children's fancy colored bordered Handkerchiefs; warranted fast colors; good size; usually sold at 10c; reduced for this sale to 2c.

200 dozen Ladies' colored border, hemstitched Handkerchiefs; fast colors and choice patterns; usual price 12½c and 15c; reduced for this sale to 4c.

150 dozen sheer mull fancy border hemstitched Handkerchiefs; warranted fast colors; usual price 25c and 30c; reduced for this sale to 9c.

Hundreds of Fine Ladies' Handkerchiefs, fine borders, embroidered hemstitched goods, sold by everybody at 35c, 40c and 60c; your choice during this sale at 15c.

VELVETS.

16-inch Black and Colored Silk Velvets, usual price, 95c a yard; reduced for this sale to 38c a yard.

19-inch all-silk Black and Colored Velvets, usual price, $1.25; reduced for this sale to 53c a yard.

10 pieces of the finest Black Gros-grain Dress Silk, worth $1.35; reduced for this sale to 60c a yard.

TIPS.

Lot 1—Colored Tips, 3 in a bunch, elegant goods. Your choice during this sale at 19c bunch.

Lot 2—Colored Tips, finest French Heads, beautiful shades. Your choice 83c bunch.

Lot 3—In this lot we have placed the finest lot of Tips manufactured, and give you your choice during this great clearing sale at 48c, 75c, 89c, 98c and $1.23.

GLOVES.

Our entire stock of Ladies' Bellair and Nadjy 4-button, embroidered-back, genuine Kid Gloves, every pair warranted; usual price $1.50; reduced for this sale to 85c a pair.

Choice of all our Ladies' Nadjy 4-button genuine Suede Gloves, worth $1.50 and $1.75; reduced for this sale to 85c pair.

Elegant warranted Kids, all shades; some cost as high as $1.75 a pair; reduced for this sale to 39c a pair.

Odds and ends of Real Kid and Lamb Skin Gloves, broken sizes; beautiful goods in this lot; reduced for this sale to 39c pair.

100 doz Ladies' Black All-Silk Jersey Mitts; reduced from 25c to 12c pair.

50 doz Ladies' Embrodered-Back All-Silk Mitts, reduced from 40c to 22c pair.

200 doz Ladies' Extra-Fine All-Silk Embroidered-Back Jersey Mitts; cost us 50c pair; reduced for this sale to 39c.

40 doz Ladies' Fine Pure Silk Mitts, in black and colors; usually sold at 50c; reduced for this sale to 29c.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

1,000 sets of Ladies' and Childen's Lord Fauntleroy Collars and Cuffs, usual price 25c; reduced for this sale to 14c a set.

800 sets of Ladies' and Children's edged Fauntleroy Collars and Cuffs; very stylish; usual price 35c and 50c; reduced for this sale to 19c a set.

960 sets of the Finest Embroidered Fauntleroy Collars and Cuffs; regular 60c goods; reduced for this sale to 29c set.

500 yards of striped edge Marabout Veiling; usual price 20c; reduced for this sale to 5c.

REMEMBER, Sonnenfeld WILL OCCUPY THE ENTIRE BUILDINGS **Nos. 815, 817, 819 and 821 NORTH BROADWAY----NUGENT'S OLD STAND.** With this difference, however, that it will be remodeled into the **PALACE STORE OF ST. LOUIS.** Everything advertised in this Great Clearing Sale can be seen (marked in plain figures) in the windows at

Nos. 815, 817, 819 and 821 North Broadway--NUGENT'S OLD STAND--Now SONNENFELD'S.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mr. Halcolm G. Ellis will leave for Europe June 12.

Mrs. Hubert Cradock will spend the summer in Canada.

Mrs. William Halls sailed on the Servia last Saturday for Europe.

Miss Mamie Butler will leave on Tuesday to visit friends in Denver.

Mr. Edwin Harrison has returned home from a short trip to Colorado

Miss Myrtle Steel is visiting the Misses Lesueur of Jefferson City.

Mrs. Edgar Fleming and family have returned from Lexington, Mo.

Miss Alice Randall has returned from a visit to Mrs. W. H. Baily at Alton.

Mrs. Haven McCune has returned from a visit to Mrs. P. H. Franklin.

Mrs. J. H. Vail has been entertaining during the past week Miss Carrie Hart.

Miss Henry Morgan is visiting her mother, Mrs. Edgerton, at Kansas City.

Mrs. Capt. C. B. Ziegler is stopping at the Claflin Cottage, Eureka Springs.

Mrs. Server is still in the East, where she has been spending the past year.

Mrs. Walker Hill has returned from a visit to her friend, Mrs. Capt. McKinney.

Mrs. Ed Lewis has returned from a visit to Mrs. R. F. Lucket in St. Charles.

Miss Lucy Calhoun is having a delightful visit to her aunt in North Carolina.

Mrs. Ed. Corrigan of Kansas City is the guest of Mrs. Dunn of Locust street.

Mrs. Dr. Lutz has returned from a visit of two weeks to her mother, Mrs. Silver.

Miss Bessie Harris and Miss Ruby Foy spent last week with friends in the country.

Mr. Frank Casey is spending a couple of months in Europe. He is now in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith have moved from 2927 Dickson street to 3734 Cook avenue.

Mrs. Larkin of Ferguson has been spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Cook.

Mrs. G. W. McAuliffe of Butte City, Mont., is the guest of relatives on Lucas avenue.

Miss Maude Gregory goes to Las Vegas for the summer to visit her sister, Mrs. Kerns.

Miss Susie Richardson, who has been visiting Mrs. Niedringhaus, has returned home.

Miss Ruby May Shotwell gave a pleasant party on Friday evening to her young friends.

Miss Mimi Waterman has been spending several weeks with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. John Miller has returned from a visit to Mrs. Frank Weems at her home in Quincy.

Mr. E. E. J. Sergru is expecting a visit from his daughter and neice from Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. John Wilkerson and family will probably take a cottage at Ferguson for the summer.

Mr. Joe Taylor who sailed recently for Europe is now in Paris, located at Hotel Chatham.

Mrs. George Spalding is making a visit of several weeks to her mother at Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Meany, nee Rosa Behr, is making a visit of several weeks to her relatives at Kirkwood.

Mrs. Henry Bond will leave on Wednesday to make a visit to her old home at Bolivar, Tenn.

Miss Mildred Rumbold is expected home from a visit to Miss Annie Eversole at Springfield.

Mrs. C. C. Hardcastle, who has been visiting relatives in Marshall, Mo., has returned home.

Miss Lulie Luigle of Hannibal, Mo., is visiting Mrs. W. W. Catchings at 2225A Walnut street.

Mrs. John S. Morris of Franklin avenue is entertaining her sister-in-law, Miss Belle Morris.

Miss Susie Magoffin has been a guest for the past three or four days of Miss Virginia Carpenter.

Miss Sophie Grindon, who has been seriously ill and confined to her bed for the past year, is recovering rapidly and will soon be able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Burnett were entertained last week by old friends at Edwardsville, Ill.

Mrs. Stuyvesant of Washington avenue left last week to spend the summer at the seaside resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Garrett are located at No. 3625 Cass avenue, the bride nee Ada McClelland.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Papin have returned home after spending several weeks at Hot Springs.

Mrs. Saunders and daughters of 2808 Locust street have taken a house in Kirkwood for the summer.

Mrs. Evans of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Wallace at her suburban home at Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Slaughter have returned from a visit to Mrs. Laura Anderson of Columbia.

Miss Sophia Anderson has returned after a pleasant visit of several weeks to her friends in Illinois.

Mrs. Jesse George left last week to visit her father, Duputy United States Marshal John Ferguson.

Mrs. Julia Macfarlane Pocock has returned from a visit to Mrs. Judge Macfarlane at Mexico, Mo.

Mrs. J. T. Chambers and daughter leave to-night for Minneapolis, where they will reside in the future.

Mrs. John Orrick, who has been making a short visit to relatives in the country, has returned home.

Mrs. E. J. Curtis is expected home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. P. J. Tiernan, at Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. H. Clark of Thirty-fifth and Pine streets have returned from a short trip to Omaha.

Mrs. J. R. Barrett will arrive this week from Sedalia to make a visit to Mrs. James Scullin of Ewing avenue.

Mrs. J. B. Hughes sailed on the 14th ult. in the Alaska for Europe, where she will remain all summer.

Miss Stella Cook and Miss Alice Atkins are spending a week with Mrs. J. D. Waters at her country home.

Mrs. Blanch Hoke is expected home early next week from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Cole.

Mrs. A. C. Cochrane and family of Hotel Beers will go to Jamestown early in June to spend the summer.

Dr. Schuyler and his family have taken a cottage in Arcadia and will leave in a few days for that resort.

Mrs. s. I. Livingston, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Way of Locust street, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Ada Thomas, who has been visiting Mrs. V. A. Armfield of Westminster place, No. 4008, has returned home.

Mr. W. W. Wait of Minneapolis was a guest during the past week of Mr. and Mrs. James Sharp of Finney avenue.

Mrs. D. H. Smith arrives this week from Sedalia and will make a visit of a week or ten days to Mrs. Frank D. Lee.

Mrs. Ben Eiseman will leave with her family June 1 for St. Catherine's, Canada, where she will spend the summer.

Misses Christy and Dovie Stewart arrived last week from Appleton City to spend the summer with relatives here.

Miss Kittie Block has been spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. William Bensburg, at her country home.

Miss Louise McKibbon left last week to make a visit of several weeks to Mrs. Theodore Fisher at her country home.

Miss Hope Hutchins has returned to the city after an absence of two months visiting friends in Texas and Sedalia.

Mr. Williams, of the Wabash Road, with his family will occupy the house of Rev. Dr. Schuyler during the summer.

Mrs. E. R. Morris of Pine street has been spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. George Bain. Mrs. Bain is also entertaining her married sister from Kentucky.

Miss Ellis, who has been for the past two months with friends on Locust street, has returned to her home at Palmyra.

Miss Jennie Hinton will leave on Tuesday for the East, whree she will spend the summer months visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. George Green has gone to Washington, D. C., and to Virginia to spend his vacation of a month with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Theodore Fisher, who has been making a short visit to her cousin Mrs. S. W. Cochrane of Olive street, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Willy, nee Nellie Flynn, have taken a home at No. 2715 Sheridan avenue, and have gone to housekeeping.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland of West Pine street have commenced the erection of a handsome house in Westminster place, beyond Cabanne.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell, nurse and children, left on Friday for Gibson Wells, Tenn., and will also visit relatives at Trenton.

Mrs. Heister Clymer has given up her house on Chestnut street and taken up her country home, which she has recently built near Benton.

Mrs. James Milburn and Miss Louise Milburn will leave the city early in June for New York, whence they will sail for Europe on the 15th.

Mr. Forrest Ferguson and bride are spending the week with her uncle, Mr. Houston and family of Thirty-fifth and Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Christian will remain at Hotel Beers next winter and in the spring will build a handsome new home in the West End.

Miss Lizzie Frazier, who has been spending the past month with friends at 2806 Locust street, has returned to her home at Mound City.

Miss Harris, daughter of the rector of Trinity Church, goes to Lexington, Ky., this week to make a visit of several weeks to relatives and friends.

Mrs. George Thayer and her pretty little daughter, Marie Server, of Hotel Lambert will leave soon for Newport, R. I., where they will spend the summer.

Mr. Soc Newman and his daughter, Miss Mimi Newman, will leave to morrow for Europe. They are accompanied by the Misses Moore of New Orleans.

Mrs. R. C. Johnson, who has been making a visit of several weeks to her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Harper, at Emporia, Kan., returns to the Richelieu this week.

Mrs. Anton Comstock, son and daughter and sister Mrs. Johnson, all of Bunker Hill, Ills., have returned home after a very pleasant visit with Mrs. E. A. Comstock.

Miss Josephine Edwards, who has been visiting her cousin Miss May Hopkins, has returned home and accompanied her mother to Ste. Geneveive for a short visit.

Mrs. Stephen D. Lee and her sister, Miss Harrison, who have been spending several months at Hotel Lambert, have returned to their home in Starkesville, Miss.

Mr. Hamilton Daughaday and his daughter, Miss Annie Daughaday, who have been making a protracted visit to the Eastern cities, are expected home by the 1st of June.

Mrs. George R. Green, who has been spending the past six weeks visiting her relatives in Scott County, Bourbon County and Maysville, Ky., returned home on Thursday.

Mrs. Hartnett gave a progressive euchre party on Friday afternoon complimentary to her daughters, Mrs. Arthur Finley of Galveston, Tex., and Miss Lola Hartnett.

Mrs. R. F. Moreton of Garrison avenue has returned from a visit to relatives in Indiana. She has with her her niece, Miss Eva Ewing, who will spend the summer with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Culver are located for the summer at Benton. Mrs. Culver receives her friends on Thursdays, in June, with her aunt, [illegible]s. J. R. Christian, at Hotel Beers.

Mr[illegible]izabeth Brune, wife of the late Wm. F. [illegible] of 1615 Menard street, who has condu[illegible] grocery store for [illegible]any years on M[illegible]s united [illegible] marriage last Thursday evening to Fred Lawn of 2845 Winnebago street, where they both will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ferguson of Marietta, O., who have been spending several months in the city visiting friends and relations, returned on Thursday evening to their home.

Miss Laura Servas has gone North to spend the summer with relatives. She will be joined in June by her sister, Miss Maggie Servas, and they will not return to St. Louis until September.

Mrs. John W. Harrison, Miss Dora Harrison and Miss Laura Harrison will make a summer tour of Europe. Miss Florence Harrison will spend the summer with her relatives at Glasgow, Mo.

Mrs. O. T. Decker, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John R. Boas, for the past two or three weeks, will return to her home in Magnolia, Ark., during the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Le Duc and Miss Marie Warne are located for a few weeks at Hotel Lambert. They have recently returned to the city after spending the winter delightfully in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Poe, who have been living at Sedalia for the past two or three years, have returned to the city to reside, and are guests at present of her sister, Mrs. Robert Grant of West Morgan street.

Mr. P. Robert Ferguson of the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Co. will be married on the 8th of June to Miss Emila Mitchell of Cincinnati, O. After a short wedding tour they will return to St. Louis.

Mrs. J. A. Child has been spending the week in the city, en route for her home in Vermont. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Hattie Crysler, with whom she has been spending the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Minor Merriwether will build for themselves during the summer a home on West Morgan street near Pendleton avenue, with houses for their two sons, Messrs. Lee and Rivers Merriwether, on either side of it.

At the DeChanti Academy of the Visitation Miss Carlotta Dyer and Miss Carlota Clark were so closely contested for the Valedictory, that they were compelled to draw for it, the result of which fell in favor of Miss Carlota Clark.

Mrs. M. E. Pollock accompanied her son Mr. J. L. Pollock, on his trip last Monday to Colorado, Utah and other points of interest in the West, where they will travel until August.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Nelson, who have been spending some months with relatives in the country, have returned, and are at the Southern Hotel prior to their departure to Europe, where they go for the benefit of Mr. Nelson's health.

Mrs. A. L. Bancker, nee Lilly Davis, leaves for the sea-shore June 15, to spend the summer, and will occupy a cottage at Long Branch, where she will be joined by her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. K. Bancker of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Garth of St. Joseph and her daughter are at Hotel Lambert. They will leave the middle of June to St. Joseph. In July she will be joined by her mother, Mrs. Gen. Craig, when they will go to Europe and remain abroad for three years.

Mr. and Mrs. John Price of Indiana and Miss Adele La Croix, Messrs. Quinn, Maloney and La Croix will arrive Tuesday evening to attend the Brackett-La Croix nuptials, which will take place Wednesday morning, June 5, at 7 o'clock, at St. Rose's Church, Cabanne place.

Miss Minnie Force of Atlanta, Ga., who is spending the summer with the family of her brother, Mr. Houston T. Force, is making a visit of several days to Mrs. Wallace at Old Orchard. A delightful informal entertainment was given by Mrs. Wallace on Friday evening in compliment to her guests, Mrs. Evans and Miss Force.

The marriage of Miss Nellie L. Roberts, granddaughter of Judge Gilchrist Porter of Hannibal, to Dr. J. D. Young, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Stockton, Cal., was quietly celebrated at the residence of the bride's u[illegible]sday May 29, at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Broadhead of this city and Mr. Wilhoist of Stockton, Cal., were the attendants. Dr. and Mrs. Young left immediately for California.

Letters have been received from Mrs. M. L. Shields announcing her safe arrival at Paris. She traveled over with Whitelaw Reid and family, and was so fortunate as to be present at the grand reception which was given them immediately upon their arrival in Paris. She is now with her nephew, located at the Hotel Chatham.

Miss Ada Comley of 1912 Dodier street entertained a party of friends on Thursday evening. Among those present were the Misses Ada Lewis, Fannie Jennings, Stella Meyers, Ada Vreeland, Miss Seals and Miss Boyle and the Messrs. J. Conley, J. C. Smith, M. Conley, G. Gray, H. Vreeland, Jr., and Geo. Wolforth.

Miss Zou Thomas, since her return from the South, is located at Hotel Lambert. She will leave about the middle of June for the East, where she will spend the summer at the seaside. In September she will go abroad to be absent two years, going direct to Paris, where she will spend the fall season, thence to Rome, where she will spend the winter.

The Misses Lizzie and Mamie Walsh of 2731 Madison street entertained a number of friends at their home Friday evening. Misses Rose and Maggie Pattison sang and a quartette composed of Misses Rose and Maggie Pattison, Rose Fox and Lizzie Bray rendered "Marguarite" in charming style, as was also the recitation, "Sheridan's Ride," by Mr. Hugh McSkimming.

Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Wiggim of 1017 Valle avenue entertained a number of friends Wednesday evening last in honor of Mrs. Ross of Dayton, O., the mother of the hostess. The parlors were handsomely set off with flowers and potted plants, and were filled with guests who had come from far and near. A pleasant feature of the evening was an impromptu entertainment furnished in part by some of the best talent of the city, such as Mr. and Mrs. Will Helmstreet, in their mandolin and guitar duet; Mrs. James H. Purdy, in her recitation of "The Warden;" Miss Lulu Gierlow, in her sweet waltz songs; Mrs. George Farnsworth, in selections on the piano; the Compton Hill Quartette, in glees and college songs; Mrs. Purdy and Miss Gierlow, in vocal duets. The hit of the occasion was that of the host, Capt. Wiggim, who played a solo on his historical violin.

The arrangements for the Fete-Champetre, which takes place on the two evenings of the 6th and 7th of June, for the benefit of Cook Avenue Church, at Mrs. Marcus Wolff's place, at Cote Brilliante, are nearing completion. The following ladies have charge of the different departments and will be assisted by a number of well-known young ladies: Restaurant, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Dr. Palmer; English Tea, Mrs. Stephen S. Smith, Mrs. Joseph Brown; Refreshments, Miss Luella Atchison, Miss Alice Robinson, Mrs. R. P. Owens, Mrs. Wm. S. Bryan; Lemonade Well, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Geo. P. Wolf, Mrs. Ella T. Baldwin, Mrs. Wm. Hines; Japanese, Miss Stella May Hughes; Floral and Confectionery, Mrs. J. W. McCullagh; General Supervisors, Mrs. Frank Hill and Mrs. R. P. Owens; Musical Director, Mr. Lindsay; Superintendent Sabbath-school, Mr. Richard M. Scruggs; Pastor of Church, Cook Avenue M. E., Rev. Felix R. Hill.

The Elliott Club gave a beautiful luncheon on Wednesday afternoon, installing their new President, Mrs. Goddard, and complimenting their retiring President, Mrs. Eben Richards. There were eight tables, beautifully decorated with flowers. There were 100 ladies present and only one gentleman, Dr. Snyder, who modestly withdrew as soon as the repast was finished. The ladies then heard the reports from the various committees, interspersed with music, their new soprano favoring them with two delightful numbers. Mrs. Judge McKeegan, Chairman of the Mission School Board, read an interesting report of the working of that branch of the club. Mrs. McKittrick read the report upon the Orphans' Home. Mrs. Prof. Hosmer made a report upon the Domestic Branch of the club, Miss Annie Foote, made a report upon [illegible] progress of the sewing school, Mrs. Moore [illegible] the report upon the Sunday-school, and Prof. Stone as chairman of the literary branch, the novel and history clubs, made a very interesting report. Mrs. McCall made a report of the sewing committee of the Orphans' Home, Miss Jennie Glover a report on decorations, and Mrs. F. H. Ingalls on temperance, including the fountain for ice water, to be established in some convenient location. The acceptance of these reports closed a very delightful reunion. The Novel Club have adjourned for the season and will have their first meeting next season on the last Thursday in October.

TO DEDICATE THE HOME.

Arrangements of Knights Templar for June 15.

Capt. Robt. McCulloch, Grand Commander of Knights Templar, and Col. Jay L. Torrey, Marshal of the Grand Lodge, have arranged for a parade on dedication day, June 15, as follows: The Masonic bodies will assemble on Lucas place at 10 a. m. and move promptly at 10:30. The route will be south on Fourteenth street to Olive, east to Sixth, south to Pine, east to Fourth, north to Locust, west to Broadway, south to Chestnut, east to Fourth, north to Locust, west to Broadway, north to Washington avenue, west to Twelfth, south to Locust where cable cars will be in waiting. Fare for round trip to Union avenue, 10 cents. The procession will be again formed at Union avenue for the march to the Masonic Home, three blocks distant. Mayor Noonan has accepted an invitation to deliver an address of welcome and Judge Xen Ryland of Lexington will be orator of the day. A fine musical programme has been arranged. One mounted and two foot companies will give display drills and the bands will furnish martial music.

Masonic Orphans' Home.

The lodges are vieing with each other to make the occasion pleasant to their visitors and to present a fine appearance on parade.

SCHOLTEN'S new studio, 1313 and 1314 Olive street, opposite Exposition.

Jackson School Picnic.

At a meeting of patrons of the Jackson School it was decided to have a picnic next Saturday, June 8, at Lindell Park. The programme will consist of singing, racing and jumping by children of the school. Prizes will be given by the committees. Dancing will also be in order through the entire day. The children will leave school at 8:30 o'clock, accompanied by a band of music.

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12 Mikado Panels, $3.

Scholten [illegible]ity of children's photos, and [illegible]ins is something ma[illegible]

Wholesale Established 1866. Retail Established 1883.

Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments,

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc.

Patentee of the Adjustable Spring for Waves and Bangs. Manufacturer of the latest styles Coiffures, Wigs, Toupees, Hair Jewelry, etc., etc. Private Parlors for Ladies' and Children's Hair Dressing and Shampooing.

M. PETERSON,
700 and 702 N. Broadway.

PAYING GAS TRUST CERTIFICATES.

Holders Receive 20 Per Cent—A Dividend to Be Paid To-Morrow.

Yesterday the second installment of the Gas Trust payments was commenced with the Bank of Commerce. On May 15 10 per cent of the purchase money was paid to those who elected to take cash instead of bonds and preferred stock; yesterday 20 per cent was paid; on June 15 the percentage will be 30, and on July 1 the remaining 50 per cent will be turned over. About $100,000 was due yesterday. The Laclede stockholders have already received their entire dues.

To-morrow a dividend of $1.25 a share will be paid on each certificate irrespective of the disposition made of it, those who have sold their certificates standing on the same footing with those interested in the new company.

SENT HIM 50 CENTS.

Lieut. Watkins Wants to Be Easy on the Offending Sergeant.

The following letter was sent yesterday to Sergt. G. A. Weber of the Signal Corps, who is under arrest pending investigation charges made by Lieut. Watkins that he failed to stand up when ordered:

"I am informed by the commanding officer at the Barracks that the general court-martial will be ready to proceed with your trial at 11 a. m., on Monday, the 3d inst. I send by Private Burns 50 cents for you to purchase a round-trip ticket to the Barracks. The Chief Signal Officer informs me that you will appear in civilian dress. Please report to First Lieut. D. H. Broughton, Third Cavalry, at the Barracks at the hour and day named.

"R. B. WATKINS."

$1,000 Not Called For.

The Globe Shoe & Clothing Co., 705 to 71 Franklin avenue, have a standing offer of $1,000 to anyone who can prove that they do [illegible] as they advertise. Their men's $7.50 [illegible] cassimere suits are sold elsewhere at $15. Their $9.90 men's tailor made suits are sold elsewhere at $20. Great reduction sale this week.

WE MUST HAVE ROOM!

The immense increase of our business demands MORE ROOM, and in answer to that demand we are having extensive alterations made in our present store, **815 N. 6th, by Annexing Adjoining Store, 817 N. 6th,** with a view to making ONE MAMMOTH MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, and in order to place in our NEW STORES an ENTIRE NEW STOCK, we commence a GRAND CLEARING SALE MONDAY, MAY 27th, and WILL REDUCE OUR ENTIRE STOCK to the FOLLOWING CUT PRICES:

5,000 CHOICE SUIT PATTERNS!

1,000	All-Wool Scotch and Cassimere Suit Patterns; Suits to order	$20.00;	reduced from $25.00
1,000	Fine Wool Cassimere Suit Patterns; Suits to order	22.50;	reduced from 27.50
1,000	Elegant Worsted and Cassimere Suit Patterns; Suits to order	25.00;	reduced from 30.00
500	Imported Worsted and Cassimere Suit Patterns; Suits to order	27.50;	reduced from 32.50
1,000	Imported Fine Diagonal Suit Patterns; Suits to order	30.00;	reduced from 35.00
500	Best Imported Fine Diagonal Suit Patterns; Suits to order	32.50;	reduced from 37.50

Prince Albert Suits a Specialty; Only $2.50 Additional to Above Prices.

OUR CELEBRATED PANTS DEPARTMENT!

Though noted for Low Prices, will be cut still lower, and no one needing SPRING AND SUMMER PANTALOONS should neglect this opportunity. Note the following GENUINE REDUCTIONS on

5,000 CHOICE PATTERNS!

1,000	Elegant Scotch and Cassimere Pants Patterns; Pants to order	$5.00;	reduced from $6.50
1,000	Fine Worsted and Cassimere Pants Patterns; Pants to order	6.00;	reduced from 7.50
1,000	Worsted Imported Pants Patterns; Pants to order	7.00;	reduced from 8.50
1,000	Elegant Stripe and Check English Pants Patterns; Pants to order	8.00;	reduced from 9.50
1,000	Fine French Marseilles Pants Patterns; Pants to order	9.00;	reduced from 10.50

These reductions are not merely on paper, but are GENUINE CUTS, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to call and examine our goods and prices and be convinced we mean what we say. No trouble to show goods at

THE PROGRESSIVE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of

Pants to Order ....In 8 hours
Suits to Order..............In 24 hours
Satisfaction Guaranteed or No Sale.

J. W. LOSSE, 815 N. SIXTH ST.,
BETWEEN MORGAN ST. AND FRANKLIN AV.

ONE NIGHT WITH A BABY

THE THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF AN OLD BACHELOR.

His Reasons for Remaining Single—The Disguises He Resorted to and the Devices He Used to Win the Baby's Favor While It Was Crying for Its Mother.

MR. RUFUS JONES is a bachelor, and now a member of the Bachelor Club of this city. One of the rules of the club provides that before a person is admitted to full membership he must state his reasons for being a bachelor and for desiring to remain such. This must be done at an open meeting and a vote is afterwards taken if he be justifiable or not in being and desiring to remain a bachelor. According to this rule, Mr. Jones was cited to appear on a certain evening before the club, and the following is his statement, which had the effect of resulting in a vote, characterizing his bachelorhood as "excusable" and admitted him as a full member upon payment of costs, which consisted of an oyster supper for the club, which condition was cheerfully complied with on his part:

It is of course impossible for me to give the exact words of Mr. Jones' statement, or to describe his gestures, or the contortions of his face which pictured and betrayed the evident fright and terror of recollections of the (as he expressed it) most terrible night of his life. I can only give the substance, which was as follows:

"The cause of my being and remaining a bachelor is a baby, my sister's baby. According to the opinion of its mother, all of its mother's female relatives and neighbors, it was the smartest, prettiest and best behaved baby that was ever known in this part of the world. Prior to the night of which I am about to relate, I had never paid any attention to this subject, and had no opinion upon it. Since my attention was directed to it I have an opinion. I am sorry to confess that it is slightly different from that entertained by its said mother, aunts and cousins. The occasion on which I received my impressions, which are somewhat derogatory to the general character of that little one for goodness, was one night. I was on a visit to my sister. She was living in the country, and her husband had been called away to attend court as a juror, and was to stay away several days. As the young couple kept no servant, but lived all by themselves, I had been requested to remain at the house during my brother-in-law's absence; I did so, and the time was passing by pleasantly enough, when on the last evening before the husband's expected return a message arrived from my sister's nearest neighbor and 'dearest friend,' living a few miles away, informing her of her sickness and requesting urgently her immediate attendance. A conveyance had been provided for and sent, and she could not well refuse. As

THE BABY WAS SLEEPING

soundly and would habitually continue to do so for several hours, she resolved to go and return in as short a time as possible. After giving me several instructions and injunctions she left. 'Take good care of the baby.' These were her last words, and a moment later I heard the wagon rolling away and I was all alone with a creature known as a baby for the first time.

"I looked at it. There it lay in its cradle, smiling, with a dimple in its cheek. I felt cheerful, nay, even happy. It was so cosy to be sitting there in the big arm chair with the bright fire in the grate, reading the newspaper and having somebody to care for. Visions of a happy family circle of my own enchanted my imagination, I became sentimental and a melancholy feeling crept slowly over me in contemplating the days I had lost and the long years I had lived in solitude. For I was then a bachelor of—no matter how many years. I had no home. I was living in a big hotel with grinning servants and only visited my relatives at long intervals. I felt that true happiness is only in the family circle and that the smile and innocent prattle of a child is a greater blessing than all the splendor of riches.

"I was thus dreaming and building castles in the air about my future, passing in review all my lady friends and considering whom I had best offer my heart and hand, when I thought I heard a slight movement in the cradle. Was it the baby? I would get up and see. But before I reached it I heard a grunt, then a suppressed shout, then a violently expressed yell. I stood petrified with surprise. Could it be that such a small body could utter such a loud scream? But I did not remain in suspense. Another scream brought me to a realizing sense of my responsible position, and I hastened to perform my duty and took hold of the cradle and began to rock, slowly at first, but as the remedy did not seem to avail in the least, more violently, to the imminent danger of spilling the occupant.

"Alas! the screams continued, and although I do not profess to be a great musician, or to have studied the science or art of harmony, yet I felt certain that the baby had not done so either and that its screams were not such as would attract a musical audience. In fact, I felt that these discordant sounds were fast robbing me of my equanimity of temper. They were harassing me extremely.

"At every grunt, snort or scream—for I had the noise in all these varieties—I felt as if a saw was running slowly but surely through my bones. I began to grit my teeth as a person will in great pain.

SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE.

"I instinctively grasped the baby and laid it tenderly on my manly bosom. The immediate effect was another scream more heart-rending than before. Had I hurt it? I knew I could not have done so, and yet why this yelling? Then I remembered its mother's injunction to give it a little to eat of a certain preparation in case it woke up, and I felt an immense relief at the prospect of ending the darling's noisy importunities.

"'So poor baby is hungry; yes, it shall have something goodie. Poor little darling!'

"I attempted to talk as much nonsensical and corrupt English as seems to be the absolute necessity and universal practice of this baby talk. I was not appreciated; the cries continued. Then I sat down, placed the sugar lump comfortably on my lap and with a teaspoon full of the prepared food attempted to feed the baby. With the greatest tenderness I managed to get the food to its lips, when suddenly it jerked itself nearly out of my arms, lifted its body and with its right hand dashed the teaspoon out of my hand so that its contents bespattered my face, shirt-bosom and vest. It accompanied this performance with a scream which clearly indicated that I was trying to murder it. I felt plainly that I turned white in the face, half from rage at this indignity and half from fright. I quickly laid the creature down on its bed, and began to wipe the semi-fluid stuff out of my eyes and whiskers, and then looked at the darling, which without interruption continued to exercise its lungs for my special benefit.

"I sat down and resolved to calmly consider what I should do now. The baby certainly was not hungry. But what was the matter? In a moment, however, my patience gave way, and I jumped up, taking the baby in my arms and resolving to carry it until it should go to sleep, and towards this end to sing, and, if possible, drown its voice with my own. So I began to walk and to sing all kinds of songs, from 'Mother Goose' rhymes to the arias from 'Robert le Diable' and 'Just Before the Battle Mother,' in all possible and impossible keys and variations, all to no purpose. The baby most decidedly did not understand anything about singing, or perhaps it understood too much. My attempt to drown its voice with my own resulted in a total failure. I tried it until I became hoarse, while the darling's voice seemed to gain in strength and increase in penetration with practice. After walking myself tired and singing myself hoarse, I

GAVE UP THE JOB.

"No appearance of any sleepiness in baby's eyes. I laid it down again, and once more began to meditate what could be the matter? Ah! perhaps it was thirsty! I procured a cup of milk, and when I approached it within striking distance I received what is called a lefthander, with the result that the milk was spilt over me. I tried to soothe it with water but with the same result. I began to assume a spotted appearance. And yet something had to be done. I could not let the baby proceed with its yells, without imminent risk of an explosion of its lungs, which seemed extremely probable. Something must be the matter with it; that was evident.

"But what was it? Perhaps it was dressed too tight, perhaps a pin was sticking it, perhaps it had the stomach ache? I resolved to investigate, and I began once more to feel pity for that little helpless thing that suffered so much.

"In spite of its kicks I began to take off its clothes. There were no pins, and the long dresses were only hanging loosely about it. Then I rubbed its stomach and put some warm flannel on it. All in vain, for after a moment's look of astonishment it continued its yells. I began to get frightened. It was impossible that such a little thing could any longer persist in thus straining its faculties without fatal consequences. And yet what could I do? It was evident that nothing hurt it, that it wanted neither food nor drink. But what did it cry for? Probably for its mother, but of course I could not furnish its mother, and yet a little thing like this could certainly not have much sense or possess a large amount of that faculty which makes it distinguish the various objects. So I walked into the next room, and, with the accompaniment of the baby music, I threw some of my sister's dresses over me, put on her nightcap, covered up my whiskers, and imitating her voice, stalked forth with the conviction of being an immense success as a mother. I had made but a step into the baby's room and uttered half a single gushing exclamation, spreading out my arms, when the baby gave me a look of such utter disgust, and then turned itself so suddenly away from me, that I knew I was detected, and felt heartily ashamed of being caught in that iniquitous design of imposing a pseudo mother on a young and unsophisticated mind.

"I began to repent, and softly took the child out of its bed, and calmly and rationally began to speak to it, and to explain the danger to its health of this continued indulgence of its vocal powers, for the result of my false play had given me quite an exalted opinion of

THE BABY'S MENTAL POWERS,

and really it seemed to listen and become more quiet. But, alas! It was only a most malicious plan and well considered strategy to deceive me and gain my confidence. For, while I was inwardly congratulating myself on my success, the darling baby had slyly and softly extended its fingers into my whiskers and all at once, with a yell of triumph, precisely the one of an Indian holding up a fresh scalp, it lifted itself as high as it could and with all its force, which I felt at that time to be that of a giant, pulled forth its hands full of hair, and held them up to the light. The agony which I suffered I need not describe. In a fit of rage I threw the baby on its bed, firmly resolving that I would pay no more attention to it, but permit it to indulge in its favorite amusement of yelling and screaming to its heart's content. I took up the POST-DISPATCH and tried to read it. Impossible! I looked at the clock. For goodness sake, my sister had not been gone an hour, and I was to suffer these torments for two or three hours more. It could not be. I again looked at the clock. It actually seemed to grin at me with demoniac joy. I looked at my watch, but it confirmed the statement of the clock. I grew desperate. I jumped up and looked out of the door, although it was impossible that my sister should already return. I walked the room up and down, but the screams penetrated that noise. I looked at the darling and held out my arms once more. It turned aside and continued its performance.

"'Well,' I thought, 'if love cannot prevail I will try fear,' so I got an old wolf's skin, threw it over me, got down on all fours and began to howl. The baby gave me a withering glance of contempt and remained persistent. I rose up utterly bewildered. What was I to do now? My eyes accidentally met the mirror and reflected my appearance, torn, ragged, spotted and with my whiskers on one side missing. I was horrified and began to wash and once more to put myself into something like a human shape. Then I turned my attention again to what had been represented to me as a darling.

"It was still exercising its lungs, and seemed with every minute to acquire greater force and perfection. What could I do that I had not attempted before? I tried everything that my imagination could suggest. I carried it. I laid it down. I whistled. I danced a jig. I sang. I talked. I kept still. I kept quiet. I went out. I came in. I sat down, and stood up. I made faces at it, and talked soothingly, but, despite all these varied entertainments which I furnished to the best of my ability, the baby

KEPT UP ITS MONOTONOUS YELLS.

"The perspiration was running down my face, and I felt as if I had been severely thrashed in a prize fight. All of my courage was gone, like that of a whipped game cock, and I had to confess to myself that that little thing there was my master. And then the dreams and visions of a happy home and family circle which I had before indulged in reverted to my mind, and I had a moment of exquisite pleasure in knowing that these happy visions had not yet been realized, and that I was still a bachelor without a family circle and without a darling baby.

"At last the so-called darling suddenly became quiet, and opened wide its eyes as if looking for something. This stillness enabled me to listen and I heard the sounds of a wagon. I ran out and opened the door, and to my utmost joy it was the long-expected mother. She rushed in, took up the baby, which was smiling all over, kissed it, and then turned to me with a face radiant with joy. The baby looked at me with its blue eyes, smiled, and held out its tiny little hands and arms longingly to me, at the same time attempting to jump over to me.

"'Oh, is it not a darling? See how it loves you,' the mother said.

"I involuntarily recoiled. It was adding insult to injury. To see such hypocrisy in such a young being was the last straw. I rushed from the room and have never seen that baby since. FRANK GAYLORD."

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Texas Spring Palace at Ft. Worth.

The Iron Mountain Route will sell tickets at the above rate from St. Louis to Ft. Worth and return. Tickets on sale June 5, 8, 12 and 15, good for fifteen days to return; final limit June 21. This is an exceptional opportunity to see the wonderful resources of Texas. Ticket offices 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

My Ships at Sea.

I wonder if my ships that sailed
 Into the west, all dim and red—
My stanch white ships that never failed—
 Are coming ere the year is dead?
I watch from morn till starry night;
 I wait with ready, eager hail,
And count each ship that heaves in sight
 As one of these—mine own—that sail.

I wonder will they ne'er come back
 Out of the silent, star-white west,
Sailing across the pale moon's track,
 Mounting the dark waves' snowy crest?
And will I see them where I wait,
 As they glide o'er the harbor bar?
Or will the night be black as hate,
 Without one single glowing star?

Or they may come some shining day
 When all the earth is warm and glad,
Ah, me! I would I knew, for they,
 My beauteous ships, were all I had.
I watched them as they sailed away
 Into the west, all red and dim,
And as they floated o'er the bay
 The bells rang out their evening hymn.

And if they ne'er come back to me,
 O! heart of mine, what then? what then?
Must I still wait beside the sea
 And watch for them to come again?
O! white waves, keep my snowy ships;
 O! breezes, bring them safe to land—
Here, where the shore to westward dips,
 And I await them on the strand.

ANNA FOZIER.

In No Danger.

From the New York Weekly.

Mrs. Minks (severely): "George, there is an account in this paper about a business man leaving his wife and running off with a pretty type-writer girl."

Mr. Minks: "Indeed!"

"Yes, and it's the third account of the kind I've seen this week."

"That doesn't interest me."

"It does me. You have a pretty type-writer girl in your office."

"No, we haven't. My partner eloped with her last week."

TO ALLAY pains, subdue inflammation, heal foul sores and ulcers the most prompt and satisfactory results are obtained by using that old reliable rem McLean's Volcanic Oil I

ETIENNE CABET'S GRAVE.

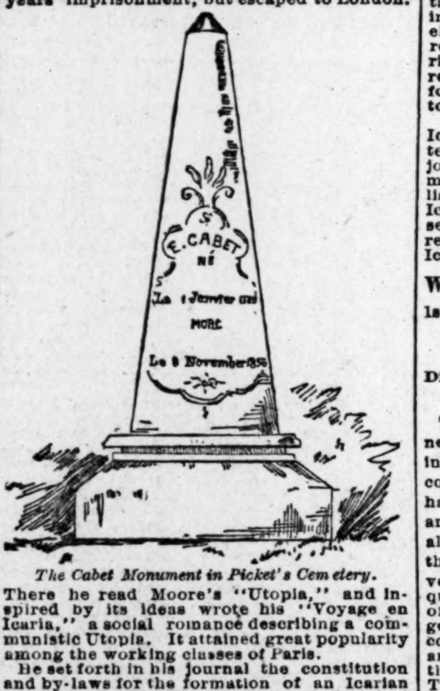
THE RESTING PLACE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE ICARIAN SECT.

His Monument in Pickett's Burying-Ground—A Biographical Sketch of This Remarkable Frenchman—His Death in This City Thirty-three Years Ago—The Last of the Icarians.

OUT in the old Picket Cemetery on the Gravois road about one hundred paces from the eastern entrance may be seen a monument of white marble with an inscription in French showing that it was erected in memory of E. Cabet, born January 1, 1788, who died November 8, 1856. This is the only information respecting the person who reposes beneath the white shaft. The grounds within which it is situated cover twenty acres and are kept in good condition, well shaded with maples, pines, cedar and native oaks of large size, and the narrow hillocks, 25,000 or more, are sprinkled with flowers and almost hidden amid moving billows of grass, while a sabbath stillness, such as would have charmed the meditative Hervey, pervaded the quiet solitude of this beautiful rural cemetery.

Thirty-five years ago, when the present sexton, Fred Kreuning, took charge, the nearest house was at the English cave, over one mile distant towards the river, and now the city is fast encroaching on all sides, except on the western boundary, which adjoins a grove where just beyond is seen the flashing waters of Bamberger's Lake. There were some six hundred burials in the cemetery the past year, and the grounds will soon have to be enlarged or closed as a burying ground. Few strangers visit it, yet, in this comparatively obscure spot there rests all that is mortal of the great French communist, founder of the Icarian sect, who at a critical period of the French revolution in 1848, saved Paris from anarchy, and the new provisional government from going to smash, by sheer personal courage and eloquence. Some of the following particulars of Etienne Cabet's life were obtained from a few surviving associates in this city. He was about 1 year old at the outbreak of the first French revolution, of which fifty years later he wrote the history and vindicated the old Jacobins. He studied for the bar, and though a native of Dijon he was appointed by the government of Louis Philippe Attorney-General of Corsica, a man of nerve being needed to establish the jury system and put an end to brigandage and atrocities of the vendetta, or family blood revenge, which he did very effectually. Returned as a Deputy to Paris, he soon after started a radical Sunday paper, the *Populaire*, and on account of an article sustaining the liberty of the press, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but escaped to London.

Etienne Cabet at 45—From a Crayon Made by Dr. Barron of This City.



The Cabet Monument in Picket's Cemetery.

There he read Moore's "Utopia," and inspired by its ideas wrote his "Voyage en Icaria," a social romance describing a communistic Utopia. It attained great popularity among the working classes of Paris.

He set forth in his journal the constitution and by-laws for the formation of an Icarian colony on the Red River in Texas and invited his followers to emigrate. The first division sailed February 2, 1848, but Cabet remaining behind was detained by the revolution which broke out a few days thereafter. He opened in the center of Paris, in the Rue St. Honaire, a club, where he ruled seven or eight thousand souls. Alphonse de Lamartine then at the head of the Provisional Government, in his history of the revolution of 1848, who had advised Cabet to colonize in the New Republic of the West, says of him:

"He was the poet of communism. He had dreamed of a chimerical Salentum which he called Icaria. Here all inequalities, all indigence, even all asperities of labor, would disappear in a fantastic organization whose elements were incoherent hypothesis. The most suffering and the most ignorant portion of the workingmen of Paris were attached to his doctrines. Cabet was the philosopher and high priest of tha religion of well-being. But this religion was without God."

Lamartine further represents that Cabet kept his sect in order and respect for persons and property, and far from preaching insurrection to his adepts he preached patience and horror of anarchy to them. This virtue he exemplified in the remarkable crises above referred to.

An attempt to overawe and perhaps overturn the new government, as was believed by Lamartine at the time was made by the clubs at the head of a large procession composed of the seditionary populace of Paris estimated at 140,000 men. They advanced to the Hotel de Ville, where the Government members were sitting, singing the Marseillaise and the air of the Girondists, while seditious cries filled the air, mixed with shouts of "down with Lamartine, etc." The crowd pressed forward and the chiefs of the clubs ranged themselves before the gateways of the Hotel de Ville, but Cabet alone was allowed to enter on an order from Lamartine. He conferred with him on the great staircase. After an assurance given by Cabet of the inoffensive intentions of the clubs the Government, still dubious of the outcome, ordered the delegates alone to enter and to shut the gates again. Some in the crowd still shouted for the ostracism of Lamartine, and a thousand contradictory cries divided the groups, and violence was on the lips, in the accent and in the looks. It was at this juncture that Cabet spoke to the crowd, and his discourse made a good impression. He was suported by Barbes, Raspail and other chiefs of the clubs and their appeal caused the mob to waver and to evacuate the halls and gateways to the great relief of the menace trembling government. Cabet, like other notable characters did not, at that time, escape the pencil of the caricaturists. "Cham," who was the Nast of *L'Illustration Journal Universel* made him the subject of his cartoons.

The first division which left France as has been stated, found Texas anything but Utopia, and they returned to New Orleans, whence their complaints reached Europe. That, however, did not prevent Cabet from joining them with a second division, and as everybody knows, they settled at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1850. Cabet then returned to France to answer a charge against his probity—for inducing his followers to go to Texas under false represenations. He produced the deed from Texas parties and obtained a reversal of the judgment which had been pronounced against him. He then came back to Nauvoo and governed his colony until 1856, when dissensions arose, a majority of adherents protesting against his prohibition of the use of whisky and tobacco, and he was obliged to flee to St. Louis. There, with about one hundred and fifty persons, he rented quarters on Spring street, near Fifth (now Broadway), in North St. Louis.

He had been there but three days when Mr. Mesnier, his architect, who had been in consultation about plans of improvement, found him lying down near the door of an outhouse with one hand clinging to the latch, he having evidently fallen down in a fit of apoplexy. He was carried into the house and it was found that the left side was paralyzed. He called for pen and ink, and using his right hand made light of the attack. In the course of the afternoon his tongue faltered, he became unconscious and died the same night. D. N. Burgoyne assisted at the funeral and read the Masonic service, and his followers, some wearing sabots, saw him lowered into the grave with sincere feelings of grief. On a very cold day the following winter the body was taken up for reinterment in a metallic coffin. There was very little change in the features, and the velvet suit, in which he was clad, even to the slippers, appeared unchanged, as when worn in life.

There were placed in the coffin copies of the numerous works of Cabet, numbering some twenty-eight volumes, together with a bottle hermetically sealed containing an account of the final ceremonies and a list of the participants. The metallic coffin was then lowered into a heavy oaken outside coffin, and a simple monument composed of sheet iron of rather fantastical construction was placed at the head of the grave. This monument contained the lily and the initials "E. C." cut in iron letters and surrounded by an eliptical iron ring, bristling with spikes representing a crown of thorns. This memorial remained about thirty years when it was replaced by the present monument. The former is still to be seen near the foot of the tomb almost hidden by the tall grass.

It is only necessary to add that the St. Louis Icarians settled at Sulphur Springs, near Cheltenham, St. Louis County. Some of them joined B. Gratz Brown's regiment at the commencement of the late war and their establishment was broken up. A small body of Icarians, numbering some thirty families, are settled near Corning, Io., and this is all that remains as a community of the once famous Icarians.

Watches and Diamonds on Installments.

1st-class goods, fair prices. Ingalls, 1007 Olive.

MAKING DIRT MAPS.

Diversion Popular With the Shans and Useful to the British.

The British in Upper Burmah have found it necessary within the past two years, according to the New York *Sun*, to send several columns of troops against the uncivilized inhabitants of the Burmese Shan States north and east of that country. These regions were almost as little known as the lands within the Antarctic circle, and it was therefore a very difficult matter to move troops and adequately arrange for their food supplies. The officers in charge of these expeditions tried to get all the information they could of the country—of its mountains, rivers, fords, roads and agricultural sources from the natives they met, but their success was very poor. They found that by the time they had questioned the savages a few minutes they were weary and out of temper, and refused to answer questions. Finally a bright idea struck one of the Englishmen. He invented a new diversion for the natives, and it worked like a charm.

Every day when camp was pitched, usually near some Shan caravansery, a space of ground was spaded up, and then the people at the inn, traders and travelers, were invited to make a relief map in the dirt of as much of the country as they knew. Capt. Dun of the British army says the natives readily caught the idea, and it was amusing to see the childish delight they took in making dirt maps of the country. They piled up the mountain ranges, excavated the valleys and rivers, stuck little sticks in the ground for forests and indicated the regions that were well cultivated. Of course, such a map would be almost valueless unless it were made with some regard to proper proportions. So they used sticks about a foot long to represent a day's march, and on this scale they rudely fashioned their maps. Sometimes two or three hours were spent in making the map, and now and then rival cartographers would each appropriate a piece of ground and display his talents as a map-maker.

The information thus obtained was very useful. The British officers were nearly every day engaged in drawing charts based upon the dirt maps in relief, and it was not often found that the native information was so far out of the way as to be valueless. It would be interesting to see whether this plan would work in Africa among the natives, of whose geographical inaccuracies the explorers are constantly complaining. Stanley is the latest aggrieved explorer, the natives having told him on his recent march to Albert Nyanza of a great lake which he fondly hoped to reach until he became convinced that it was wholly mythical.

$20 FINEST merchant tailor cassimere suits $9.99. Great reduction sale.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A Successful Struggle.

From the Somerville Journal.

"Charlie stayed pretty late last night, didn't he Lil?" asked sister Kate the next morning.

"Yes," said Lil, sleepily, "we were trying the pigs in clover puzzle till nearly 11 o'clock.

"And did you get the pigs in the pen, Lil?" asked Kate, eagerly.

"No, we didn't; but I got my finger in this solitaire diamond ri

HER FAVORITE BOOK.

MRS. LEW WALLACE RECALLS CHILDHOOD'S HAPPY HOURS,

When, Perched High Aloft, She Read "Pilgrim's Progress"—Youthful Impressions of the Work Which Are Still Retained—Imaginings Which Were Sweets to Childish Fancy—Later Reading.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IN ANSWER to the question what book has given me the most pleasure, I reply, without hesitation, "Pilgrim's Progress." It was when I was about 7 years of age that I passed from "Cinderella" to Bunyan's matchless work without suspecting that it was not a child's book. And possessed of the precious volume—new books were rare in those days—I climbed a tall "secretary," to escape the younger children, who were too small to scale the back of a chair and follow me. We were a noisy set—nine in all—and, secured in comparative quiet, on my high perch, I dreamed dreams and saw visions such as no fairy tale ever unveiled to me. Types and shadows there were none. The actors of the drama were not creatures of fiction, they were positive substance, my familiars, and now are placed with my personal recollections.

The narrow path, straight as a rule could make it, was plain to my eyes as the footpaths which streaked my father's orchard, under the apple trees. I hung entranced over every step in the marvelous journey, and saw clearly, as I see this pen and paper, the very stately palace, the name of which was Beautiful, and it stood by the highway side. How my young heart rejoiced when Christian found the lions guarding it were chained! As he dropped his load into a sepulcher and gave three leaps for joy, my soul leaped too, only to sink again when he fell into the clutches of

GIANT DESPAIR

and was beaten with the grievous crab-tree cudgel in the awful courtyard paved with skulls of Pilgrims. How foolish of him to forget the key Promise, which would open any lock in Doubting Castle, and how I longed to twist my hands in the hair of that Flatterer with his net!

Delicious to imagination were the good things the travelers had to eat by the way. The raisins and pomegranates, the cordials, wine red as blood and those wonderful grapes that go down so sweetly as to cause the lips of them that are asleep to speak. The feasts almost made up for the fights with scaly dragons and terrific shapes coming out the burning pit, terrors that made hideous the road through the Dark Valley and satisfied my juvenile love of the mysterious and horrible.

Sweet to childish fancy were the rarities and fair shows of the Interpreter's House; the letter of the King, which smelt after the manner of the best perfumes; the orchards and vineyards of the Delectable Mountains (then I had never seen a mountain), and the loving shepherds at Beulah who strewed flowers before the feet of the Pilgrims bound for the City of their Prince.

Here and there I had to spell out hard words, many things were puzzling, but the very wonderments added to the charm of the story. What was a quagmire, what was a muck-rake, what were stocks, a civet-box; how could one grasshopper burden a man, and what sort of shoes were they which never wear out, and how could the Shining Ones dress

IN GOLD CLOTHES?

I shivered at the passage through the cold black river, forever flowing; the river that has no bridge, but, oh, the rapture in the triumph beyond! The ringing bells, the melodious noises, the singers and harpers with their harps; above all, that One who sat on the great white throne with the rainbow round his head. Those pages thrilled me like an outburst of triumphant music, the exultant feeling one has in cathedrals resounding with some mighty anthem.

It was winter time, and the pleasanter for deep snows without were thoughts of warm Palace rooms, the delicate plain Ease, the shady arbor with lilies, and the meadow curiously beautified with lilies, green all the year long. At sunset I looked through glistening towers on frosty window-panes, as many years afterward I watched the domes and spires of old Stamboul floating in the silvery mists of the Bosphorus, and recalled the tremulous glimmer in the shepherds' perspective glass. On the top of a high hill called Clear they could not look steadily, yet they thought they saw something like the gate of the Celestial City, and also some of the glory of the place. Nothing was faint or vaporous. Near at hand, not high and distant, was the City of the King—an undimmed splendor.

When I went to bed that night, lovely shapes, walking, floating, flying, went with me, and angel-eyes watched over my sleep. The supreme delight of the book was Greatheart, my hero in bright armor and helmet with plumes; the giant-killer, the lover of women and children, who marched up to the lions, not minding if they were chained or not. That warrior-image has not changed in the waste of years, nor can it change. He lives while realities have died. I loved him then,

I LOVE HIM YET.

Familiarity has not dulled the cha of the wondrous tale, and still does the m touch of memory sound the ancient str In a half century of pilgrimage I have edly met the ve brisk lad named ce, who came from the country Conceit, have caught glimpses on several continents of Madame Bubble selling her vanities, a tall, comely dame, with something of a swarthy complexion. And, in strange lands, while under the friendly roof of our missionaries, I bethought me of the large upper room where the Pilgrims slept and Mercy dreamed her glorious dream. Its window opened toward the sun-rising, the name of the chamber was Peace.

From Bunyan, the change to "The Arabian Nights" was easy; thence I turned to Shakspeare, where I remain unto this day. No shrine outside of Palestine moved me like the poor little house where he spent his boyhood, unconscious that he was to enrich the human race with its greatest literary inheritance.

As I write the name there rises before me the cool, gray day we spent at Stratford. The waters of Avon go softly past the old town, which is specklessly clean and bowered in vines and creepers. On the Lucy estate, hard by, is the Shakspeare stile, made in the ancient fashion, so the upper bar drops and catches the feet of the poacher trespassing on the deer park. We registered our names in the book, always open, where, every year,

TWELVE THOUSAND ARE WRITTEN,

mainly by visitors from the dear land we love to call our own. Two quaint women keep the place, and tell their story with a freshness which cheers the tired traveler. Again, I touch the ceiling of the room, where "the foremost man of all this world" was born, and mark the low doorways, the cramped and crooked stairs leading to the loft in which he used to sleep among the rolls of wool.

There is the chimney seat where the lad must have warmed his feet and watched the embers of the hearth turn to phantoms dim and gray. Immortal beings were all about us. They filled the air, peopled the spaces, flitted by on noiseless wing and swung on threads of gossamer in the tree-tops. The pleasant spirits came unsought and without call. Mysterious footfalls left no sound or imprint in the quiet streets, though august shapes attended us. We felt the majestic presence of Lear and of the Roman, sweeping by in gorgeous robe, surrounded by centurions—a mighty company. The winds whispered sweet secrets, and swaying boughs sheltered troops of harmless little folk tripping in on fairy feet. Fairest and palest of shades among many fair and pale were Juliet, all beautiful, and the gentle lady wedded to the Moor. They joined our walk and hovered along our way till chased back home by the pallid ghosts that slide on the moonbeams above Kenilworth Castle.

Not one thought of the endless debate came near us that day. Among the green haunts were many shadows, but the cloudy spectre named Bacon did not appear. Who wrote "Othello?" The most pathetic of human compositions. As well ask who made the world.

NEXT TO SHAKSPEARE

stands Scott. "Ivanhoe" is a perfect romance, and the last conversation of Rebecca with the Templar is worthy the great master himself. The sylvan scenes, with scented woods and rushing brooks, are reminders of the deep forest where Jacques mused and Rosalind laughed at love till he caught her in his net.

It ill becomes one who has not read "Robert Elsmere" to criticise the modern novel or tell, even in this strict confidence, how, in the general deluge of literature, the only rest is found with a few souls counted worth saving from the flood.

Read mean books and you think the whole world mean. Better to seek the demigods of Plutarch, or read tales of brave men near our time, who were stirred by deep impulses to endure sacrifice for a noble end. Though there is no opportunity for heroic deeds, we can admire and revere the heroes who heard heavenly voices and thrilled with the sense of great things, visible and invisible, to be struggled for. So shall we, too, be uplifted.

The brief space allotted me forbids more than a hint of afternoons filled with the music of the poets. Familiar are the melodies of "Penseroso" and "Allegra," the words of the "Ancient Mariner," of "Marmion," the "Prisoner of Chillon," and the voice, "hollow like a ghost's, of Arthur—the ideal, yet most real of English kings—blessing the Queen with milk-white arms and golden hair, low lying at his feet."

When the lamps are lighted then comes the hour for the household singer, the Cambridge poet, most beloved man of letters in our generation; who spends the evenings with him keeps good company.

And thus, from day to day, my little boat
Rocks in its harbor, lodging peaceably.
Blessings be with them, and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares,
The poets, who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays!

SUSAN E. WALLACE.

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K. O. T. M.

The Knights of the Maccabees of the World are busy in their bee-hives and increasing their membership in a rapid manner.

On Thursday last, Hall Tent No. 8 of Missouri took in and initiated R. H. Hassenritter, Louis J. Becker, James F. Brogan, Henry W. Kalthoff, Charles Matthews, Louis M. White and Larry Harding, the ceremony being performed by the Deputy Supreme Commander Sir Knight Richmond assisted by the Worthy Commander, Sir Knight George F. Williams. This tent will on Thursday next initiate Messrs. J. J. Coffey, Charles Etting, Theo. Herold, R. H. Barsch, Oscar Grahl, R. A. Quinn, James C. Brooks, Geo. L. Cook and three well known physicians.

Maj. N. S. Boynton, the Supreme Record Keeper of this order, will arrive from Port Huron and initiate several new applicants into the true workings of the order. As this will be the first official visit of the Sir Knight as Supreme Record Keeper, no expense will be spared by the Sir Knights of Hall Tent to entertain the visitor in a manner justly befitting his station. There will be on this occasion visiting Sir Knights from Springfield and Peoria, Ill., and Sedalia, Hannibal and Moberly, Mo. The Sir Knights from Moberly and Hannibal will act afterwards as an escort to Sir Knight Boynton to their respective tents.

5,000 PAIRS boys' pants from 15c up to $4.50; prices always lower than elsewhere. Great reduction sale.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

A NEW FIELD.

"The Gum-Society-Editor Department" Suggested and an Example Given.

To one interested in the rise and development of the various "fads" and habits which have made their bow to the observing and imitative public there is one which demands especial consideration on account not only of the huge proportions it has attained, but the wide limits it is extending in the way of social connections. Gum chewing is that to which reference is made and a few observations at a leading theater on "Society Night," will be sufficient to prove that the habit is one second to none, and would be worthy a special column of its own in "personal" journalism.

If Mrs. Blank's dresses, monogramed hosiery, dress reform underwear, etc., etc., is important enough to occupy valuable space in our daily journals, why not let the eager and interested public know just how she chews her daily gum?

There is no end to the scope the subject affords, for instance, there is her early morning chew, which is generally found adhering to the head-board of the bed, and like a sinner's heart, is in a hardened condition. But it will do to begin the day on, being handy and possessing the merit of old and intimate acquaintanceship.

Mrs. Blank's dainty maxillary appendages begin their matitutinal see-saw with the familiar motion of a mossy pump-handle that has grown stiff in the joints and objects to use. As, however, by persistent see-sawing, the ossified quid yields to friction and salivary inducements, the pump-handle motion subsides into a gentle, steady, all-day jog-trot, deserving credit for its virtue of perseverance.

The fresh after-dinner quid is a revel of bliss and a non-dyspeptic, hygienic measure. Sometimes, when pulled out to its full length and lingeringly gazed upon, it seems about a half-yard measure and forms an element in a pose of recherche artistic effect. It is strange this pose has not been made immortal on canvas. It at least possesses the merit of originality. The fair sex has been pictured on flowery banks, on divans, on clouds and mountain tops, with eyes rolled up or lashes down on shell tinted cheeks; as arch, sad, sympathetic, tragic; as individuals and composites, but never as enjoying the soulful, intellectual, spiritually elevating occupation of chewing the ubiquitous gum.

A new era in journalism should begin forthwith. As enthrallingly interesting as the society column always is, there is a demand for variety and newness in its items, a demand that will be supplied when in addition to my lady's wardrobe, suppers and progressive euchres, the uninitiated will be made acquainted with the manner of her gum-chewing. By this means those who are not of the 400 will know just when a stern, uncompromising chew is au fait and will learn to regulate the maxillary motions so as not to make the mistake of a street-car chew or when at prayer-meeting or a funeral.

The giddy motion that is proper when talking repartee to one's best young man is hardly the proper caper when witnessing a Shakspearean tragedy and the laws of the proprieties should be known and strictly adhered to.

For the magnanimous and praiseworthy motive alone of educating the mass of the people up to the highest culture of the 400 I took a few items one Friday evening at the Grand and herewith submit them: Miss C. B. of Delmar avenue, one of our loveliest blonds, wore an empire hat to match her costume, and thus shaded, her delicate facial muscles played charmingly a game of hide-and-seek with the dimples in her cheeks as she vivaciously toyed with a dainty quid of the best brand of tutti-frutti. Her beauty excuses Miss B. any slight dereliction in gum etiquette and it was only absorption in the play which caused her to stick the quid on her neighbor's best stove-pipe, while she wept the tears of a sympathetic nature when the leading lady died a writhing death from poison sooner than wed the lordly villain of the play.

Mrs. K. G. of Olive street, so remarkable for her intellectual abilities and distinctive culture, masticates her "Yucatan" with an unmoved calmness and dignity which never varies. On this occasion her stately pose, as she sat gracefully in the right lower box, caused many admiring comments, and Mr. H. De P., who, rumor says, was a rejected lover, was heard to audibly murmur: "Would I were the gum between those teeth that I might touch those lips."

The three Misses X. of Lindell boulevard were out in force and directoire gowns. If there is one virtue above another in which this lovely trio excels it is in the matter-of-fact, persistent, silent manner in which they chew their "Black Jack." Most chewers talk and punctuate with chews their conversation, but the Misses X. enjoy their cud in a business-like silence that is painfully intense.

A charmingly unconscious beauty was Miss Rosebud Le B. of West Pine street, who, lost to all surroundings in her deep interest in the drama, rolled and re-rolled her gum between her daintily gloved fingers while she gave her maxillary a much needed rest.

On dit, as a piece of gossip, that young Mr. Percival Y. of Vandeventer Place wears next his heart a gold bonbonniere with a diamond setting, within which he keeps a labeled collection of souvenir quids, each surrounded by prints of pearly teeth and tender memories. While somewhat of a new departure this little souvenir cabinet of Mr. Y. does credit to an impressionable and sentimental soul, a combination both rare and beautiful in this cold and practical age.

Photographing on Ivory

Is the latest novelty made by Scholten, opposite Exposition.

A Fete-Champetre.

The ladies of Cook Avenue M. E. Church will hold a Fete-Champetre for a benevolent purpose on the afternoon and evening of Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th of June, on the grounds of M. A. Wolff, 2812 Marcus avenue. The grounds will be illuminated and there will be good music to charm the ear, and every provision will be made for refreshments. The ladies solicit the patronage of all and hope to make it an event long to be remembered by the participants. Take the Franklin avenue cable to Marcus avenue, get a transfer and change on to the Marcus avenue cars, which will take you to the gate. In case of rain or inclement weather the fete will be postponed to Thursday and Friday of the following week.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1889.

"A SAFE DEPOSIT."

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

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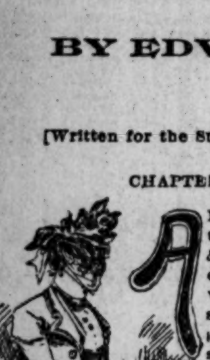
CHAPTER I.



ANTONY BLAKE left the office of Rumrill & Co. a good deal disappointed. He was himself a shrewd and intelligent fellow; he had secured the patent on his new invention, and was ready to proceed with the manufacture. He had carried the papers, the drawings, his model machine, to Rumrill & Co., and they had them in consideration. They now offered him $800 for the whole thing if he would turn it all over to them. He had proposed one and another scheme by which he should go into business as a partner with them; these had been referred by the managing partner to the Mr. Jorkins behind the scene, who was an imaginary person created for the purpose of saying no when the managing partner was ashamed to. Practically, all these schemes had been refused, and Antony was now to take the $800 or nothing.

This was not his first experience in such business. He knew by this time that the people who bring things before the public, be they inventions, be they books or be they ideas, generally expect to be well paid for so doing; and he knew that the system of co-operation, which people are hoping for and praying for, was by no means yet established. With some bitterness of feeling, it must be confessed, though he was a good-natured fellow enough, he walked down the street of Tamworth, considering whether he would take the $800 and be done with it, or whether he would go to Pittsburg and see if there were better chances there.

Antony Blake did not believe in debt, and he knew how to live on a very little money; but for all that, he had very little money in store, and he certainly did not have the $10,000 which would be necessary for him, if he were to equip a little machine shop of his own and make his own automatic car coupler. But as it happened, he was a person well esteemed in the whole community of Tamworth, as he deserved to be. I should like to know, however, how much of this esteem he owed to one queer circumstance. While he had to start on life with absolutely no property, it happened that he did hold, as trustee for his mother, some bonds, which he considered worthless, in the second issue of the Cattaraugus & O[illegible]usas Railroad. These bonds had long since been taken off all lists known to brokers, and it was long since any coupons had been paid. Still the Cattaraugus & Opelousas existed, and there were sanguine people, among whom his mother was one, who supposed that some time payment would be resumed. Antony, being her trustee, had to keep these bonds somewhere, and he had been notified by legal advisers that he must keep them in one of the security vaults which are now established in all the considerable cities. He had hired a modest safe at the Amicable of Tamworth, and at the Amicable you have the facilities of a charming reading-room, where are all the new magazines; where you can wash your hands if you need; you can make an appointment with a friend; you can write a note on the Amicable's paper. These facilities are thrown open to you because you have hired, perhaps for only $10 a year, a safe in that bank. Antony had found that here was by far the best club-room in Tamworth. In that city they have what is known as the "Strangers' Rest" well developed; you can go in and pay 10 cents an hour for all the comforts of a club-room and then go out again. But Antony found that in the long run $10 a year was cheaper for him than the Strangers' Rest at 10 cents an hour; and what I should like to know is whether his standing in that community had not materially risen since the old dons and widows and railroad trustees and other such persons, who had their safes there, found that he was one of the habitues of the reading-room of the Amicable. He suspected himself that it gave him these advantages and he was careful not to presume on them. He took care not to sit there writing letters in times when a business man would be at his counting-room; he only looked in there at the hours when the most prominent of the dons were there; he took care not to appear to regard it as the only loafing place which he had. In proportion as he was cautious in these regards the dons began to respect him as one of themselves; that is to say, as a person who did not have to work very hard for his money, and who had, in the chamber adjacent, the secrets by which a quarterly revenue comes to the initiated without much crackling of the fingernails or griming of their hands.

On this particular morning, Antony was obliged to break his rule. It was just the hour when he should not ordinarily have gone to the Amicable. It was seldom, indeed, that he had any occasion to look at his mother's bonds in his safe, for they were as worthless one month as they were another. But to preserve the respectabilities of the place, it had been his habit to have his safe opened for him once a quarter about the 1st of May, August and the corresponding quarters, which he observed to be "coupon quarters" for some very distinguished dons. He would retire into one of the little cells provided for the occasion, open his box, and then carry it back that it might be deposited in his safe again. The last time that he had done this, Antony had placed two fifty-dollar bills in his little tin box, to guard himself from spending them. He knew that he should have enough money for his current expenses beside, and he had not cared to make a permanent investment of this sum. But if he were to go to Pittsburg, he must have these two fifties in his pocket, and he walked down to the Amicable, gave the number of his safe, and his box was given to him.

It is possible there are one or two of the humbler readers of this little story who are not acquainted with the careful machinery of a security safe company, and as the story hinges on that machinery, it may be well to explain it. You see you are to have the double-combination, patent, absolute security that is given to the largest corporation in the world—say the Bank of England—and at the same time you, who are as poor as Antony Blake was, are to have your own little separate cell in which your own property is kept, and nobody else in the world may interfere with it. All this is arranged by a very ingenious system of policemen, attentive clerks, doorkeepers, gilt pickets of iron, iron floors below and above, so that fire cannot burn your securities, nor water drown them, nor thieves break in nor rust corrupt them. The most honorable and virtuous warders are selected by the most ingenious and highly approved competitive examinations. You render yourself at the gate, and you are personally known to the warder, who speaks to you cordially and opens the gate to you as he would not do if you were one of those unknown loafers who have no safe in the security vault. You pass through the prison gate joyfully for you know it is no prison to you, you tell him that the day is fine, or that it is rainy, as it may happen, and pass on till you come to another gate and another warder. You tell him that it is fine, or that it is rainy, as before; he also calls you by name and says that you are looking well, and you enter a second passage. This passage is provided with little catacombs or columbaria precisely like those under the city of Rome, except that these are much smaller and that those catacombs have no doors, but in the security vault each catacomb has a little iron door and these doors are numbered. You remember, by nemonic processes known to yourself, what is the number of yours—the number of Antony's was 4,927. You meet in this passage a smiling, gentlemanly friend who also calls you by name, expresses his hope that you are well, and tells you what the weather is. You also tell him. These are not pass words, but they are civilities of the occasion. Then you mention to him, in a whisper if you please, the number of your box. He affects to remember—does remember, perhaps—and with his key adjusts the lock of your catacomb. But, please to observe, he cannot open the catacomb because he has not your key. Your key has been given to you long since, when you hired your catacomb. You then open the catacomb with your key, which you cannot do until he has first turned his key in the lock. In the catacomb you find a long, narrow tin box, unless you should be a very great don; in that case you have a large catacomb and you have a large tin box. But Antony was a very little don, as the reader knows, and he had therefore a box long enough for any coupon bond, but not large enough to contain many.

He drew out his box, thanked the courteous attendant, passed warder No. 2 again, who asked him if all was right, and then, in the passage between Nos. 1 and 2, selected a little room like that in which you eat oysters in restaurants of some cities, when it is supposed that you are ashamed to eat oysters, and wish to have a separate cell assigned for the purpose. You go into this cell, which you find lighted. There is a little table for you, with a pen and ink and blotting paper and a pair of large scissors. These scissors are there that you may cut off the coupons from your bonds.

Observe with admiration that both the requirements which have been referred to are fulfilled. You are here, as lonely as Robinson Crusoe was before Friday came. All your wealth is in your hands, you can do with it what you choose. A minute before, this wealth was in a safe which nobody excepting you could open, and a minute hence it will be in that safe again.

On this occasion Antony Blake found some difficulty in opening his box. His key seemed to be out of order; but being an ingenious person, it happened that he had a little skeleton key with him, and with this he threw open the lock of the box. He saw in a moment that it was not his box. The securities in it were those of the C. K. & W., C., B. & Q., B., C. & D. securities, many of them, absolutely gilt-edged in the market of the moment. There were one or two United States bonds, and, in short, if a good fairy had touched his mother's bonds and changed them into bonds of the very best, she could not have done better for him than had been done here.

Antony Opening His Box.

Antony Blake was amazed and dazed. He lifted the bonds out one after another, to see by what process of evolution the Cattaraugus & Opelousas had been thus changed, and with a vague feeling that he should find his two $50 notes at the bottom.

The $50 notes were not there, but there was a little parcel of five or six manuscript notes tied up with a white ribbon. Antony had no disposition to get at other people's secrets, but he did want to know how these things came into his box, and he looked at their addresses, as he could do without opening them. Three were to Evelyn Haddam. Three were to Fergus MacIntire. Antony had never heard of either of these people. The letters were numbered, and the date of each was written on the envelope. Antony observed that the last two were written on the same day, May 29. "It is a romance, I think," said he; and he thought so because of the ribbon. But clearly the most curious thing in the romance was that the letters were in his box.

CHAPTER II.

If young Blake had gone at once to the head center of the wonderful combination of warders, guardians, clerks and assistants, who made up the hierarchy of the Amicable, this story would never have been written—and the reader would at this moment be seeking other occupation than that he has in hand. "Before a story can be told," says Mr. Anthony Trollope, "there must be a story to tell." All that follow on these pages sprung from Mr. Blake's aversion to take the Head-center into his confidence, or indeed, any other of the guardians in the Hierarchy.

In the first place he knew none of them personally, though, as has been seen, they all knew him professionally. That is to say, it was the professional business of each of them to know Antony Blake by sight, and to see that he always had the box in No. 4,927 when he wanted it, and that no one else ever had it, and also that he never had any other box than his own. But all of them had been imported from New York to carry on the Amicable, which was a new enterprise in Tamworth, so that he had not made their acquaintance, other than officially. In the second place, as occurred to him now, for the first time, he should have gone to the Head-Center before if he meant to go at all. He should have gone when his little key did not open the bond-box. He should not have picked the lock of a box—which as he now knew was not his—with his little skeleton key. In the third place, he was not sure whether he should best advance the ends of justice by going to the Head-Center. He could say that his $100 were not in his box. But here were securities of three or four times as much worth, and, as he well knew, there was not any one outside an idiot asylum who would steal the Cattaraugus & Opelousas bonds. It might be that the Head-Center and some of the others were engaged in a common fraud, of which he had in his hands a little clew. In a rough way all these considerations passed through his mind and determined him, wisely or not, to make no complaint to the Head-Center till he had taken the advice of a lawyer friend.

Meanwhile his first business was to go to Pittsburg and to get the $100 which he needed for his journey. There was no money in the box, and of course Antony could not have taken it, if there had been, seeing it was not his. "Greenbacks," says an eminent legal authority, "are the currency of thieves." But even had Antony been a thief, he had no opportunity to steal.

There were the six letters—tied up with the white ribbon. Antony did look at their addresses, as has been said. But at the moment his only wish was that his despised Cattaraugus & Opelousas bonds were in his hands. He remembered, as he had often remembered before, the pathetic grief of Robinson Crusoe, when the great current of the Orinoco was sweeping him to sea in his canoe. Then poor Robinson looked at his retreating island—the island which he had always called a prison—and wished that he might return to it, because it was home. So poor Antony, who had always despised the Cattaraugus & Opelousas, now wished that he had them in his hands. In point of fact, he put back the box into the cell from which he had taken it, and he went at once to his lawyer cousin. But the lawyer cousin was not in. Antony did not like to tell his queer story to a stranger; he therefore borrowed $100 from the lawyer cousin's clerk and went that night on the train to Pittsburg.

CHAPTER III.

This is not one of those stories, which torment the reader by refusing to tell him all that the writer knows.

Once for all, let the reader understand that the bonds and the letters which Antony Blake found in his box belonged to a very nice girl whose name was Edith Lane. How it happened that they were all in this box shall now be briefly told.

It was some six months before Antony Blake found them that Edith Lane's father called her into his own room. He then explained to her that she was so old that she must learn to take care of her own affairs. "I do not mean," said he, "to turn over to you now the whole of your mother's property, but I do mean to turn over to you so much, that you shall not have to come running to me when you want to buy a shoe-string and a paper of pins. I have placed in this envelope a number of bonds; I am going to show you how to cut off the coupons from these bonds. You will have to do this twice a year; you will then have to carry these coupons to the Waverley Bank, where I have opened an account for you. When you want money, you will write a check on the Waverley Bank, and you will go for the money yourself or send for it. You can do as you please about keeping an account of these things; if I were you I would keep a little cash-book, but I shall ask no questions. If you come to me at any time for money, I shall then ask questions. But it is a great deal better that you shall learn to take care of your own affairs before I die."

Writing the Letter.

Poor Edith was distressed and pained to hear her father talk of dying. She said as much; she said that she knew nothing about business, and she had a great deal rather go on as they were. But he was flint. He told her that his precise object was to teach her to draw a check and to keep a bank account, and to teach her something of her interest in the community, not to say her duties. He had begun with $30,000 or $40,000 of her fortune, which he had put into these bonds.

Edith was frightened and said she did not know where she should keep the bonds, and she was afraid they might be stolen.

"That," said her father, "is the second thing that you are to be taught. You will not keep these bonds; I do not keep mine. I have brought these this morning from my own safe to give them to you. I have ordered the carriage, and I am now going to take you down to what is known as the Amicable Safe Co. I am going to hire a little safe there in your name, and you will keep your bonds in that safe. When you want to cut off the coupons, you will go down to the Amicable, you will have the safe opened, and you will cut off what you need."

This frightened Edith more than ever. She almost cried, but in her distress she referred to an old joke of the family, borrowed from the "Georgia Sketches." It is the story of a young man whose father was urging him to marry, and said to him: "Where would you be if I had not married?" The young fellow replied between his sobs, "Yes, Dad, but you married mother, and I shall have to be put out to a strange gal." Edith said that she did not want to be put out to any Amicable Safe Co., or any Waverley Bank; she wanted her father to take care of her money, and to give her what she wanted to spend.

But he was perfectly firm. The carriage came to the door, and Edith had to go to put on her hat and sack and gloves to go down for her first lesson. What she was taught the reader already knows. She was taken through the gates, she was introduced to the attentive warder, and she had assigned to her one of the smallest safes, exactly such a safe as Antony Blake had, and as it happened the number was next to his, No. 4,928. The reader now has a partial notion of what mistake had occurred.

In point of fact about a month before Antony Blake had met this disappointment it had been so ordered by those minor powers, who under orders, overrule the world, that he and Edith Lane went nearly at the same time to the Amicable. Antony had gone simply to show himself, that he might keep up the reputation which he had acquired as a don among dons. Edith had gone on her second visit to cut off some coupons, which she had done successfully, and which she had carried to deposit at her bank. But it so happened that when she brought back her little box to place it in her safe Antony Blake was already in that corridor of the columbarium and was opening his safe to put his box away. The lock made some little obstacle and he had laid his box on the floor that he might have both hands in handling the key. Edith had to wait a moment for his operations to be finished and, as it happened, she laid her box on the floor as she stood by him, being in fact, if the reader is curious, putting on her gloves at the same moment. Antony touched his hat to her, stooped, picked up the box and put into his own safe, without any thought that he had made a transfer. He passed out of the door, saluted the warders and was gone. Edith put the other box into her safe and, as the reader sees, the change was completed without a thought from either party.

It was not till Antony Blake was well in Pittsburg, dealing with the various sons of Tubal Cain, who make that city one of the richest and loveliest in the world, that Edith one day ordered the carriage, drove down to the Amicable, took out what she supposed to be her box, and found in it Antony's Cattaraugus & Opelousas bonds and his hundred dollars.

Of course Edith knew she had made a mistake, and she instantly supposed, as she usually did, that everything which was wrong was her own fault. This then was the first result of her father's training her to business, that she had lost all her own property and had stolen some other property of vastly more value. For the girl knew nothing of the worthlessness of the Cattaraugus & Opelousas, and it was easy for her to see that whereas she had left in her box only $30,000 or $40,000 worth of bonds, she had under her hands $250,000 worth of the second issue of that unfortunate road. She did not do what Antony did, however. She took the whole parcel, hundred dollars and all, and put it into her little satchel. She put back the box into her safe, and as quickly as she could escape the eye of the warders, all of whom she thought looked on her with suspicion, as if she were a detected thief already, she rushed to her little coupe and bade William drive her directly home. Her only thought was to tell her father all that had happened, and to confess that she was a fool. Of course this would have been the true thing for her to do, but there was unfortunately a delay. Her father was in Chicago for two days, and Satan had all that time to inspire her with other counsels. Now, although Satan might have done his worst before he could make Edith Lane do anything wrong, it was easily in hi[illegible] power to make her do something very [illegible]ish. For as Henry Kingsley well says, when the devil cannot achieve his purposes by sending a knave, he does the same by a much easier process and sends a fool. For the more she brooded over the matter, the more the poor girl persuaded herself that she had better not, at first, speak to her father. Besides the feeling that she was a fool and had made a horrible mistake, there was a little side trouble which increased and increased as she thought of it, till it at last became a giant Afrite, destroying all her peace. It was the recollection that she had put in her box the six letters which had been entrusted to her by her cousin Evelyn.

Now this cousin Evelyn had had a horrible love-passage with Fergus McIntire. I have no right to call it disgraceful, though I am very glad that none of my readers were ever so compromised. It was a very bad business, and Evelyn had been pulled out of it only with great tact and difficulty. All the compromising letters had been brought together and should have been burned up. Instead of burning them Evelyn Haddam, when she heard Edith had a safe of her own, had begged her to take care of them, and at her second visit to the safe Edith had put these letters with her bonds. The reader knows what had become of them. Now this was the only secret which our poor Edith had ever had from her father. She did not want to have these letters brought to light by an investigation which should be made. The poor child instantly fancied the discovery of her box opened by a judge and these letters of Evelyn's and Fergus' read aloud and printed in all the Sunday newspapers. She cried over it; she wrote a note to Evelyn, which she destroyed; she wrote another note, which she destroyed also, and finally said to herself that she had rather lose all her own property, which was in the safe, than have any revelation made as to what was in the box. If she could only be sure that whoever had the bonds would burn those hateful letters, it seemed to her that she should be perfectly happy.

In all this, of course, Edith Lane was quite wrong, but as the reader will see, she was in a false position, which she had stumbled into, really from no fault of her own.

Poor Antony Blake is the person who deserves the most consideration and sympathy from the reader. Antony Blake spent two or three days in Pittsburg. He was the most hospitably received by old friends whom he had known at the Polytechnic Institute. He saw all the marvels of gas distribution, of glass making, of iron founding, and, by Mr. Westinghouse's kindness, he was taken through the wonderful machine-works from which that exquisite apparatus is produced which preserves every year the lives of I dare not say how many thousand people in this world. He saw some of the Tubal Cains whom he had gone to see, he showed to them the plans of his machine, which were very cordially commended; he had one and another suggestion made to him as to the ways for putting it upon the market. But it was clear to him, as it had been in Tamworth, that the destruction of the poor is their poverty, and that he was in no way to get any decent return for the very exquisite contrivance which everybody admitted he had in hand, unless he himself could invest $10,000 or $15,000 in the complicated machinery which was necessary for producing it.

CHAPTER IV.

Edith Lane resolved once and again, after her father's return, that she would tell him that she had lost her bonds. But all day he was at his office and each time when he returned she hated to tell him, and so put it off till morning. Each morning he was in haste for his breakfast, and the poor girl put it off again. After the second of these failures she had no chance. As she came home in the afternoon from an early archery party, she found a note from her father, saying that he was called to New York. This was followed by a telegram from New York saying that he was called to London. And so poor Edith was left to her own newly acquired skill of managing her own business for the next six weeks.

She Glanced in the Mirror.

What soon became very clear was that she must have money. Indeed, this is something which generally becomes clear to most people in modern society. Edith first made the mistake, which so many other people make, of thinking that it will do any good to say aloud, "I must have some money." She said this to the looking-glass twice as she was dressing herself. But no money came from that. As to housekeeping and wages there was no trouble. The housekeeper had been supplied. But for herself, Edith knew there would be trouble very soon.

She at once put herself on short allowance. She did not go into a shop. She passed the most attractive book stores, saying: "Lead us not into temptation." She went on foot if she could not ride in her own carriage—by which I mean she never took the people's carriage—the street car. She was even mean enough to put a nickel into the contribution box at church, setting in the very pew where the deacon was always sure of a five dollar bill. But then Edith made an account of this, and solemly pledged herself for every nickel she laid on the altar to place a ten dollar bill when—she had it. Dear child, she knew the difference between little turtle doves and good large lambs. These economies she kept up steadily. But economies do not create money. And it seemed as if never were the unexpected expenses so terrible.

There came a bill for annual costs at the cemetery which her father had forgotten. Edith promptly paid that. Then came her annual subscription at the Sheltering Arms, her assessment at the Ladies' Relief and the Sewing-women's Fund. The same afternoon came a man from the Oklahoma Free School. Every young lady of her acquaintance had subscribed $10. Dr. Witherspoon had recommended it and Edith knew that she was expected to subscribe. Endless appeals were made, indeed, from one and another similar charity and, as a climax, the first of June came and all her quarterly bills. The footing was terrible. And she with so little money in her pocket, and if there was any virtue in arithmetic, not $40 in the Waverley Bank!

Edith, on the 2d of July, did what you or I would have done. She ordered her coupe and bade William take her to the Amicable again. It was just possible that the things might have changed themselves back again.

The warders knew her and told her it was a pleasant morning, as it was. But it seemed to Edith that they looked on her with an inquiring air, as if they wondered that she dared to come. Still she braced herself to her duty. She gave the mystic number and she produced her key, at which the bolt flew back at the right moment, just as it does in the "Forty Thieves." She carried the tin box out to the very same cell she had occupied before. She felt as if she were a nun in a convent. She opened the box, and—there was nothing there. Then she waited a little—poor child, this was to deceive the warders—then she locked the box and carried it back. She dared not look them in the face as they bade her good day, but she felt in every bone that they disapproved of her and even scorned her. Sadly and doubtfully she bade William take her home—and he did so.

An idea had crossed her in the cell. The bonds she had in place of hers—were not hers—No. But they took the place of hers. Now, as she could not cut off her own coupons and deposit them in the Waverley bank as h[illegible] father had taught her, might not she hones[illegible] cut off these coupons and deposit them, placing them wh[illegible] the moment came f[illegible] own. It is quite clear, dear reader, to an instructed conscience like yours and mine, that she might not; but Edith had accustomed herself to think of these coupons as so much money, and as she certainly would have taken so many greenbacks had she left them in her box and found them there, without looking to see if they were the bills of one bank or of another, so she supposed, though she supposed wrongly, that a coupon of the Cattaraugus & Opelousas was money as truly as a coupon of the C., B. & Q., if only it were dated rightly. She was a little confused when she found that no coupons had been cut off the Cattaraugus & Opelousas bonds for five years, but little did she know of the weaknesses of that enterprise. She did know that her quarter's coupons on her own bonds would have yielded her $540; she made out that amount as well as she could from the Cattaraugas & Opelousas coupons, took no more than she needed, wrote a memorandum of what she had done and pinned it upon the coupons. For she said, "I may die," and she remembered that she had heard her father say that some written memorandum must be left for the benefit of executors. She then ordered her carriage again and rode to the Waverley Bank. She handed her bank-book to the teller, as she had done before, and the man bowed, as the other men bowed, and said it was a fine day. She also said it was a fine day. But the spell did not work; when he looked at the coupons he made no entry in her little book. Indeed, she thought he started, and he crossed the room and spoke to his chief. The attentive chief at once came to the window.

"Miss Lane," he said, "your father has made a mistake. These are Cattaraugus & Opelousas coupons, and you know it is long since those could be negotiated. I think your coupons are C., B. & Q., C., K. & W., and from United States bonds, are they not?"

"Are these not just the same thing?" said Edith, feeling as if she should sink through the ground. "I know nothing about it, only I found them in my safe." Here she held closely to the truth.

She could see a vague smile of contempt pass over the cashier's face, as he said, "Well, I don't know what hopeful people would say, Miss Lane, only those things have no value on the market. Bring us around your C., B & Q., and we will cash them for you gladly." Then, as he was turning away, the teller whispered to him again, and he said: "Do not give yourself any trouble, but you have overdrawn your account a little."

Poor Edith did not know what this meant, and he explained that she had drawn more money from the bank than she had in it; that this would be made clear to her, as she looked at the checks which the teller gave her. It was of no consequence, the cashier said, only he thought he would call her attention to it. So poor Edith left the bank, without any money, and feeling that she was much deeper down in the bog of disgrace than she had known.

Fortunately she did not understand that if anybody had supposed that she was dishonest in overdrawing her bank account she could have been arrested before she left the building. This would not have happened, however, in any circumstance, to her father's daughter. The Waverley Bank was a new bank, and the people were very glad that he had brought her account and placed it there. Edith retired to her carriage with as good grace as she could and bade William take her home.

She had several courses before her. First, she could telegraph to her father in London: "I am disgraced and without money. What shall I do?" Second—and of this she thought seriously—she could go to Dr. Witherspoon, who had christened her twenty years ago and had received her into the church six years ago, and loved her as her father did. This would have been the wisest thing for her to do, but she had a sense of mortification which hindered her from doing this. Then she thought over the list of her mother's old friends among the ladies of Tamworth and there was not one of them whom she liked as a counsellor. Then she remembered a sermon which Dr. Witherspoon had preached a few weeks before, of which the doctrine was: "Face your perplexities." He had told them they should not run away from their perplexities, but must look them in the face and find out how great they were. She remembered that some man she had talked with not long before had told her that the turning point of Robinson Crusoe's fortunes comes in the moment when he faces his perplexities. On some pieces of paper he had, with some ink he had made, he wrote them down, so that he could look at them and see what they were. Edith took a sheet of note paper and proceeded to write down hers. The list took the following order:

1. I am a fool.
2. I believe I am a thief, but am not certain.
3. I have no money.
4. I have taken from the Waverley Bank $47 which I had no right to.

By adding up the amount on her checks and comparing it with her own account, she had found the fatal mistakes, which showed that, instead of having $40 in the bank, she had taken out $47 more than she should have done.

Edith's list went on:

5. I owe honest trades-people who have trusted me $172.11.
6. I wish I had as much as $75 in the house, if it were only to keep up decent appearances till papa gets home.
7. In fact I have $11.97. I suppose the housekeeper would lend me something, but I do not like to ask her, and I have no right to starve the family.

Then, by an unfortuate suggestion of one of those lower powers who have been alluded to, who are permitted to have some part in the government of this world, under strict orders from higher authorities, however, it happened that Edith remembered a horrible scandal which had convulsed Tamworth a year or two before, when a certain Mrs. John Fisher had borrowed $1,000 at a jeweler's on the pledge of a bracelet which became very famous in the scandal of the town. Edith said to herself, "I wonder if I could not borrow $200 of somebody. I think if I were a man I should know how to borrow $200. I observe in books that men always borrow money when they want it. I do not see why I cannot borrow this money." For Edith had been so little tempted in her younger life that she had never learned, what most young men learn when they are younger, that there are two devils of special danger in modern life; that the larger devil is named Drink and the smaller devil is named Debt. There had been no occasion for Edith to have these lessons taught to her, and though the poor child had had some reasons to know the first devil—as everybody has in American life—she was profoundly unconscious of the dangers of the temptations of the second. She did know what a horrible scrape Mrs. John Fisher had got into, and she dreaded any such scrape. But, on the other hand, she knew that in the jewel-case under her hand were baubles which she never used which were worth twenty times the sum which would make her perfectly comfortable till her father came home. And so it was that, having read in novels about poor people pledging what they had to borrow money, the thought did cross her mind that she might borrow something if she knew how on the pledge of some part of her jewelry.

It is a very curious phenomenon belonging to human nature, whether of men or women, that a person in a scrape generally prefers to tell some utter stranger of his trouble and not to tell some near or intimate friend. This is not the place to discuss the reason for this phenomenon, but it is a phenomenon observable by all who hold the position of general counsel for mankind. This phenomenon showed itself in Edith's case. She did not go to Dr. Witherspoon; she did not go to her father's partner; she did not go to any of her somewhat distant relatives in Tamworth, nor, as has been said, to any of the old friends of the family. But before night came on she felt as if she should die if she did not take advice of somebody. She made her choice of a confidant almost at haphazard.

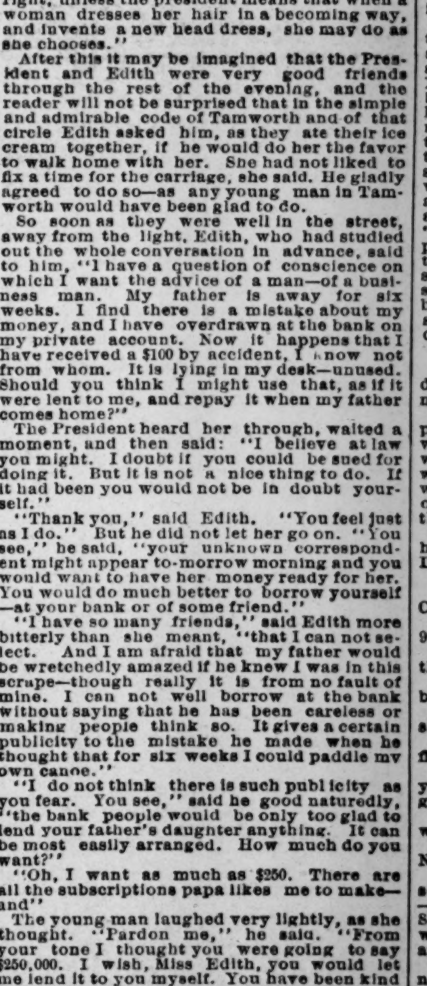
It happened that that was the evening for the meeting of the Chautauquan Circle, to which Edith belonged. The girl had rather tired of gay society after the first two winters that followed her "coming out." She had danced quite well; she had received a good deal of attention; she had tasted that cup pretty thoroughly, and then, without being cynical at all about it, she thought she had drunk about as much of it as she wanted. On the other hand, some near friends of hers had engaged in the Chautauquan course of reading. She was sitting with them one evening when some reading aloud went on and found herself interested in the solid and practical work which they had engaged in. She thought rightly that she had time to make up some back work, had sent to Plainfield to connect herself with the circle and had become one of the most diligent of the readers. This accident determined her now in the choice of her adviser.

She had meant to-day to make some afternoon visits. But the day was hot and sultry, [illegible]nd she made this an excuse for sending [illegible]ith his carriage back to the stable. [illegible] go to Vincent Chapel in the evening. And to Vincent Chapel she went. It was the last meeting of the circle before the summer recess.

She had been chosen secretary and recorder of the Gill Circle at the meeting in April, and her record was carefully reported. It was the year for English history and they had set apart the subject—always interesting to young people—of Mary Stuart for their evening discussion. That happened which is apt to happen, that all the women were very hard on poor Mary, while all the men defended her. As there were more women than men the men had to stand well to their guns.

"I understand the President very well," said Edith firmly. "I meant to do justice to his argument before. But it seems to me to mean this: That because this woman was pretty she is to be excused for being wicked, and that because she was a woman it is to be expected that she will a[illegible] like a fool."

They all laughed heartily at this; and the president hastened to say that this was not the center of his position; that Mary certainly had been very badly educated, etc., etc., etc.; and that Bothwell had etc., etc., etc.; and that John Knox was etc., etc., etc.; and so on—and so on—as may be imagined.



Explaining to Her Father.

"Still, I cannot see that this changes our opinion on the question whether she did right or wrong. This was the unflinching reply of the stern Edith. "It shows why she did wrong, but it does not show that she did right, unless the president means that when a woman dresses her hair in a becoming way, and invents a new head dress, she may do as she chooses."

After this it may be imagined that the President and Edith were very good friends through the rest of the evening, and the reader will not be surprised that in the simple and admirable code of Tamworth and of that circle Edith asked him, as they ate their ice cream together, if he would do her the favor to walk home with her. She had not liked to fix a time for the carriage, she said. He gladly agreed to do so—as any young man in Tamworth would have been glad to do.

So soon as they were well in the street, away from the light, Edith, who had studied out the whole conversation in advance, said to him, "I have a question of conscience on which I want the advice of a man—of a business man. My father is away for six weeks. I find there is a mistake about my money, and I have overdrawn at the bank on my private account. Now it happens that I have received a $100 by accident, I know not from whom. It is lying in my desk—unused. Should you think I might use that, as if it were lent to me, and repay it when my father comes home?"

The President heard her through, waited a moment, and then said: "I believe at law you might. I doubt if you could be sued for doing it. But it is not a nice thing to do. If it had been you would not be in doubt yourself."

"Thank you," said Edith. "You feel just as I do." But he did not let her go on. "You see," he said, "your unknown correspondent might appear to-morrow morning and you would want to have her money ready for her. You would do much better to borrow yourself—at your bank or of some friend."

"I have so many friends," said Edith more bitterly than she meant, "that I can not select. And I am afraid that my father would be wretchedly amazed if he knew I was in this scrape—though really it is from no fault of mine. I can not well borrow at the bank without saying that he has been careless or making people think so. It gives a certain publicity to the mistake he made when he thought that for six weeks I could paddle my own canoe."

"I do not think there is such publicity as you fear. You see," said he good naturedly, "the bank people would be only too glad to lend your father's daughter anything. It can be most easily arranged. How much do you want?"

"Oh, I want as much as $250. There are all the subscriptions papa likes me to make—and"

The young man laughed very lightly, as she thought. "Pardon me," he said. "From your tone I thought you were going to say $250,000. I wish, Miss Edith, you would let me lend it to you myself. You have been kind enough to ask my advice. Will you be good enough to take it?"

Edith was now taken wholly aback. She had chosen her adviser, as she said. Here was a proposal which would lift her out of the depths. For the instant she felt that if only she had the three bits of paper he spoke of she should be perfectly happy. She could see the two notes of one hundred and one note of fifty; clean two of them appeared, crisp and clean, and one flabby and dirty, before her mind's eye.

But she did not waver even for an instant. Her manner was kind enough, but absolutely firm, as she declined. "You are quite right in saying that I had better ask the bank people. I will certainly do so. You are very kind, and I shall always be grateful to you for your willingness. But it will be better so."

"I hope you are not offended," said he somewhat proudly. "You seemed to be distressed. We are not in a novel. I wanted to be of use. That is all."

"Offended! How could I be offended?" said she. "I asked for information and advice. You have given me both. I shall get out of my trouble now I see. And I shall thank you for showing me how. Will you come in? No? Good night then." And she gave him her hand. "Please do not think I am offended."

It was very queer. If they had only known, all would have been well. For this President of the Chautauqua circle was Antony Blake. As it was, they both went home and for two or three hours neither of them went to sleep. "Ought I have said this? Why did I say that?" in all possible forms till nature and youth asserted themselves and the provoking conversation was forgotten.

CHAPTER V.

Edith rose the next morning with a new resolution. She went to her desk as soon as breakfast was over and wrote this note:

"Letters lost; a parcel of six letters, dated in May, 1883, and tied together with a white ribbon. The finder will be thanked and liberally rewarded if he will send a note to G. K. at the Post-office."

This advertisement she inserted in the *Argus* of that day. The hope she had was well enough founded. But, alas, Antony hated the polit[illegible] which pretended to be an i[illegible] and was on any side w[illegible]ught profitable.

Antony never looked at any part of the *Argus* least of all at the advertisements. So poor Edith's notice might have been published a month and he would have been none the wiser.

On his part he went to the Waverley Bank and asked the cashier if he would lend him $250. "What collateral?" said the cashier, who was his old ally and friend. "None," said Antony, "unless you will take stock in the Self-Acting Coupler Corporation not yet organized. But if you would indorse my note I think the director would pass it."

"Nonsense," said the cashier. "Bank rules will not permit that. But if you want $250, old fellow, here it is. Give me a memorandum and pay me when you like. Make it to me. This is not the bank's money, it is mine. You know I am glad to serve you."

Antony thanked him, and said what was true that he would do as much for him gladly. Then he went to the Amicable Reading-room and wrote to Edith this letter:

ANTONY BLAKE TO EDITH LANE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 3.

MY DEAR MISS LANE: As I absolutely have these bills in my hands, I take the liberty of asking you to use them as you will. There is no reason why you should have the annoyance of addressing the officers of the bank. Please imagine me to be President of Waverley Bank as well as President of the Chautauqua Circle. Very truly yours, ANTONY BLAKE.

So poor Edith actually saw her way clear to pay all her debts by incurring this one very pleasant debt to this one very gentlemanly man. She asked the servant if the bearer were waiting and was told he had gone.

"Send John to me. I want to send a note down town."

EDITH LANE TO ANTONY BLAKE.

DEAR MR. BLAKE—You are most kind. But already I see my way out of my embarrassment and I return the notes at once. Very truly yours, EDITH LANE.

John found Antony at the St. Clair where he had been bidden to go.

Antony did not quite like the note. It seemed to him a little shorter or more sharp than it need be. Anyway, if she could be proud he could also. He put the note in his pocket and turned it over in his mind all through a long interview which he had with the Rumrills, who had sent for him again.

Then he determined to call on Miss Edith that evening. But lest she should be out he wrote the following letter.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3.

MY DEAR MISS LANE—Lest I do not find you at home I venture to write. For I have at bottom the feeling that you think I have taken a liberty and presumed on the confidence which you gave me so generously last evening.

I want simply to say that you are unjust to me if you think so. I know that from the standard of the novel writers of fifty years ago my proposal was not to be heard of. But I think the standard of America is higher and better. I hope the standard of Tamworth is higher and better. I think men and women meet each other with mutual respect and mutual confidence. It is not in vain that we go to the same schools, work in the same causes, study in the same circles and, in a word, live in the same life. If you and I were "Henry and Emma," or "Paul and Virginia," or "Silly and Billy," or "Fergus and Evelyn," or any other absurd people in a novel, of course you would not wish to have me help you in any sensible way, and I should never think of proposing to. But, seeing we are plain Tamworth people, members of the same church and officers in the same circle, I see no harm in what I have done, and I will not say I do. Truly yours, ANTONY BLAKE.

When Edith came home late from a long drive which she had taken in the country this note was waiting for her.

She read it more than half through with approval of the fellow's pluck and pride. But when she came to "Fergus and Evelyn" the words seemed to stand out of the paper. Or was she crazy herself? Did she see words which were not there? Or were there ever two other people in love with each other with those two names?

She read the note through, and then went to her father's den, she looked in the Telphone Directory, and then asked for 297.

"Hello."

"Does Mr. Antony Blake live in the St. Clair?

"Ask Mr. Anthony Blake if he can come to 99 Curwen street."

In ten minutes Mr. Antony Blake was there, though it was half past ten at night.

"Mr. Blake, pardon me for troubling you, but who are Fergus and Evelyn?"

"I am sure I do not know; I wish I did," said he ruefully.

Poor Edith! She could have dropped on the floor for her disappointment.

"What do you mean, then, Mr. Blake, when you said Silly and Billy, Evelyn and Fergus?"

She had read the words fifty times while he was coming.

Now it was his turn to blush and stammer. Nor did he see how near was the crisis.

"Oh—only—well—you see—well—I once had some letters—I thought they were love letters—addressed to Evelyn Somebody and Fergus Somebody. I do not know who the Somebodys were. The letters were not mine. I put them away."

"Where did you put them? Where are they now?"

"Where? They are in my safe at the Amicable. I wish I knew where they ought to be."

And Edith was herself again. "Mr. Blake, I think it is for me to turn over to you some property of yours I have here. Indeed I did not steal it. But are not these Cattaraugus bonds yours, and this hundred dollars perhaps, too?" and she handed him the well known parcel.

CHAPTER VI.

Mr. Lane's absence in England was prolonged, and it was September before he returned. Edith met him at the Tamworth station with the carriage, to bring him home.

"I have so much to tell you, papa, and I do not know how to begin."

"It is clear that it is good news," said he; "you look so well. And you are a good woman of business; that has appeared all through from your letters."

"That you will have to judge of papa." At that moment, as they crossed the station, her father saw Antony Blake, pressed his hand warmly and asked him to come and see them, which Antony said he would gladly do.

"That young man," said Mr. Lane, as they entered the carriage, "is one of the most successful young men in this State. Whynecliffe has been talking to me about him half the time as we came on from New York. Why, Edith, he has an invention which will save thousands of lives, and must be used on every railroad. He has established a new machine-shop here, to make his couplings, and Wyncliffe and all of them are crazy about him."

"But, Edith, he is no stranger to you; you used to know him; he is the same man who was in your reading club."

"Yes, papa; and, papa, he has asked me to marry him, and I have told him I would ask you. But really, papa, he is the best man in the world, and I shall never marry any one else."

Thus it was that Edith made her revelation. It was not until the wedding day, however, that she told her father that the new machine shop was built with the proceeds of the sales of her governments and C., B. & Qs.

[THE END.]

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HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A GHOST?

"Sunday Post-Dispatch" Correspondents Scour Missouri and Illinois for Spook Stories.

GHOSTS have been seen and described by many veracious people since the world began, yet the preponderance of testimony, when it comes to collecting and presenting evidence on this subject in any community, seems always to weigh against the ghosts. With a view to ascertaining the exact standing of spooks in this neighborhood the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH instructed its correspondents in Missouri and Illinois to interview as many persons as possible concerning their experiences with ghosts and to ascertain the opinions of people on the subject. The result of these interviews is here given. Many thrilling ghost stories are recited, and some new and startling information is presented. Readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will find the interviews entertaining reading.

MISSOURI.

Carrollton.

"Do I believe in ha'nts?" said Mrs. Mary Maupin. "O' course I do. Haint I seen 'em with my own eyes? When this cemetery was first built people used to say t' me: 'Aint you skeery t' live 'way out here? Aint you 'fraid o' ghosts?' An' I says, 'Let a ghost tackle me if it wants to: it 'ill git the worst of it, every time.' One night I did see a ha'nt up under that big ellum that growed on Davis' lot. They cut it down this spring, y' know. I was a standin' in my do', an' I seed somethin' white that riz right out o' the groun' and leaned agin the tree. Thinks I, I'll go up there an' see if it is a ha'nt, or what: an' when I got up close it jest vanished away out o' my sight, an' I never did find out what it was. John Price said it was nothing but the moonlight on the leaves, but I know better—it was a warnin'; because the very next week Mary Davis took the pneumony an' died; an' I'll always believe that was a ghost come to tell beforehand what was a goin' to happen."

"When I was in the army," said Captain Baring, "I was sent out on a scout one morning and I saw right before me a cavalryman, dressed in a Confederate uniform. I heard the tramp of his horse's feet on the frozen ground and the click of his carbine as he raised it to fire. I raised my own gun and fired. Man and horse faded out of sight just as a mist does in the moonlight. I searched carefully. There was nothing visible near me, except the timber on either side of a narrow road. I went on farther down the road and ran right into a crowd of Johnnies, who took me prisoner. I had a brother-in-law in a North Carolina cavalry regiment who had been killed several weeks before. I have always thought the vision was sent to warn me back. If I had heeded it I should have escaped a long and wearisome imprisonment."

"Spirits? Spiritualism? I am a firm believer in both," said Mrs. Janet Wallace. "I have seen some wonderful manifestations. I have heard marvelous sounds that must have been produced by spiritual agencies. There is no accounting for them in any other way."

Mrs. Mary Smith says the most consoling thought of life to her is the idea that disembodied spirits can return to old home and friends.

Mrs. Jennie Carr said: "If angels and spirits could visit our earth and talk with man in Bible times, why should they not now. I believe in ghosts, disembodied spirits, that walk our earth continually, though, of course, our sin-blinded eyes cannot see them."

"I know when angels visit me," said Miss Mary Garner, "and if the ghost of one's friends could be divested of our foolish, superstitious fear we should enjoy their visits. I have seen ghosts. I think the time is coming when, by some sort of spiritual telephone, we shall be able to talk with them."

"There was a man killed right up there beyond our pasture bars," said Mrs. Sarah White, "and for weeks afterwards I used to hear strange sounds at night and see the two men ride past our house who quarreled with each other; no grass has ever grown there since; we've had trees planted, but the wind would blow them over; the frost would kill my vines; the ground seemed to be cursed ever since, and I believe the ghost of that murdered man will haunt the spot till the man who killed him dies."

Carthage.

The believers in ghosts, or those who have seen them here are scarce. Some years ago an impecunious individual conceived the idea of making money by ghost work and for a long time at night his house in the eastern part of the city was visited by the curious, but nothing was either seen or heard except rapping, which many believed was produced by preconcerted arrangement. When at last an admission fee was charged the ghost was seen through and the attraction ceased to draw, and the wonder-worker soon cleared out. If any of those who visited are interrogated in regard to the fact, they simply beg not to be mentioned, seeming to be ashamed of having in any way countenanced the fraud.

Another story is told of a mechanic, whose name was never divulged, who, when returning to his home one night, saw a walking apparition and was unable to account for its appearance. As no one else ever saw or heard of it, but little credence was given to the story.

California.

Do I believe en hants? En course I do;
Un you would too,
Ef you had seen
The sights I hev, un bean whar I hev bean.
Why sir, I've seen the speerits rise
Outen their graves, with glidin' walk, un eyes
A-shinin' like the headlight of a train.
En then again
Singin' low songs ez poorty ez you please.
Yes, sir-ree!
I've hearn un see
All these.
These rappin' speerits is n. g.
For me.
Why, onst I recollect
(You'll doubt it, I expect.)
Un passin' by the graveyard over thar,
A-goin' home from prar;
(You wonder how
I chanced to come from that direction, now?
W-a-a-l—
Ask Sal).
But, ez I was sayin' hit
Was spittin' snow a little bit,
Un the wind down en the holler
Kep' a sniffun, Follor! f-f-oller!!
Jess ez I got by the corner of the yard,
Je-e-e-rusalem! I heard
The awfl'est noise—jess like a painter's cry
When tryin' to get nigh,
Un seen a sight
'At made me turn plum white.
I felt so weak I lean agin a tree.
Thar, plain ez plain could be,
Was runnin' speer'ts, un Ole Nick
Hisself, he takin' of his pick,
Un 'em a-scottin, hollern at each jump.
My ole heart jess went thumpity-thump!
Now, these is facks.
Un I made tracks.

I have been hunting for ghosts all week. They seem to be more elusive than the fabled Proteus, though instead of taking many forms as he did, they absolutely refuse to take any form. Several times I thought I was on the trail of a spirit, as when a young lady solemnly averred that she not only believed in ghosts, but had actually seen them, and that frequently. But when she explained that she meant the ghost of a smile, and I perceived it materializing on her face, I concluded my search would have to be in another direction. Then I learned of an alleged haunted house in the western part of town and set about trying to get those who said they did not believe in spooks to spend the night there and investigate the subject. All, however, positively declined to be in that neighborhood at night, though I offered to pay them for an investigation. Confidentially, I will admit I did not intend to stick to my contract had they accepted it, but I can't understand why men who sneer at the idea of a ghost have such an aversion to being in the neighborhood of a haunted house. Finally I found a prominent citizen who believes ardently in spiritualism—not spookery, but "the grand truths of spiritual existence and communication with earth." He had received messages from the other world, and believed in spiritual manifestations to the eye, but he objected to having his name published. Thus far my search had convinced me that California must be an exceedingly healthy town, as evidenced by the remarkably few ghosts in the neighborhood. Or probably all those who had crossed the river from this point had merited such a splendidly good country that they cared not to come back again, even on a visit.

Wm. Harmon tells of once seeing a supposed spectre, but, investigating in spite of his wildly palpitating heart, he found his spookship was merely a dog. After Faust's experience with this animal who encircled his path and afterward proved to be Mephisto, a dog surely ought to be accepted as an orthodox spook.

Corry Brown, when a youth, was passing by the graveyard near this city, when he observed an object of white moving among the graves. Noiselessly it glided, while he through fright was unable to move, and slowly approached him. His heart stood still. Nearer and nearer it came. Then in sepulchral tones it cried: "Hello, Corry;" and Corry ran, though he recognized the sprite as a prominent citizen dressed in a light summer suit.

Among the colored people a belief in spooks is general. A number of the better educated abjure the idea, but with most of them the idea is as surely ingrounded in their minds as the belief in hoodoos. The following testimonials have been furnished me in writing. Each of the parties insists that he or she actually and truly saw a ghost:

Miss Jennie Pattern says: "I saw my grandmother after she died. It seems as though she was dressed in white and she looked natural."

Paul Smith says: "One New Year's night while returning home from church I saw a pair of legs and a lantern and it came toward us (there were several in the party) until it was within four feet of us, but none of us could see a head or body; nothing but legs and lantern." He thinks it a genuine spook and the legs and lantern all that was left of it.

G. S. Pennington, who has been engaged about newspaper offices in this city enough to imbibe a strong predilection for truth, tells the following, vouching for its accuracy: "While in a small village one night, between the hours of 12 and 1, I saw something resembling a bear approaching me. I was near a railroad. Nearer and nearer it came, until quite close, and then vanished from sight, leaving me in a terrible state of fright."

Wilson James says: "While coming to town one night about 8 o'clock I discovered just before me on the road a dog, but it seemed to be headless. As I drew near it suddenly was gone, I know not where, but walking on again I saw it in my pathway. The manifestation was repeated several times, and I am sure my eyes did not deceive me."

Several of the boys seem to have had experiences with "The phantom of her frolic grace, Fitz Fulks," or words to that effect; and a spirit is said to have been recently infesting a neighborhood near here where a colored woman who was murdered, had been buried, but otherwise our relations with the other world (as the President is wont to say in his message) "are peaceful and satisfactory."

Centralia.

R. L. Hope says he has never seen any ghosts, and that ghost stories are old "chestnuts."

Dr. F. J. Bruton believes in ghosts and spirits, but that they are generally on two legs and hardly ever visible.

Nick Long does not exactly believe in spirits, but says there is something about it he does not fully understand.

J. W. Wills, during all his travels, has seen only two ghosts and one of them was a large white object with long horns. He said if he had had a pistol he would have shot it.

Miss Belle Roddy has never seen a ghost, but is a firm believer in them.

W. C. Todd says we are too far advanced in civilization to believe in ghosts.

Alex. C. Roberts says there are a great many ghosts in his neighborhood and that he has a fight with them nearly every night.

Ed S. Magee says he believes the departed spirits have an abiding interest in the affairs of this world and that they have communication with their friends in this world by way of warnings, admonitions, etc.

N. V. Williams says we all believe in ghosts.

W. H. H. Lampton does not believe in any such stuff.

Richard Farmer believes in spirits but not in ghosts.

J. A. Barnett says he has no faith in spirits and can't see how any one can have.

John Karnes says he thinks that departed spirits have a knowledge and interest and do care for the things of this world. He can not understand how anyone can believe that they have a communication with their friends in this world by way of warning and at the same time teach and deny that the spirit of God does and can directly exercise the same care and interest for the children of men.

J. L. Stephens says he thinks the spirits of the other world have a deep interest in everyone on this earth, and that these spirits warn us to flee from the wrath to come.

J. L. Paxton says he believes that the departed spirits never return to this world under any circumstances.

James E. Stewart does not believe in ghosts or spirits or in anybody that does believe in them.

Ed H. Farrar does not believe there is any such thing as ghosts, or does he believe that spirits visit this world under any circumstances.

John H. Marshall says he believes there are ghosts, because he has been them. He says he has seen three in his life.

J. N. Bentley says he was once in a cemetery and thought he beheld a ghost and fired a rifle ball through it and found the ghost to be a rabbit, and two weeks thereafter he was in the cemetery again and something fired a load of shot into him, and he thinks it was the departed spirit of that rabbit.

Dr. W. A. McCallister says that he does not believe that the departed spirits ever return to this world.

O. B. Wilson says he does not think there are any spirits or ghosts.

Bob Tuttle says he does not exactly believe in ghosts, but says he has seen men at night with no heads on and can't fully understand what it was.

Ralph Smith does not believe in anything of the kind.

Mrs. H. C. Threkeld says she does not believe in ghosts and spirits, nor in spiritual rappings.

J. H. Cupp is halting between two opinions.

Walter Thelkeld is afraid of ghosts.

Miss Maud O'Neal says she has seen a few ghosts in her life and that she believes in them.

Clay Threlkeld says he is a firm believer in spirits, and they always improve with age; the older the better.

James Phelps believes there are a great many ghosts.

R. A. Roddy does not believe in ghosts.

C. C. Bush does not believe a word about ghosts; that is in regard to the departed spirits having communication with the living. He says he maintains this position from the teachings of the Bible. He says this is true from the fact that Abraham refused to send Lazarus back to this world to warn the rich man's five brethren, because, said he, they have Moses and the Prophets, and if they will not hear them neither will they believe, though one arose from the dead.

J. B. Reed is of the same opinion as his friend, C. C. Bush.

Dick Willis has seen ghosts, but is not afraid of them.

Pat Barron says he is not one bit afraid of ghosts until after dark.

James White is not afraid of ghosts if the moon is shining.

Ed Larkan has seen ghosts a thousand times, but they never hurt him.

Dr. A. F. Sneed has never seen many ghosts, and thinks they are perfectly harmless.

Thomas Turner has often seen ghosts and spirits in his woods pasture a mile from Centralia.

Rev. J. G. Hardy thinks ghosts belong entirely to the dark ages, and that the golden light of the Nineteenth century has forever buried the superstitions of the past.

Ex-Marshal Bowman, in making his nightly rounds, has often beheld many strange sights, but would not swear that he ever saw a ghost.

City Marshal R. A. Northcutt always goes armed and ready for ghosts, and he has encountered many strange sights and is inclined to think there are ghosts. He says, however, he wants people to understand that he is not afraid of ghosts.

Joe Phelps is not a believer in spiritualism.

John Canada says he would not run if 1,000 ghosts should get after him. John believes in spirits also.

R. S. Crabtree has traveled a great deal but never saw any ghosts or spirits.

P. S. Hocker believes in spirits, but not in ghosts.

E. J. Brown does not believe very much in spirits and ghosts, but does not like to venture out in the dark.

Wm. T. Summers has seen ghosts in the woods before the war, but none lately. He thinks they are very scarce now.

Chas. J. Settle says he believes in ghosts and spirits, but thinks they are harmless, if properly handled.

Chillicothe.

While the people of this city are not superstitious as a rule and those who are decline to confess it, yet for the past two weeks an uncanny thing has appeared in this city and its abiding place is carefully avoided after the mantle of darkness has fallen upon the earth.

About five years ago an old man named John Ficklin died in the County Infirmary. Prior to his death he resided in an old dilapidated frame building on East Jackson street, and it is his supposed return to earth which has caused the above state of affairs. Within the past few days, people passing the house in question, late in the evening have been startled by weird, unearthly sounds, ostensibly proceeding from the rear of the building. Little attention was paid to the matter until a young lady and her escort passing one night as the clock struck 12, were horrified to see what appeared to be the attenuated figure of an old man in white, playing a fiddle, while behind him was a fierce-looking cat, with hair bristling, scratching flesh in chunks from his withered arm. The sight was too much for the young lady, who, with a scream, fled down Jackson street, followed rapidly by her equally frightened masculine friend. Strange as it may seem, the pair distinctly heard the ghostly figure playing a bar from the "Arkansaw Traveler." The pair refrained from mentioning the matter and the incident might never have attained prominence had not a young man who does not want his name to appear in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH witnessed the identical performance on the night of May 21. He saw the feline scratching away and the old, white-robed figure fiddling away at the "Arkansaw Traveler," as if the loss of his anatomy was a very ordinary circumstance. The young man is no coward, but he says that his heart went up into his mouth and his hair stood on end as he stood rooted to the spot. Suddenly, as if assisted by some invisible being, his courage returned, and he sprang forward. It was then that a strange thing happened. Before the young man could reach the spectre it had drawn a knife, and in an instant almost whittled on the back of the fiddle the words John Ficklin. Then it vanished, and the young man became unconscious.

WAS IT A GHOST?

On Monday, December 3, 1888, in this city occurred the sudden and mysterious death of Miss Alice Austin, a well-known and respected young lady, whose parents reside in Linn County, but who was employed as a dressmaker in Wallbrunn & Alexander's store in this city, and who was making her home with the family of Mr. Wm. Curtis. Her parents were notified of her illness and her father, Benjamin Austin, accompanied by John Austin and wife, and Calvin Sharp came to this city, arriving the evening before her death. They made the following statement to Mr. Curtis, who furnished the same to the correspondent of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, and vouches for the veracity and high standing of the parties in question:

"They had come by way of Wheeling, coming into the city by the southeast and crossing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at the overhead bridge near Tom Ryan's place, and just before they arrived at the bridge a white object, having the appearance of a kite about four feet long and a foot and a half wide, slowly dragged itself across the road in front of them and vanished in the darkness. The object was of pure white and perfectly outlined, and was seen by the entire party. But this was not all, for scarcely had the wagon approached upon the bridge, when it seemed [illegible] as clutched by the invisible hand [illegible] taken violently as if it were [illegible] with terror [illegible] when they were brought to a standstill the vibrations of the vehicle continued and at intervals were renewed, the remainder of the distance to Mr. Curtis' house. At each renewal of the strange disturbance the horses were stricken with new frenzy and refused to be pacified as long as the vibrations continued. The white object was seen but once, but the above fact will be sworn to by the entire party.

W. H. Wallace, better known as "Uncle Billy," says he has seen many strange things that lead him to the opinion that there are such things as ghosts, notwithstanding the exposure of so many attempts to create a sensation in that direction.

John Bissell said: "While a person is usually laughed at upon the confession of their belief in the supernatural, the incomprehensible and seemingly inexplicable demonstrations of that character incline me to the expression through the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of my belief on the matter apparent in the words, 'There are stranger things between Heaven and earth, Horatio, than was ever dreamed of in your philosophy.'"

Cal M. Orr, proprietor of a cigar house on South Locust street, relates the following and says several persons were badly frightened in consequence thereof:

"Some months ago a number of railroad men in John H. Brugger's restaurant, near the Milwaukee Station, had their attention attracted by what they supposed was a man leaning against a lamp-post near the building. No particular attention was paid to it at first, but the figure appeared on several successive nights, and, becoming curious as to the reason for its actions, an investigation was made, but no man was visible. A watch was stationed near the post. The figure of a man plainly outlined appeared as usual, but the man could not be found. This was repeated, but the ghost could not be found, and the mystery was not solved until a few evenings ago. A crowd was standing as usual in the restaurant and the shadow was on hand. Suddenly the head disappeared. A thorough investigation resulted in a solution and the laugh that ensued was heard for several blocks. One of the crowd had knocked off a duster lying on the show case, which proved to be the head of the mysterious shape and the show-case the lower portion."

Adam Krick says he hardly knows whether he believes in ghosts or not. He says he does not wish to be considered superstitious, but sees no plausible explanation for some of the strange things which have happened in this vicinity, particularly the Austin incident.

Gallatin.

Uncle Bob Jones said: "Wal, I don't know that I believe in ghosts or sperets, but I've seed things in my time that made me feel sorter quare like."

Uncle Billy Ray denied having any knowledge or information on the subject sufficient to form a belief.

Judge Joshua F. Hicklin said: "Don't think there is any such thing as real live ghosts; but there is something in a person's mind or in his surroundings that makes him feel all overish-like sometimes."

Wesh Robertson says that privately and of his own opinion he believes in ghosts; but as the editor of a great sheet whose mission it is to combat superstition and error and spread the truth, he was compelled at times to cross his own private views.

Sereno W. Shelby thought there might be ghosts, but thinks they come and go so mysteriously that they very rarely have a large acquaintance here on earth; in fact, he had been living next door to their favorite haunt, the cemetery, for years and had never been visited by or formed the acquaintance of any of them.

Frank M. Davis said there was no mistake about it; there must be ghosts, else why those lines in the old fourth reader:

He thrusts his fists against the post
And still insists he sees some ghost.

Sallie D. Stephens had not thoroughly investigated the question, but is inclined to think there must be something in it, or why would so many reputable and veracious authors give us their weird stories like "The Phantom Bark," "The Specter of the White Horse and His Rider," "The Haunted House of Cobweb Alley" and so forth.

S. P. Richardson said: "Many and many a time has my youthful blood almost curdled in my veins at hearing the wonderful stories told me by my seniors how, at night times, where horrid deeds had been perpetrated, the silent specter of the unavenged victim of the frightful tragedy would night after night appear upon the scene."

Pendy Mann says he may be compelled to herd in a drove by himself, but must, nevertheless, cling to the belief that a man with a good clear conscience and reasonably strong nerves never sees any ghosts.

Owen H. McGee, Jr., says: "If you deny ghosts you are bound to deny spiritualism; yet I believe there are no ghosts save in the imagination of those who think they see them. Ghost stories are told by truthful people who vouch for their accuracy. Why is it we don't prefer to sleep in the same room with the dead?"

William Simpson Miller, our colored moral philosopher, said: "Dunno boss whedder dar is any ghosts or not, but dar is sumpin or oder dat hoodos or hocuspocuses us coons sometimes what jes breaks us all up and takes de bref clear outen us, sho."

Sydney P. Allen had never seen what he regarded as a full grown regulation size ghost, but had read plenty of truthful authors who had told him all about them, so that he would certainly recognize one as an old acquaintance should they meet in the road.

Chas. F. Owens had never seen any ghosts himself, but had been on the ground where they had been many and many a time.

John D. Bruce believes in ghosts and says that in old Pennsylvania every mountain has its legend and every forest and glen is peopled with them.

W. P. Peniston says: "My ghost creed is not very orthodox, yet I am open to conviction. I don't want to do away at one fell swope with what has for thousands of years furnished the foundation for nearly all our nursery tales and songs and our writers of fiction."

Elder E. B. Redd says that although his views may be regarded by some as rather erratic, still he does not believe in spooks and spirits, admitting, however, that he has numerous intimate friends who do.

Maj. Joseph H. McGee, our local historian, is quoted preferred authority on numerous Daviess County ghost stories that have been handed down by tradition from father to son. He is authority for the statement that there is not an old farm-house in the county but has blended in its history more or less of the supernatural or ghostly, and that there is no family of respectability but has connected with it a ghost story. The Major repeated several very fine stories, but space forbids their being reported.

Dr. William E. Black: "Ghosts! Why of course, else why would Shakspeare in 'Hamlet' say what he does?"

Mose Brown's opinion is that one skittish horse will see more goblins in a thirty minutes' ride after night than fifty men can see in a life-time.

J. T. Day thinks that the most troublesome ghosts the editors of our country weeklies have to scuffle with is the gaunt spectral form of starvation whose appearance so often shrouds their sanctums with gloom.

Dr. John W. Burton said: "Ghosts! Ugh! Umph! No!"

John W. Glasscock says it is not ghosts and goblins he fears, but bears in the June market.

Dr. William H. Folmshee said: "Viewed from a scientific, philosophical, surgical, physiological, anatomical standpoint, I unhesitatingly pronounce that ghosts are mere chimeras or illusions of human thought and vision; while viewed from an ethico-superstitio-socio-politico standpoint, there may probably be something in it."

Dr. William M. Givens said: "Ghosts, why no, of course not! There have been times, though, when coming home through a long stretch of lonely woods at that uncanny hour when graveyards yawn, that the most familiar objects seemed to assume wierd forms and I'd have felt a little more comfortable at any other spot than just there."

E. C. Hudson said: "Spooks and spirits? No! There have been several times in my life when I felt rather uncomfortable, though."

John T. Coulson said: "The last verse in 'Don Juan' completely refutes the ghost theory to my mind."

O. M. J. Ramsey said: "In Danmark every old castle and palace and every dell and glen has its ghost. I don't believe a young country like America can produce good ghosts. Old countries alone can furnish the occasion and the habitation that charms them. They revel in the dark, noiseless halls and corridors and the untenanted apartments and unfrequented closets of the castles of our nobility. No country can ever produce such a ghost as Banquo's."

Keener M. Irving said: "I have at times in my life started out with a view of hunting down and capturing some ghosts, but always found it to be something like the milk sickness, always 'Jest over there in the other county.' My faith, I fear, needs renewing."

Prof. B. F. Heaton said: "I have given much thought and attention to this subject, and find there are many kinds of spooks. Sometimes it is a ghost ship; sometimes a spectral horseman; sometimes a grim-visaged man and at others a beautiful, trembling maiden. They are nearly always white, although some of the authorities admit there are dark ones. I should say, however, that the genuine ghost is always white and always makes its first appearance at the haunted spot at precisely 12 o'clock midnight."

Congressman A. M. Dockery says there are no political ghosts, and further than that he has not investigated. He says that in politics everything is as stern and real as Democratic majorities in Texas.

D. Harfield Davis said he used to see plenty of ghosts in Old Virginny when he was a boy, but don't remember seeing any in Missouri.

Milt Ewing said: "Some people think this ghost seeing is only confined to the densely ignorant portions of our country, but such is not the case for there is not a large city in the world but has been set all ago by spectral appearances in some part of them. For instance, Beekman street scare in New York and the appearance of the horse, buggy and driver at Eighteenth and Pine streets, in St. Louis, not more than two or three years ago."

J. K. Elwell said: "I can't get over that passage of the Bible where it speaks of casting the unclean spirits out of the swine—that settles it."

Sheriff Gabe W. Cox said: "I don't know that I ever saw one, but give me a capias ad go and catch him, and I'll bet two to one that I bring one in."

Daddy Mitchell said: "Ghosts! Of course I've seen thousands of 'em. They used to roost in the trees down in old Platte County."

Independence.

This city is perhaps the most historic city in the West, as it was first an Indian settlement, then a lawless trading post where duels at the card-tables and the like were of by no means infrequent occurrence, later the scene of tragic riots by the Mormons (1833), which resulted in the expulsion of the "saints" from the state, and last a hot bed of war, the home base of the James boys, Quantrill, the guerilla; Jim Crow Chiles and others of the same notorious ilk, and here were enacted some of the bloodiest contests between the Blue and the Gray of the "war in the West." In consequence of these facts the neighborhood is singularly prolific of ghost stories, many of which are thrilling and of general interest, and as the names of some of the most responsible people of the community are given in connection with the incidents described, the same are to be considered authentic beyond any reasonable doubt.

The spring just southeast of the city cemetery was in the long ago the spot whereon rested the wigwam of Sequoyah, the great Indian chief who pow-wowed with Jackson and stipulated the treaty which gave to his race, under the United States seal, the Indian Territory as the red man's last heritage. When Sequoyah's time for visiting the happy hunting grounds arrived, he begged to be carried back to the "old spring," and there buried under one of the gigantic oaks that stood like living [illegible] the everlasting fountain; and to-day [illegible] poses the [illegible] of the brave old chief [illegible] his spirit has been seen sitting, at a dead hour of the night, on one of the rocks that wall the spring, looking for all the world as the chief did in life. His red blanket is wrapped closely about his attenuated form, and as he smokes his old stone pipe he rocks his body back and forth, crooning and chanting a feeble death-song, much in the manner of a squaw bewailing the death of her brave in battle. He keeps up the dreary monotone for many minutes and then, springing to his feet, he turns his face upward to the sky and, with his arms gesticulating wildly as if remonstrating against some action of his enemies—conjectured to be the invasion of the territory by the boomers—and then he breaks forth in a shrill and terrible war-cry, which dies away into a horrid death rattle, and the form vanishes in the most abrupt and mysterious manner.

Near the Missouri Pacific depot, the main line station in the western part of the city, stands on old brown house of two stories, which was built thirty years ago by ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas. To-day the house is deserted and not a little dilapidated. None approach it but with awe, for its reputation for being haunted is widespread. The immediate vicinity of the house was the scene of a desperate conflict during the war between two bodies of cavalry and a large number of both sides were slain. During the battle many of the contestants became unhorsed and the fight was continued on foot; some ran into the house, pursued by their enemies, and there in the rooms and hallways the struggle was renewed with fearful earnestness. The clash of swords and the cries of the stricken resounded throughout the building, and the hot blood, leaping from severed veins, covered walls and floors. A few years afterward a child of shame was born in the house, and the guilty mother compassed its death by a frightful method. About five years ago the place was reported to be haunted, and the occupants of the house left it for more congenial quarters. Undaunted by the rumor, however, a Catholic widow lady of limited means paid her rent and took up her abode there, making her business that of receiving boarders. With a house full of patrons, it seemed that good fortune was at last to smile upon her, when she began to hear strange noises in all parts of the house at night. She tried to laugh away the idea of spirits, but the evidence of their presence was too strong. In the halls and rooms she would hear the sounds of an awful struggle—quick, shuffling footsteps, hard breathing, the ring of striking swords, the chilling sound of the deadly parry and thrust, the crunching of the blades through flesh and bone, groans and heavy falls. Doors would fly open without any apparent cause, the windows would rattle and the whole building quake, as if with a dynamite shock. She would hear the crockery and glassware in her pantry go crashing to the floor, and, hastening to the place, find everything safely on the shelves just as she had left it. The boarders, alarmed, quitted the house almost in a body. And the mistress, her occupation gone so long as she remained in that location, was forced to leave and seek more desirable surroundings. After this the building remained untenanted for a year, and then it was taken by Prof. A. Carroll, a Presbyterian clergyman and instructor, who fixed it up and moved his family into it. They heard nothing that would confirm the former occupant's story, but one cold winter night Mr. Will Carroll, one of the most spirited of Independence's young lawyers, was awakened by the agonizing cries of an infant coming from an indefinite part of his room, which was on the second floor. No baby was possessed by the family, neither was there one in the neighborhood. Mr. Carroll sought to investigate, but nothing resulted. His older brothers, Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Charles Carroll, who slept in a room across the hall, also heard the cries distinctly. They were of the most pathetic and distressing nature; at last they seemed smothered, and then the invisible little one ceased its wailing altogether, its breath being evidently exhausted. Shortly after this the family moved out of the house and no one has occupied it since. Scores have seen ghostly lights in the windows, and white-robed figures flitting hither and thither through the rooms, and heard unearthly noises, like the sound of struggling and the wails of an infant.

The most pleasant and popular drive in Independence is the "river road," a macadamized street running past rich orchards and fields to "Proposal Hill," overlooking the Missouri River. As every citizen will remember, there stands an isolated cabin, built of logs and weather boards which are now far gone to decay, about two miles from town on the right side of the thoroughfare. The cabin, for long deserted, was once the rendezvous of the James and Younger brothers, and thereby hangs a tale. Frank and Jesse were once surprised at their home in Clay County by a posse of Federal soldiers, Kansas "redlegs," who meant to shoot them on sight, and the two outlaw brothers escaped only by a most cunning device and succeeded in reaching the house of a relative. No one was at home but a beautiful young girl, their cousin, her father having been killed that day by the very men who were then in pursuit of them, because of his Southern sympathies. The girl gave them shelter and boldly faced the troops when they rode up to her door, and denied all knowledge of the James boys. She submitted the house to be searched, but the outlaws were too well concealed, and were not found. The Captain of the soldiers then ordered his men away, but warned the girl in a brutal manner that if it was discovered that she had protected the men they hunted she should suffer severely for it. That night the James boys escaped across the river into Jackson County, taking their fair cousin with them, fearing her fate if she were left behind without protection, meaning to consign her to the care of friends in Independence. It was near midnight when the trio reached the lonely cabin referred to, and here they drew up their horses and prepared to spend the remainder of the night. But they had scarcely entered the door when they were overtaken by their pursuers, the determined Kansans, and when they refused to surrender, were made the recipients of a deadly fire which wounded Jesse and killed the beautiful girl. The brothers resisted capture with all the power and prowess of their nature, and finally beat off their enemies, then, leaping upon their horses, disappeared in the darkness of the night. It was on the 27th of May, the night of the Woodland College alumni meeting, one year ago, that Mr. Horace Wilson, than whom no young man is better known in the city, was riding past this cabin, the time being about 2 a. m., when he was startled by hearing a feminine shriek which betokened that she who uttered it was in imminent peril. Again came the blood-chilling call, and with commendable bravery Mr. Wilson secured his horse, and, revolver in hand, sprang over the fence and walked rapidly toward the gloom-enshrouded cabin. Thrice ere he reached the door the terrible cry was repeated, and he concluded that he must be about to burst upon a sickening tragedy. But, undismayed and prepared for anything, he hurried on, and as he neared the door he extended his hand to fling it open, but ere he touched it it was opened by other hands and a figure appeared therein, with such suddenness that the young man involuntarily fell back a step. The figure was that of a young girl, dressed in white, fresh blood streaming from a dreadful wound in her breast and staining crimson her snowy robe, her arms extended in terror, her hair blowing unconfined about her head and her face as ghastly as that of a corpse. The instant her eyes fell upon the young man she gave another shriek, louder and more awful than the former ones, and springing from the door dashed past the rescuer and vanished from view, as a strong wind might sweep from sight a cloud of dust or smoke. Recalling the story of the death of the fair cousin of the James boys, Mr. Wilson considered that he had seen enough for one evening and re-entered his buggy and drove home.

A house owned by the Maj. Hickman heirs on the south boulevard, near the city graveyard, is said to be haunted by a Confederate Colonel, who lost his head on the spot by means of a cannon ball. The story comes from Mr. Will F. Sweet, who last occupied the house. The ghost is thought to appear nightly, as it has been seen several nights in succession, and is described as being headless, with the uniform and epaulets covered with gore. The form is that of a powerful man and his bearing characterizes him as a trained soldier. The specter appears to be constantly searching for his head, as he wanders all over the ground each time of his appearance. At the slightest disturbance he vanishes. The colored people of that porion of the city have a horror of the spot at night.

One of the most interesting houses in town is the famous "Waldo House," in the western part of the city, which was, until a few years ago, the finest house in the county. It is now occupied by Mrs. Mary Allen and family. At one time it was tenanted by Moses E. Lard, one of the brightest lights of the Christian Church, and at another by David Waldo, who furnished it with regal magnificence and in it entertained the most prominent personages of the West. In every one of the nine rooms is an old-fashioned fireplace, and in the parlor and other front rooms the hearthstones of these ingles are formed of square blocks of granite, the same being tombstones, brought from no one knows whither, and laid with the back sides up. Weird tales are told of how, during the cold winters that the building stood deserted, the spirits from the graves which had been robbed of their headstones would quit their frozen beds and descend the chimneys of the great house and, kindling roaring fires that burned with an unearthly brightness, warm their rigid, emaciated hands and bodies and dance in great glee on the smooth white stones.

When the Mormons settled in Independence in the early thirties they were struck with the beauty of the place and took possession of large tracts of land, declaring this the "chosen land." Among other pieces of property they selected what is known to every man and child in the community as the "Temple Lot," designed to be the locus of a magnificent temple erected for his children by God himself, and this lot they still hold. It is sacred property and no trespassing is allowed upon it. It supports no building, being kept ready for the great temple which God promised in a revelation to one of his favorite disciples, and which will be dropped silently from the skies some perfect night. Abraham Dobbin is one of the firmest of Joseph Smith's followers, and a few nights ago he had this vision, most wonderful in its import: He was going to his home, past the Temple lot, when, to his intense amazement, he beheld on the ground the shining outlines of an edifice of almost inconceivable magnificence. It was of immense proportions, and was formed of a stone resembling pearl, which alternated with solid blocks of gold and silver. The steeple arose far beyond his sight, far into the sky, apparently to heaven itself, and glistened with innumerable diamond settings. The entrance, which was a great arch, was of pure gold, and the walk leading up to it was composed of the same precious metal. As he gazed, almost bewildered and scarcely believing the evidence of his eyes, the great temple was suddenly lit up with a light equaling electricity in power, and then a full sense of its magnificence flashed upon him. Through the silver-encased windows he saw that the inside of the building far surpassed in richness and loveliness the outside. Gold—gold everywhere. The pulpit and the pews, the very walls were gold. The ceiling was one mass of precious gems. The seats were cushioned with the finest satin, and altogether the structure exhibited the greatest splendor imagination could comprehend, and such as would compare with nothing else upon the earth. Shuddering with awe and fear at what he witnessed, and blinded by the brilliance of the wondrous spectacle, Abraham Dobbin covered his eyes with his hands for a moment, and when he looked again the great temple was gone; and then he realized that it was all a vision, but one of the most extraordinary significance.

In a building known as the "Kenny building," on the east side of the square, an estimable lady milliner lived, and about two years ago died. The building has three floors, the upper ones since the death remaining unoccupied, and the lower being utilized by Joseph Peterson as a cafe and candy store. About a year ago strange noises were first heard on the third floor, and the rumor got about that the house was haunted. Mr. Peterson, about this time, offered a reward to anybody who would go up there at night, and either capture the ghost or ascertain the cause of his ghostship's nocturnal rumblings, groans and [illegible] hideous [illegible]. Will Davisson undertook to solve the secrets of the haunted floor in consideration of the reward, and one night he ascended the stairs with a pistol ready for defense. He was not allowed to carry a light, and he soon discovered that he had undertaken a very unpleasant job. He began to hear noises above him quite distinctly, but he kept on and pushed into the chamber of death. The next moment he gave a yell and fired his revolver and then he reached the bottom of the stairs—he knew not how. He related that he had beheld the white-robed figure of a woman, the eyes resembling balls of fire, the tongue expectorating blue flame. Fire darted here and there all about her person. The story attracted a great crowd to the restaurant, and the next man who volunteered to interview the ghost was Norman Cummings. He went boldly up to the third floor, listened for a short time to a serenade of ghostly rapping and rattling, and then entered the place of horror. There was the white-robed figure. He had no sooner recognized it than something darted past his feet. He grabbed it but failed to hold it. Again the thing swished past him. Again he clutched it, and this time held it. In doing so a string broke. He found that held a piece of stove-pipe, and he surmised the truth—the string connected with a pair of hands down stairs. Relinquishing the pipe, he knocked over the white, phosphorus-covered dummy, and returning to his friends, pocketed his reward.

James McCloskey, Deputy County Treasurer, at one time lived on South Liberty street, just opposite the home of a "harnt." The "spooky" house was, during the war, the home of a brother and sister, named John and Minnie Savage. The building was at one time used as Pres. Robert's apple drying establishment. John Savage went off to do battle with his foes, and Minnie, a ne'er-do-well, was left to care for herself. This she succeeded in doing so well that she undertook to care for a wounded soldier also. While thus engaged her brother returned, and becoming enraged at the state of affairs killed the patient, and it is the wraith of the victim which is said to haunt the place still, appearing at the windows in a white light that shows up the gore on his face to perfection.

M. Jay Cleveland, while Deputy Postmaster, was awakened from his slumbers one dreary night by an unusual noise, and starting up from his pillow he beheld, standing only a few feet away, the frightful form of a real, live ghost. Its eyes flashed fire, just as the eyes of all good ghosts should, and its tongue darted in and out like a serpent's spitting flames in a way to make a professional fire-eater green with envy. Suddenly it raised its white arm aloft, its eyes blazed with fury, a growl like that of a hungry wolf issued from its waxen lips—and Jay caught a handful of red pepper in his bulging eyes, which caused them to crawl off his cheeks and get back into their sockets. When the young man recovered the next morning he found that he had been robbed of a large pocketbook containing a 20-cent piece with a hole in it. He is now a firm believer in ghosts.

Just as this article nears a close comes a highly entertaining story from two greatly respected young men, Messrs. Harry G. Henley and Samuel Ragland, Deputy Circuit Clerks of the county. It deserves all credence.

Independence had the first railroad west of the Mississippi, the track running from what is now known as Hughes' livery stable to the river. The original plan of the stockholders was to run the trains by steam, but the contractors for the warehouses swindled them out of much of their capital, so they were forced to use flat rails and drive horses to their rolling stock. The road has for long been out of use, and scarcely a vestige of it remains; but in "Macaulay's pasture" a small strip of the road is still to be seen. Mr. Henley and Mr. Ragland were driving along the street past this pasture a few nights ago, when with surprise they heard the bell of a car ringing as though to hurry passengers aboard. They looked in the direction whence the sound came and beheld what they instantly knew to be a phantom car. The old men of the town had described these old-fashioned carriages, and they were quick to recognize this as a specimen of one of the primeval styles of the early days of railroading. The horses were snow-white, and the driver was clothed in a peculiar shade of yellow, giving him an indescribable appearance. No passengers were aboard. The car swept along over the grass with remarkable speed, making no sound except the ringing of the bell. The two gentlemen watched the strange sight with breathless interest until the apparition vanished among the trees.

Marshall.

Col. Wm. Rector Gist is an iconoclast of the deepest dye, and cares no more for a spook or spirit than a last year's bird's nest or an empty whisky bottle. But nevertheless when well prepared for the part he can create consternatian by his ghost-like appearance. He was coming up the street the other night from his hotel to his office, wearing a pair of green goggles pushed back on his forehead and carrying a lamp, while his tall figure, flowing white beard and sombrero were half revealed and half hidden by the light. A crowd or young men in front of a drugstore thought it was some supernatural manifestation and a general stampede took place.

Judge Reuben Davis had a cold horror on him the other night when a chilly hand was placed on his shoulder and he turned to confront a skeleton with fiery eyes and blue fire shining through its ribs. An insane idea to crush the fearful object possessed him, and being a man of great strength, he clasped the grisly horror in his arms fracturing every bone in his (the skeleton's) body with an awful grinding sound. He awoke to find that in his dream he had utterly ruined a life-sized cast of the Venus de Medici which had stood in his sleeping room and which, in some way, had leaned forward upon the bed and touched him in a sensitive spot.

A. J. Trigg is brave with men, but, like Cæsar, has presentiments which fill him with a mysterious feeling akin to fear, as "mist is akin to rain." He started home from the store late the other night when a white-winged angel seemed to settle slowly down from the sky and sink supinely on the pavement in front of him. He regarded it as an augury of early death on his part, and was considerably shaken until he found that the heavenly visitor was a large kite which had fallen from a telephone wire in which it had been entangled. The foreboding in Mr. Trigg's breast was partly justified, however, by finding in the newspaper from which the kite was made the announcement of the wedding of an old and cherished sweetheart.

Oscar Goodwin was once skeptical but is now a firm believer in ghosts and ghost stories. His conversion dates from a personal experience of a quite recent occurrence. While sitting in his room after returning from a party at a late hour his notice was attracted to a figure clothed in unspotted white that was walking a sentinel beat of about thirty yards to and fro on the railroad track. After watching it for several minutes his curiosity and naturally adventurous spirit was aroused and he determined upon a closer investigation. Slipping down stairs, he warily approached to within about fifty yards of the figure, which had never ceased its regular tread nor changed the course or distance, and whose size he now discovered, increased and diminished like the flicker of a gaslight. His curiosity had now about given way to astonishment not unmixed with fear, but he found himself invited by an unaccountable fascination to the place, and that his steps, instead of being directed toward his house, as he would have willed, were tending under the influence of some power outside of his own volition towards the ghostly sentinel. He had approached to within fifty feet when a train rushed by and over the sentinel and disappeared around the bend. The figure could nowhere be found, and when the story was reported to the depot Oscar was laughed at and told that no train had been by in the direction named for six hours. Be that as it may, it is an established fact that at the same place a man who was walking the track about a year before was run over and killed."

Joe L. Mossler had an experience a few nights ago with a dark, red-eyed ghost which was concealed behind his coal barrel. It was an impudent ghost and had evidently been drinking, as it refused to let Mr. Mossler pass, and it was only upon threatening to call the police that he succeeded in gaining admittance to his room.

S. W. Armentrout is a firm believer in spooks and spiritual manifestations, having had a personal experience with one of the species. He discovered and followed a ghost one summer's night of two years ago for several blocks, but relinquished his pursuit in disgust upon seeing the apparition drink all the water in Cordell's fountain.

T. J. Thorp, Jr., is not ashamed to declare his belief in supernatural appearances. He has an interesting story of an experience of his boyhood days, when coon hunting was the sport of the farmer boys, and a pack of hounds was considered as necessary an implement of agriculture as a plow or harrow. For four nights his own sagacious dogs, heretofore as reliable as the Signal Service, had at the same point made a false "tree." It puzzled the dogs and boys as well, and the fifth night it was determined, if possible, to unearth the mystery. The horn was sounded and the hunt began. A trail was soon struck, which, after considerable winding, led up to the same old elm in a swamp where they had been deluded four times before. The dogs were furious and it was decided to build a fire and cut the tree. These preparations were scarcely commenced when a something in form resembling a combination of man and wildcat appeared among the topmost branches, and with a shriek that almost froze the blood of the party, bestowed the most horrible curses upon those who had dared to invade its abode and disturb its rest for five successive nights. This was years ago and yet Mr. Thorp has a vivid remembrance of the occasion and to verify the story is willing to point out, in daylight, the old elm tree to any doubting Thomas.

Eugene S. Allen has been a spiritualist for many years. His chief recreation after business hours is a long walk, which often extends beyond the stir and bustle of the city, out into the clover-scented fields or inspiring forest. Here he loves to sit and commune with nature, frequently doing nothing else until a late hour. Upon his return from these expeditions he has more than once met with experiences of a supernatural order that would have caused a less brave and more hairy man to turn gray. Still his adventures have never been sufficient to cause him to forego his pleasure, though his recital of them has often kept his friends from accompanying him.

Charles E. Marshall believes in signs and wonders, learns wisdom of the birds and beasts, reads the heavens and the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH and finds much to reflect and act upon that the casual observer fails to discern. He tells of a battle he once witnessed on the highroad between a frog and a rabbit which to his mind, trained to receive and perceive omens, foretold him of a future occurrence that would result to his disadvantage. In less than six months three of his sons died with cholera, but he had been prepared for the loss.

N. R. Talbot has often been found by his friends shivering with dread after a meeting with ghosts, but has always refused to relate his experiences. On being urged to reveal the secret of these mysterious seances, he said: "I have seen what I have seen, but I promised those spirits, or creatures, that came to me that I would not reveal them or their identity to vulgar ears. Oh, I could that relate which would harrow up your soul and lay it off in corn rows three feet wide, and make each particular hair stand on end like goose quills on the fretful porcupine, but I have pledged my word to the spirit elves, and I cannot, I dare not, reveal their secrets."

James M. Ancell obtained a test of his nerves at the cost of a great deal of cold perspiration the other night, when he met midway between his art gallery and his suburban villa on the cultured crest of Capitol Hill, on a little rustic bridge spanning a gaping ravine below the gas-works, a singular apparition in the moonlight. It seemed in the uncertain light of fickle Luna a white cravated figure of clerical air and copied his movements with scrupulous and painful accuracy. When he would step to the left the figure would do likewise, and vice versa. So, mustering all his nerve and driving straight at the clerical phantasm, he was surprised to find himself passing through it. He came [illegible] with his hair lifted about three inches above his head, and medical aid had to be summoned to restore his eyes to their sockets.

J. W. Fletcher saw a ghost during the war which impressed itself on his mind so sharply that he can not think of it without a shudder. All at once, while in a headlong charge in hot fight, following his gallant leader Shelby, he saw a coffin floating before him. Everything was distinct and clear and he could see the shroud and his own face cold in death, resting under the glass at the head of the casket. Just then his horse swerved, and a cannon-ball made a terrible gap in the ranks, two men next him being killed and three horses heaped upon the plain. But the picture of that coffin remains with Mr. Fletcher and he expects to see it again just before his time comes.

Col. A. J. Graves of this city is as brave a man as ever drew a long breath, and he followed the fortunes of the South through the hottest battles east of the Mississippi, but the other night, as he heard a heavy step coming up the stairs, he involuntarily raised himself up in bed. He rooms in apartments over a business block and was entirely alone. The step came nearer and nearer and finally stopped at his door. He could have sworn that the door was locked, but it flew open, and there stood in the doorway a rough-looking man with a rope around his neck and with a ghostly, "drawn" look in his face. Impelled by an incontrollable impulse —but why he knew not—Col. Graves grasped the rope and pulled the man to the floor. There was a horrible gurgling sound and all was still. With wonderful courage the Colonel rose and struck a light, but nothing could be seen. He still firmly believes, however, that he was wide awake, but his friends attribute the phenomenon to one of his late champagne suppers, after reading a ghastly and circumstantial account of the hanging of the "Bald Knobbers."

J. E. Pickett saw a ghost once, but thought the ghost did not see him, and ran for dear life. After being pursued for about a mile, he felt the cold hand of his clammy chaser on his warm neck. He almost fainted, but clutched the hideous hand to find that it was the oil-cloth cover of his umbrella, which he was carrying on his shoulder.

Dean D. Duggins is pronounced in his belief in ghosts and hobgoblins. He has had no personal experience with the species, and his faith is all the stronger in their existence because it has not required the evidence of the senses to support it.

Dr. J. W. Carter, in reply to the question as to whether he had ever seen any ghosts, said that his personal acquaintance in that direction had been limited to "Great Ceasar's Ghost," whom he had met several times and found to be a very pleasant and well informed spirit.

A. P. H. Walker, while a native of South Carolina where ghosts abound, abjures the faith of his ancestors and boldly declares he has no belief in the existence of spirits either good or evil. In the course of a more than usually eventful life he declares he has never met any substance more harmful than his own shadow.

C. D. Newton has had many thrilling adventures with spooks and apparitions. His latest adventure was with one of the genii at a lonely, precipitous spot near Marshall, which had won for itself the name of "Lover's Leap." The chasm is spanned by a narrow foot-bridge, made more dark and desolate by the heavy shadows cast by the massive elms which found a slender foothold on the bank and sides of the cliff. On the very middle of this foot-bridge Mr. Newton was accosted by an apparition whose appearance so terrified him that he is unable to give a description of it, save that it was of enormous size and emitted a strong sulphuric odor. The spook told him not to be alarmed, as his appearance was wholly upon a business matter, which he at once proceeded to explain. A spirit ball was to be given, and he had been appointed committeeman to confer with the printers and get bids upon a fantastic programme for the occasion. Would Mr. Newton kindly furnish an estimate? He would then give him another call after getting figures from other offices. Of course Mr. Newton would, and he hastened to inform his ghostship that the Progress office with which he was connected knew no competitors, and that while he would like to meet his honor at another time when he might converse with less embarrassment, still he would not subject him to the inconvenience of calling at his office, and sooner than lose the job he would do it for nothing and pay a liberal bonus. The terms were satisfactory, details arranged, the programmes printed next day and left at the spot where it is supposed they were afterwards called for and the dance held. Mr. Newton is a model young man, and never took a drink or told a lie in his life.

R. M. Shirey confesses to a secret fear of one particular kind of ghost. It sometimes ceases to persecute him, but comes back again and again. It takes the form of a beautiful woman and gossips say it is the wraith of a lovely lady whose heart he broke back in Virginia. She always wears a veil and never speaks, but slowly draws back the veil and discloses a pale, but fascinating face. The only thing to make the apparition disagreeable is a cigareete advertisement on the lady's bare shoulders. A picture very much resembling the lady hangs near Bob's bed.

Ernest Martin awoke one night while traversing the West as a book agent and found a maiden of great beauty in his room at the hotel. He immediately recognized her as a young lady he had seen on the train the day before, and with whom he had stuck up a sort of innocent flirtation. She stretched out her arms to him in an imploring manner and seemed to utter his name. Something, however, seemed to prevent him from moving a muscle and as he lay like a stone gazing at her with his eyes wide open, her beautiful form and features seemed to fade into the air. The spell was broken and he sprang up, lit a match and looked at his watch which indicated exactly 3 o'clock. Next morning he found that the young lady had died in her room at the same hotel of heart disease at 3 o'clock.

E. R. Pemberton is often afflicted with supernatural visions. He lives on Capitol Hill, which necessitates a lonely walk home from his office at night. Once, when crossing the Missouri Pacific track on his way to his domestic haven, he was surprised to notice the iron rails quivering as if a heavy train were near by. He jumped aside, but could see nothing coming, although the rails continued to quiver. Finally he beheld a passenger train of great elegance and evident splendor glide by. Phantom faces were gazing from the car windows and a phantom engineer was guiding the noiseless engine. Ed was so astonished that he cried out, "Change cars for Boonville and Tipton!" and the whole vision suddenly vanished.

Thomas W. Lacy, County Collector, met with a ghost during the late canvass that came very near being the ghost of his political aspirations. It was in the Missouri River bottom, a place peculiarly infested with spooks and spirits. The hour was late, Mr. Lacy having occupied considerable time in explaining to the intelligent voter how under the system he proposed to establish as prospective collector taxes would be much lighter. He was hurrying on, hoping to soon reach a shelter to rest himself and horse, when he became conscious of some one riding by his side. He had heard no noise and was at a loss to understand how the stranger could have approached so near without attracting his attention. He, however, said "Good evening" in his most pleasant manner. There was no response. Thinking his companion might be deaf, and not wishing to lose a possible vote, he commenced with: "I am a candidate for—." The word "candidate" was scarcely out of his mouth when his horse was stopped, as also did that of his fellow rider. A large mirror seemed to slowly rise from the earth and shut out all in front and around him. He looked and beheld a mighty concourse of people, all with white slips of paper in their hands. They all approached a common center. They deposited their slips in a large box, and then slowly disappeared. Another scene presented itself on the face of the mirror. He read the names of all his competitors, and at the bottom of the list was his own but the first part of it instead of being written "Thomas" was "Dennis." He fell from his horse and laid on the highway until next morning when he was found and carried home. He was sick for two weeks, and only upon the most urgent demands of his friends did he again resume the canvass to win it against his presentiment.

Maryville.

Sylvester V. Dooley said: "There is something uncanny about a skull and crossbones even in open day. I think there are but few men of any race or creed but what would prefer sleeping in a comfortable bed than lying around with tombstones for companions."

James H. White said: "I have been manager of hotels for many years and if there are no ghosts then all I have to say is this world is pretty densely peopled with idiots. I have had many guests who would not sleep in a room trimmed in certain colors; if the window did not open toward the east; if they could not lay with their feet toward the south, or if they could not get No. 7, 21 or 28, and all such preferences, and I admit that I sleep easier when my surroundings suit me."

William H. Hatton said: "The reason why I believe in ghosts is that the theory of creation is based on unseen power. I am a Christian and I firmly believe that the presence of God is in all places and His power controls all things, yet we cannot see nor feel the presence of His Majesty as we do material things."

Shubal G. Walker said: "I have not thought of ghosts lately, but there has been times in my life when a clear, well-defined warning has been given to me, and I actually seemed to feel as if an unseen presence was controlling my thoughts and actions."

James B. Newman said: "We die every twenty-four hours, or every time we sink into unconscious sleep, and if this be true our last sleep is simply a transformation from things material to those spiritual, and accompanying us through every stage is an ever-present ghost, which controls us for good or for evil."

Thomas H. Brown said: "I know not why people always associate something dreadful or startling with the idea of a ghost. A ghost, as it seems to me, is of a spiritual existence, and no painter has yet had the rashness to portray an angel without wings, flowing robes and the most charming exterior, and always on missions of friendship, love and mercy. Yes, I think there are ghosts."

C. Q. Smith said: "The divine plan is clothed with much that is awe-inspiring; in every age and clime superstitions are followed, and many quite startling events have occurred, which have not yet been accounted for in harmony with human reason, and if there is no difference between ghosts and spirits we have the proof of Holy Writ that there is a spirit and a Holy Ghost."

Will H. Hawkins said: "I know this about ghosts. If you catch me fooling round a graveyard at night, or exploring the gloomy recesses of burial places, I will give you my head for a foot-ball. I had a slight scare once, and if I did not see a ghost I do not know what I did see and I will not soon put myself in a position to find out."

Bernard Moran said: "I am of the pure Celtic race and have frequently heard the statement that my country is noted for its superstitions and pronounced belief in the supernatural. This is solely based upon the fact that the conduct of the people is controlled by their absolute belief in an all-wise and just God. He cannot be seen by mortal eyes, but if we are responsible to him he has ways and means of giving us warnings that human reason need not inquire into in order to trust in his goodness and mercy."

Al Ellis said: "Ghosts! ha! ha! Those people who are always thinking evil and are fatally bent on mischief most likely are the ones who see ghosts. I have often seen men run for office who did not have the ghost of a chance to win, yet you could not make them believe it. There are many who think themselves something who will not have a ghost of a chance with St. Peter; the fact is some of them will be a ghost, if I don't miss my guess."

James H. Storm said: "I am not naturally superstitious, but when it is quite dark and I get to thinking of the ghost stories I have heard Bill Garrett tell, I must say that there is something in it, for you know Bill is a truthful man. He says he saw a real ghost moving in a ray of light, when all else was pitch dark, with robes of shining brightness. Attempting to seize the weired presence his hands closed upon nothing. In full possession of his senses he fled in terror, and lives in constant dread of its second visit."

Fred Hastings said: "During the war I was on a steamer off Memphis, the night being sultry and the clouds heavy. I stood smoking on the upper deck. Presently I felt a change, and peering through the gloom saw a white robed figure forming but a few feet from me, and at first thought that it was in fact some lady passenger who had come out for a breath of fresh air. I spoke in apology of my presence; no answer came, and I advanced, when to my surprise and alarm I heard nothing but a soughing sigh and was alone. It was something, ghost or no ghost."

John W. Whedbee said: "I do not know that I ever saw a ghost, but I have seen so many strange things that I am satisfied our existence is more than material, and since it has been demonstrated to me that I can stand in San Francisco and converse with friends in New York, then, my dear sir, those things we cannot demonstrate I am willing to leave with the Supreme Being."

John Saunders said: "When I was a boy we used to place a white sheet on a pole and stick it out in the back yard to scare the hired girl's best man with, and it succeeded so nicely we thought we would try it on in other quarters, and I concluded to be the pole. Covering myself in ghostly garb, I took position as directed, when a pale blue flame rose just in front of me, and a form with glaring eyes and hands extended. I dropped that sheet, yawped, and my hair became prematurely gray."

John T. Welch said: "There may be something in mind-reading, in fact, when one comes into my presence and desires to obtain any kind of deal from me, unless I am entirely familiar with him and know his standing, his voice, his manner, his deportment has everything to do with my treatment of him. Ghosts, well, I hardly know what my opinion is. If you mean the spooks of childhood or nurses bogy, I guess not, but weird influences cannot be ignored."

Richard Kuchs said: "In the old country there were many well authenticated instances of veritable appearances of mysterious forms, to which in this country you give so many queer names. I cannot understand it all. We called all those things by the plain, unvarnished name of ghost, and the influence on the people was just the same and is not confined so much to superstition as that uncontrollable desire to fathom the unknown."

H. E. Robinson said: "There are two influences constantly controlling human actions. Those that are known and those that are unknown. The teachings of youth leave an indelible impress, be they good or evil. There are few writers concerning whom I have not made inquiry and I have made up my mind that there is a principle not yet fully demonstrated which controls our existence, be it a ghost or what it may. That one may believe that one has seen a ghost is not at all strange when we place our greatest faith in the unknown."

Rev. James P. Guerin said: "I am an Episcopal clergyman and am fully convinced that man is controlled by spiritual influences, not the charlatanism of a Cagliostro or the legerdemain of a Mott, but divine grace. In one this blessing may develop itself by the most startling assertions of a material character, in another, an inward consciousness of strict rectitude, each springing from the same source, faith in a supreme being. Are there ghosts? Do you not believe in the Holy Ghost?"

Moberly.

Uncle Jimmie Wallis, a most reputable citizen, who was Constable of this township for many years, before Moberly was even dreamed of, is familiar with the main points in the story of the haunted ford, which was on Silver Creek, fourteen miles west of here, at a point where a distillery had been burned down, and it was thought that some innocent woman perished in the flames, or was murdered, and her remains there cremated. The phantom took the form of a woman whose head was cut clean off at the shoulders, and generally blood was seen streaming from the neck. In those days farmers hauled their tobacco to Glasgow, the nearest river point, and brought home their supplies. Those who approached the ford after nightfall generally met the headless woman coming up the hill which they had to descend to reach the ford. Thomas Waterfield and William Stark, both men of mature years, true courage, and unimpeached veracity testify to meeting this strange and horrible specter on more than one occasion. She would meet the horses square in the road, walk right in between them, under the wagon tongue, and then ascend in a vapory form and pass away over the head of the teamster. The most skillful driver, with all the geeing and hawing possible, could never elude her. We understand that W. T. Yager, also an old and respected citizen of Moberly at this time, can also vouch for these facts. The negro slaves of that neighborhood could never be induced to cross that ford at night, and many a weary hunter has made a circuit of many miles rather than chance a meeting with the "headless woman."

G. W. Dulany, one of our most successful business men, and as fine a gentleman as ever drew breath, has had some remarkable experiences with specters. When a young man, living near Middle Grove, Monroe County, he rode one day in great haste to get a doctor for a sick brother. As he neared a grave yard by the roadside, he saw a man of superhuman stature sitting on a rail fence. As the horseman approached the phantom giant sprang from his seat and walked rapidly to a new-made grave in the burial ground. There he sank into the earth before the astonished gaze of the horseman. This was no delusion for the grave yard was within a few yards of the road and there was no foliage or other object to conceal a man of flesh and blood. At precisely that hour the following day the sick brother breathed his last.

At the corner of Williams and —— streets, in this city, are the ruins of a once handsome mansion, which ran to decay simply because it became the abode of spooks and goblins. Less than twenty years ago it was a desirable residence, and many excellent people lived there, in turn, it being a tenement house. Somehow people began to speak in whispers of some terrible crime which was supposed to have been committed there, and soon night passers on that street could see most horrible phantoms in its deserted chambers. The basement was dark and dank, and there the "hellish legion" delighted to hold their revels. In those days John W. Estes was city editor of the Daily Headlight, full of adventure, always looking for a good item, and as game a man as ever drew the trigger of a derringer. He was no believer in ghosts, and so resolved to solve the mystery of the haunted house. In company with some friends he attempted to break in upon the revels of the spooks, and, if possible, capture Hecate herself. But it was no go. Blue and red lights shot through the eerie chambers from garret to cellar; sulphurous smoke burst forth from every crevice, and the most hideous yells and screams and screeches from within betokened the great displeasure of the troubled ghosts. The more timid investigators fled in horrible dismay, but Estes "screwed his courage to the sticking point" and ventured to peep through the basement windows, and "wow! he saw an unco sight!"

Warlocks and witches in a dance;
No cotillion brought new from France,
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels.

Coffins stood round like open presses,
That showed the dead in their last dresses,
And by some devilish cantrip slight
Each in its cold hand held a light.

But another burst of sulphurous smoke from the infernal den took away the reporter's breath, and he sought safety in flight. The following gentlemen were either with Estes on that occasion or visited the house at other times, and can testify as to the manifestations which they there beheld: Ed Pendleton, Clarence Bridges, Frank Rothwell, Jr., John O'Keefe, Braxton Stephens, Billy O'Brien, C. S. Rice, John Kelly, Max Lowenstein and many others. One very strong evidence that this place was really haunted is found in the fact that it continued to tumble to decay, and is now only a mass of ruins. Not only would nobody live in the house, but no one has yet seen proper to build on the site, although it is in the heart of one of the most fashionable sections of the city, and surrounded on all sides by cosy cottages and elegant mansions. But no ghost has been seen there for five years.

Uncle Jimmy Ownby, who is a very old timer from Monroe County, now residing in this city, once ran three miles at a stretch, pursued by an invisible drum corps from a graveyard. He had paused beside a moss-grown tomb, when all at once he heard a sound like the beating of a small muffled drum. He was not ready to be recruited into the spectral host, and so broke ranks and made a forced march for the camp of the living. It was three miles to his home in Middle Grove, and Salt River was swollen by recent rains, but Mr. Ownby swam the stream and covered the distance in less time than it would take to write a minute description of the race. Whenever he would stop to catch breath, the phantom drum would beat a march, and Uncle Jimmie marched every time.

Away back in the 60s a man named Ditmus or Ditmars lived in a little house on a cross street between Clark and Williams in the south part of town. He was a hard drinker and one night he took delirium tremens, or the "James Fitz-James," as the early Moberlyites called it, and without any more ado he passed in his checks. Well, the first night after Ditmus took passage for the next world, the neighbors saw a weird and mysterious light in the empty house, and it continued to appear there for many weeks, so that everybody in that neighborhood was wrought up to the highest pitch of supernatural dread, and the owner of the house couldn't have hired anybody to occupy it. After several months, however, the light ceased to appear, and the fears of the people gradually wore away. Columbus McKinsey, now living in this city, and many others here have a distinct recollection of seeing this light.

Ten years ago Pat Connors was a popular fireman on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, and lived at the north end of Fifth street. One night he came in from his run and was going home about 2 o'clock in the morning. He was just opposite the home of Pat Sullivan, a friend, when there rose up before him a giant cow, full twenty feet high and large in proportion. She glared with fiery eyes on Connors, and then gave a snort louder than the whistle of any engine on the road. Connors was a brave man, but this was too much for his nerves. He cleared the sidewalk and a picket fence at one bound, and the next brought him against Sullivan's door with such force that he broke it in. He was taken home on a shutter and could never afterward look at a cow without taking tremors. Pat Sullivan lives in the same house yet, though Connors left here and is now somewhere in Illinois.

In a comfortable mansion on Fourth street lives Capt. Dick Powell, a retired merchant, and a gentleman who is practical rather than visionary in his mental make-up. Still he has a ghost story that is worth telling. Some years ago there was an alarm of fire at night and Dick started to the scene to render what aid he could. In front of Henry Overberg's residence an immense brown bear confronted him and he thought his time had come. But the instinct of self-preservation prompted him to make a thrust at bruin with a small rattan, the only weapon he had. To his surprise the reed penetrated the shaggy coat of the brute as if it had been the scimetar of Saladin, and his bearship rolled over in the ditch. Powell approached to view the carcass of the beast, as he supposed, when suddenly it assumed the form of his friend, Pete McCarty, who began to reproach him for attempted murder. [illegible] then the hose cart came thundering by, whereupon the whole apparition melted into thin air and vanished. Dick did good service at the fire, and came [illegible] t, but for several years he was fearful that the on was a token of evil that would befall him.

J. Louis McKinney is thoroughly familiar with story of the "weeping lady" who, some years created such a furore by standing for several ths at the window of a fine residence near Carton, in Callaway County. Nobody could see her the inside, nobody could touch her on the glass, yet anybody could see her from the road in front e house, and thousands did see her there with gentle face bathed in tears, and gazing mild reproach upon the throngs went to see her. Ministers and ticians visited the place; college presidents ed her with glasses and with the naked eye; ntists attempted to explain her presence on the ry of electric photography, but she pursued the tenor of her way, stayed there as long as she , and then "folded her tents like the Arabs and tly stole away." Those who want fuller partics of this specter can write to Col. Joe Rickey, M. G. Singleton or Wallace Williams, Fulton, Lem D. Farmer, merchant, Cedar City, Mo., mes French, merchant, Stephens' Store, Mo.

ank F. Davis of South Williams street knows a t from a haystack any night. If you have a d with curly hair who wants it straightened, let him take a few sittings at Frank's ghost-y parties and the kinks will disappear. I believe uld do something toward straightening the ways e Missouri Legislature if he would turn his at-on that way. Frank comes from the Mountains lackfoot, in Boone County, and he knows a ford the Roche Perce River (the natives it Perche Creek) where the ghosts y for keeps" and "never say die." but a short distance from the cabin where Lieut. Rumans, an old bushwhacker, now of Contrashot and killed Capt. Bunch of the Missouri Militia away back in the 60's. Just below the is a rocky promontory on which the Secesh laid out a Federal spy and left him there as for the beasts and birds. The ford is apched through a deep ravine or canyon, along h divers and sundry ambuscades were executed g the civil war, and many a gallant w on either side has bit the dust that dismal gorge. It was a e-field in Indian times and the writer of this h has gathered arrow-heads and warriors' bones along with the bluebells and wild verbenas that the hillsides. In the early pioneer days, the rude settlers dispensed speedy justice to fenders, a supposed horsethief was hanged in avine, but the fact was soon developed that the ers had hung the wrong man and taken the life innocent youth who was on his way to relieve a brother farther up the creek. Well, from lay to this no one has ever passed through the without being pursued by an invisible bird, chirps and whistles in a sad, dirge-like strain follows the traveller to the middle of the ford; sely so far and no farther. Frank has heard it a red times and cites as witnesses Gen. S. B. n of Midway, Capt. Corlew of Hinton, Capt. ell, Lieut. Frost and a hundred other citizens of that section. Other (or less) fortunate travellers have been d to ride under the body of the innocent youth angled from a limb not six inches above their , and emerge at the ford in time to see the murspy rush to the promontory and leap over with ek that would put to shame the Count of Monte o. Some have claimed that the ghost of Capt. h occasionally goes down this ravine and drills spirits of the Indian warriors who perthere, but he has never been able teach them Hardee's tactics, as persist in marching one behind the other, with y but stealthy tread, up and down the narrow ge of the canyon.

most modern ghost in this vicinity appeared e farm of Non. Wright, near Darksville, and the full zenith of power less than two years hen it broke up all the night meetings and ng-bees, and put a stop to fox hunting in that borhood for a whole season. Judge Austin an of the county bench and half a hundred highly respectable citizens have met with it ested its staying qualities. It frequented a pasture through which ran a country road, ngers gaining ingress and egress through gate-Every horseman who entered there after nightcountered the "wind woman" and was chased to the next gate. A rushing sound as of a cywas heard right under the horse's feet; the g of heavy chains and bells made an intoleran, while above it all could be heard the shrill s of a woman as if in the last throes of dissolu-Some thought a murder had been committed pasture.

k J. Tuttle of Clark street has seen a ghost, esn't want to see another. It was about five ago, one vernal night.

"The auld Kirk hammer strak the bell,
Some wee short hour ayont the twel.,"

Frank's good wife, Susan, woke him from a l slumber, and whispered in his he startling intelligence that there was a under the bed; she had heard reathing. A lamp was burning dimly in the nd by this Frank could see that the door was That explained how the man got in, but Frank to locate him exactly before making an at-He could hear the man breathing as loud as a right under the bed, so he slipped out gently ey the field. A little turn of the lamp rea giant on the floor taking a snooze. He was 1 feet long, had on jack boots that would have Goliath; brass buttons as large as trade , on his coat and vest, a slouch amed over his forehead, and altogether he e most formidable looking "bum" that Mr. had ever seen. He called to his wife to get bed and fly for her life. Sue said, "Oh, get your pistol and shoot him." "Pistol, r!" said Frank. "You watch the door while and get Tim Collins' cannon, and call up Mix with his company of militia!" and ent Frank for the troops. He had not gone a before the cries of his wife brought back on the double-quick, pale and ing, but with a determination to do or die. In antime Mrs. Tuttle had dismembered the giant d his limbs scattered about the floor. She pointed Frank to the calendar and he saw was the 1st of April. The giant was a dummy or his especial benefit. All the railroad boys his, but they deem it safest to speak of it Frank is not present.

Jefferson City.

Dallmayer is quite a humorist in his way and s much pleasure in detailing the particulars of ghost story. Away back in the seventies, Ferd was yet in his teens, he accompanied his Col. W. Q. Dallmeyer, on a visit to Europe. far out at sea, hundreds of miles from land, Dallmeyer, quietly seated on the deck of the r, was viewing the glory of the setting sun and g the twinkling orbs of evening as they were g forth their first rays of light, when he was at the approach of a dove from an unseen It was of the purest white, without spot or Its appearance and demeanor bore indisevidence of its angelic mission. This bird of ly plumage perched quietly on young Dalls arm, paused a moment, and distinctly red in his ear the words "peace." This it refor the third time and suddenly disappeared. were at the time several passengers standing one of whom beheld the strange visitor. Ferd ew excited, and particularly so when he found ne but himself had seen the strange vision. w that he could not be mistaken; he was wide and duly sober. He could but regard it as emonition of death in the family. red without telling his father of the events of ning. But sleep forsook his pillow, do as he his mind would constantly revert to the visitation, and the word peace, though conringing in his ear, had the effect of driving from his mind. But the meaning was ex-, when arriving at Bremen a cablegram them announcing the death of an uncle in ade County.

T. Craven, when a lad of 15 was passing by a irginia graveyard one autumn evening. The as dark and the stillness dreadful, when sude beheld a full-sized ghost rise up from beeadstone. It was clad in grave clothes and d as white as snow. It beckoned the young come to it, and simultaneously with the spirits ng a cold chill started in young Craven's and ran up his limb and back, seemed to settle in his head, as every stood upon end like porcupine quills. ct was marvellous. Involuntarily he was ed to save himself by flight. He started, he leaped over stone fences, across fields, with ed of a wild deer. In a few minutes he home, exhausted, and fell fainting on , unable to relate the story of his adventvidently he had seen a ghost. And to this Craven can't pass a cemetery at night withreturn of the same cold chill which always him in the heel and courses upward to the ke a streak of lightning.

tor Patrick Mulcahay has had a varied expewith ghosts and hobgoblins. "On one occaaid he, "many years ago, I was called from oom by a strange, unearthly noise. I opened , the strange sound was again repeated, but in a different direction. Determined to he mystery, I put on my clothes and started irection of the noise, and although I adrapidly I could never overtake it. It apat all times to be about the same distance and always sounded like the moaning of ne in great distress. This occurred Louis on a street where a d but recently been murdered and I followed the noise for many blocks voice finally ceased, or became so indistinct I llow it no longer. Now at 50 years of age I u in all candor that I have never been able that mystery. I can't say that I believe in but here was something that has puzzled my nd reason seems wholly unable to account for other theory than that of ghosts."

ble Blackburn is responsible for the followthe early settlement of Missouri there lived rd County a shoemaker by the name of War-, by the way, I think a relative of ex-Gov. h of Louisiana; this man, though nstrious, useful shoemaker, had the on in the neighborhood of being el and unkind to his wife, especially when rinking. In one of his sprees he whipped his nmercifully that his neighbors called on threatened to lynch him if this was ever peated. Shortly afterwards his wife was riously ill. She was kindly attended by hboring women, who ministered to her by ring her sickness. One night she grew rse and told them all she was going to die. her death would serve as a warning to her ate husband. Sure enough she died in a few nd as her breath departed strange were heard at each corner of the er's log-cabin. One of the women the door when in came a swarm they stung Warmoth severely, almost covbody, and then the entire swarm settled on post of the bed on which the corpse was here they remained until the body was hen they were hived, and went to work honey just like other bees in the apiary. soon after left the country. Mr. Blackches for the truth of the foregoing story.

d Skein, a farmer residing near the Morean bridge, related the following with a deal of earnestness. A way back and 6, when the Missouri Pacific g constructed to this place, I had charge of of hands working at the tunnel near the At that time I was unmarried and had a rt living near the tunnel, whom I visited en. One night there was a party given at er's house, and a large number of young young ladies were present, myself among ber. Supper being ended the young people in dancing. At about 2 o'clock, I should le the whole party were engaged in the a ghost suddenly entered the room. whence it came no one could tell, but sure enough it was there. Frightened out of their wits the men and women ran pell-mell to the door. But strange to say it would not open. Upstairs the crowd ran without regard to the order of their going. It so happened that I was not in the room at the time, but was in an adjoining house talking to my girl, and hearing the noise I ran to the house, opened the door and looked in. The lights were all out and I could see nothing. I then ran upstairs in the direction of the noise, and there I found the young people, about two dozen in number. The whole room being filled with people, some screaming others fainting while none of them were able to speak from fright. The ghost, however, had disappeared. When I cried out what was the matter, the only answer I received was the ghost! the ghost! I lit the candle, for we had tallow candles in those days. But no ghost was to be found, but a strange feeling seemed to come upon every one. I felt it myself. The affair raised such an excitement that the whole neighborhood turned out on the following night and watched for the reappearance of the ghost; but nothing more was seen of it. I married the girl and have lived on the place ever since, but never has a ghost been seen since that night.

Col. Bob Yost relates a good one which happened in Lawrence county during the days of slavery. There was an old man who had gone on crutches for twenty years and was unable to walk without them. He had a number of slaves, among them a large negro of great strength, whom he used as a horse to carry him on his shoulders. One night this negro carried his master to a grave yard not far distant. It so happened that some sheep thieves had concealed themselves behind a gravestone while one of the party had gone forth to steal a sheep, and seeing the negro with his master on his back, they suposed it was their friend returning with a sheep, so one of them raised up and said, "is he fat?" When the frightened negro throwing his master to the ground exclaimed, "fat or lean, take him as he is," and then ran for home with all possible speed. But imagine his surprise when on arriving at his cabin to find that his master had beat him in the race home from the grave yard. After this event the old man had no further use for canes and crutches

County Clerk A. P. Grunshaw in early life was to some extent a believer in ghosts. Some fifteen years ago he and a well-known State official made a trip to Central Indiana to see a ghost, or spirit, that was said to be performing some strange freaks in that section of the State. But he was doomed to disappointment, for during his stay of two weeks the nocturnal visitor failed to materialize. Since that event Mr. G. has been rather incredulous on the subject of ghosts.

Rolla.

Mrs. M. F. Faulkner said: "Oh, what nonsense. Of course I do not believe in ghosts, and have had no experience with spooks or specters, and do not wish to, for after all I am much afraid I should lose my vaunted courage if I should see a shadowy form."

Mrs. W. J. Powell said: "Well, I have heard of people who had their family ghosts, but I am a sceptic on that subject. I only wish I might see a ghost and perhaps I could learn something of the dim hereafter."

Mrs. George L. Love said: "Do I believe in ghosts? The idea! To be sure not. But don't press me with questions, please, as I should not care to compromise myself. No, indeed! I should not like to see one and am afraid I should lead the ghost a lively chase."

Mrs. Charles M. McCrae said: "Ugh! What a curdling question! Dear me, no! I have never seen a ghost and do not believe in them, but please don't talk any more about them, as I am afraid I shall dream of hobgoblins all night."

Mrs. Ella R. Smith said: "I have had no experience with wraiths or specters and am not a bit superstitious, but don't say another word or I shall be afraid to go up-stairs alone."

C. M. McCrae said: "Ghosts! Well! I could tell any number of ghost stories, but perhaps the biggest ghost I ever saw was in the mirror. I remember once when I was a boy to have had what I considered a terrible experience. I was passing a graveyard one dark night rather late, and feeling not over brave, when suddenly something white arose higher and higher and passed before me. I took 'French leave' and did not stop to investigate, but afterwards concluded my ghost was a gander."

Oscar Jones said: "Yes, indeed, I believe in ghosts, and saw one not long ago with my own eyes. I was passing the house of a friend about 12 o'clock at night when my attention was attracted to a window in the second story by a bright light moving about in a confused way—and in the hands of a ghost dressed in the regulation white. My eyes were riveted to the spot, but I could not investigate—so I hurried on home and had visions of ghostly forms all night."

G. E. Williams: "I can't exactly say I am afraid of ghosts, or that I believe in them, or ever saw one, for I am a truthful man on most occasions, but if you are interested in ghost stories I will tell you a couple of well authenticated stories of this town. In the spring of 1881, a poor fellow by the name of George Bohannon was hung for the murder of his intimate friend. The hanging took place in the old Brewery Hollow just south of town. One night shortly after a well-known and prominent man of this place, accompanied by his son, were passing that way in a buggy. The hour was about 2 a. m. The elder gentleman fell asleep. Perhaps the hollow possessed some of the narcotic effects of the defunct brewery; at any rate, he slept soundly. Suddenly the old horse stopped and refused to go on. Perhaps, again, there was something in the air that made him think he had reached his regular halting place. However, the boy used all the efforts he could to get the horse to move on or awaken his parent and finally prepared to make the best of it, when he noticed a light right on the sight of the scaffold and saw shadowy forms flitting about, now in the air and anon on the ground. How long this lasted he was unable to say, but next day the story was pretty generally circulated around town, and quite a number of the curious took upon themselves the task of watching for the light, but at some distance, and they were rewarded by seeing a light every morning about 4 o'clock This lasted for some months. Nothing definite was ever learned in regard to the ghost of the lamp. About eight or nine years ago a man by the name of Jacob Clinton was confined in the County Jail on the charge of forgery. He was a very profane man and a blasphemer, and an excellent violinist, and when he had exhausted his vocabulary of vile language he would play the fiddle very hard. One day after he had sworn a good while, one of the men confined with him suggested that he ought to be afraid to use such blasphemy. He said he would not be afraid if the devil came and played on the violin. That night he was awakened by his violin being played by an invisible hand. He was very much frightened but resolved to prevent anything of the kind in future, he removed the strings from the violin, but he was again awakened by music on his own violin and no one in the cell but himself. How long this lasted I cannot say, but the effect was good as it converted Jake."

Miss Sallie McBarron said: "I do not believe in ghosts, but I will tell you a story which a very dear friend of mine experienced. He was on his way to visit the family of a neighbor who lived at some distance, and it was quite far into the night before he reached the house. While journeying along and whistling softly for company, he saw a white shadow rise before him, and after awhile another, and again a third. He was very much unnerved and quickened his pace, wondering what it could portend. When he reached the home of his friend he found one member of the family ill, and the sick one died that night. His death was followed by two others of the same family during the week."

Springfield.

Col. Cal Hamontree is a believer in ghosts and is famous at telling his experiences in this line. While his partner, Wm. Barton, is less radical in his views he nevertheless believes in ghosts to a considerable extent.

Frank Mauer of the Boston Store can scarcely believe that ghosts really exist, but is often frightened almost to death at hearing ghost stories related.

Mr. H. M. Heckart, the well-known jeweler, believes that ghosts are a thing or the past, although he frequently hears such things spoken of and often meets people about his place of business who really believe that such hideous things exist and visit people to warn them of coming danger.

One of the few who are willing to confess their belief in spirits and spectres is the popular salesman, Harry Grubbs, of the C. Bailey Clothing Co. He thinks ghosts are sent by providence and there is no way of explaining how they come or go.

Mrs. W. C. Jones says she has actually seen ghosts in all their hideous forms and would not remain alone in the dark one hour for the whole world.

Mrs. Nelson Small is rather a believer in ghosts and thinks while they may not exist at present there can be no doubt as to the existence of the strange creatures in the past.

Miss Mamie Campbell says she believes in ghosts and hidden spirits, and could never be convinced that such creatures do not exist.

Ned Grubber, the popular manager of the C. Bailey Clothing Co., relates many interesting ghost stories, and says he has been taught to fear hidden creatures from his childhood.

J. S. Hixson of the Western Union telegraph office imagines that many of the ghost stories so frequently related are true beyond a doubt, and has met with many incidents when he thought the fatal hour had arrived, and would have been willing to sell his life for a shilling.

At the Medical Springs in Lawrence county Lee Paris is sure he saw a real ghost, and says that he did not recover from his fright for weeks afterward. He believes in the existence of the strange creatures, but thinks they seldom make their appearance.

August Skoog is a firm believer in ghosts and all kinds of mysterious creatures. He is little over 30 years of age but is almost entirely bald, which he claims is the result of being frightened by the appearance of strange spirits.

While not a believer in ghosts Marcus Summerfield is well posted in ghost stories and relates a few remarkable experiences. He says that at one time he saw a real ghost, and it was several days before he recovered from his fright.—A. J. Vroman, relates several very interesting ghost stories and is a very decided believer in spirits and spectres. He believes there are few people who really do not believe in ghosts, but many are ashamed to confess their weakness.

St. Charles.

A Presbyterian minister of this place, whose word is doubted by none who know him, relates a circumstance which occurred to a well-known and much respected brother minister in this county, who was as free as anyone could be from all the isms of the day. He was sitting in his yard thinking intently on the sermon he was to deliver the next day. Something prompted him to look up, and on a light summer cloud he distinctly saw his mother reclining looking perfectly natural, except that the face seemed to indicate suffering. He gazed till it faded from his view, then arose, went into the house and told his wife what he had witnessed. They looked at the clock and marked the time. The next day he received a letter stating that his mother had died in the City of St. Louis at the exact hour he saw her on the cloud. This man had no superstition in his nature, yet he believed he saw his mother.

A man well known and with many relatives in St. Louis was killed in this county during the war. A large picture of him, hanging in the house of a friend in the city, fell at the moment he was shot and was broken to pieces.

An old gentleman well known in this community was lying ill, and in the room was an old clock which had been silent for weeks. Suddenly it commenced to run of its own accord, ticked loudly for a few moments, struck two and stopped. The next day at just that hour the old gentleman died.

A well-known lady here who says she never was afraid of anything in her life tells how she saw a sure-enough ghost once. When she was a school girl she was living on a farm in this county, and one moonlight night she was sent across the yard to call the men to supper. When she was half way across she saw directly in her path a giant skeleton dressed in white. As she approached it threw out its long arms with its immense claw-like fingers and made a dive at her. She turned to one side and tried to pass, when the skeleton moved its position and stood in front of her. She tried to pass several times, but finding she could not, ran back and fell against the house in a swoon, where she was found by some of the farm hands. She says she has heard since that some young men have been frightened at the same place.

ILLINOIS.

Alton.

When it is remembered that Alton is one of the oldest cities in the West, it is not surprising that there is no end of ghost stories here. There are those living on our ancient hills who take great delight in telling of the strange things that transpired in the past. From a great number, the following are selected

"Speaking of ghosts," said John Howard, "reminds me of my early days when many of our citizens believed that the old Mansion House on State street was haunted. At certain hours during the night, a spectre, dressed in white with long-flowing hair, would appear at the windows, waving its hand. I have watched with the boys a many a night, and saw what I believed to be a ghost."

The old "Rope Walk" on Upper State street, where the No. 1 public school building is now located, was believed for many years to be haunted. And ex-Police Officer Ben Allen declares that when a boy he with others used to watch for ghosts there.

"If you want a real ghost story interview any one of the number of families who have lived in the old 'Redmond House' on Belle street," said Patrick Ward, "and they will tell you that a rumbling noise like the rolling of empty barrels against a door could be heard almost any night. At one time a woman living in the house rushed over to a neighbor's early one evening and declared that the lamp had been removed by some unseen power from one stand to another that same evening. The next morning, bright and early, she began tearing up her carpets and left the place. It is also stated that the owner of the house, who was horribly killed in a railroad accident, was afterwards frequently seen wandering around the house at night. As a consequence the property was sold for less than one-half of its real value."

Bill Young was quite a celebrated character in his day, in Alton. He was the chief police officer of the then small city and although he had but one arm he always landed his man in jail. His wonderful feats of strength are yet told by old residents here to their children. He lived near "Cave Spring," and soon after his death several of his old neighbors reported that his ghost could be seen at night going to this spring and walking back into its dark caverns, where the water was cool, slowly stoop down and drink, and then coming back would suddenly disappear. There were those whose road home led them past this noted spring who would not go that way at night for fear of seeing this ghost. John McAnally, on his way home one night, meeting a police officer near the spring, watched for the ghost, and when it appeared the policeman proposed that they go over and investigate the matter, but McAnally promptly declined, saying: "Bill Young and I were not on very good terms when he was alive, and I don't want to meet him now."

"Didn't you ever hear of the ghost that was seen in the old McKenzie house, on Third street, near the Milton bridge?" asked John Stutz. "For years it was reported that more than one evil spirit could be seen walking around in that house, and no family could be induced to live there for any length of time. It was told as a veritable truth that a Mexican veteran named Henry McGrand undertook to sleep in the house, after he had been repeatedly warned that it was haunted, and that during the night he was suddenly awakened and that the ghosts actually beat him and drove him out of the house."

"Speaking of superstitious people," remarked City Attorney Yager, "reminds me of a remark made the other day by Dan Thompson, a colored man. He was suffering with the toothache, and suddenly exclaimed: 'I wish I had a piece of thunderbolt wood.' I asked what he meant by that and he replied, 'Why, don't you know that a piece of wood from the inside of a tree that has been struck by lightning will cure the toothache?' "

In the month of August, in 1882, considerable excitement was caused by the appearance of a wierd specter in the vicinity of St. Mary's Church, at the corner of Third and Henry streets. The apparition was seen by Messrs. Henry Myers, Jos. Holl and others, and caused many sleepless nights for the women and children in that neighborhood. It had the appearance of a skeleton and was said to be illuminated by phosphorescent light shining from within its ghastly proportions. It always appeared immediately after chimes in the church had pealed forth the hour of midnight.

Another mystery that was never solved occurred at North Alton in January, 1885, when some individual of ghost-like proportions repeatedly appeared at the residence of Mr. Jas. Mullen and attempted to force an entrance into the doors and windows. Alderman Volbracht, who was then Deputy Sheriff, laid for the midnight intruder, together with Mr. Mullen and his son. They had quite an adventure, and fired several shots at the flying goblin, but failed to secure him.

The greatest ghost excitement that ever occurred in the neighborhood of Alton was caused by what was known as the Wood River ghost in the winter of 1881. This apparition was seen by hundreds of people, but all efforts to unearth the mystery were unavailing. The ghastly specter had his headquarters in the old Milton grave-yard, and he made his appearance in the small hours of the night, always in the vicinity of the grave of one Rev. John Miller, who died at Upper Alton in 1819. The figure was clad in the deepest black; tall and ungainly and with head bowed down he stealthily circled around the grave. The awe inspiring sight was said to be first seen by Mr. Jas. Chessen who was passing the cemetery on the way home, and Jim says that to this day the cold chills chase each other down his back whenever he is compeled to pass by there, even in daylight. Hundreds of people from this city braved the severe weather and remained a whole night among the tombstones for a sight of the ghost. Fires were built and sentries posted but, though the black specter made his appearance regularly at the same grave, he disappeared as suddenly and with as much uncertainty as the Irishman's flea.

Many of our older citizens can recollect distinctly the excitement caused by the stories told of ghosts seen in the old Dun House, in Midletown, located near the Illinois Mutual Insurance Building. The house had wooden blinds, which were closed at night, but through these blinds could be seen lights flitting about in all the rooms. The excitement became so great that it was decided to investigate, which led to the discovery that Dun was a noted counterfeiter, and that he had caused the impression to be made that the house was haunted so that he could carry on his counterfeiting.

In the same part of our city the old residents relate a story to the effect that a man named Sol Smith and family moved into what was afterward called the Neff property on Staunton street. Soon after Smith's only child suddenly died, and after it was buried its cry could be distinctly heard almost every night. Smith declared that it was the ghost of his child crying for its mother, and left the house in terror. Several families tried to live in the house aftoward, but only remained a short time, giving as a reason that it was haunted. The cry of the child was heard by all of them. Finally Joel Neff purchased the property and moved with his family into it. His son, A. A. Neff, coming home late one night found the entire family laboring under great excitement, caused, as they said, by the cries of a child. Young Neff was determined to ascertain the true cause of the unearthly cries, and told the family to retire and he would watch for the ghost. After waiting and listening for some time he discovered that the noise that sounded like the cries of a child was made by the creaking of an old shutter, whose hinges had become rusty.

Edwardsville.

Dr. E. W. Feginbaum tells a thrilling ghost story. During the first years of his practice here he was returning from a professional visit in the country at about 2 o'clock in the morning. As he neared the entrance of the old covered bridge on the Alton road which, by the way, was said to be haunted on account of two horse thieves having been executed on a tree near by, his horse stopped suddenly and refused to proceed. All within the bridge was inky darkness. Unable to make his horse proceed the doctor dismounted and tried to lead him through. As his eyes became accustomed to the darkness he could perceive at a distance a large white object which moved slowly to and fro and along the sides of the bridge. The doctor confesses to a creepy feeling along the spine at this juncture and says if there had been any other way home he would undoubtedly have taken it and remained a believer in ghosts to this day. However, he proceeded so slowly, on account of the fright of his steed, that he was enabled to get the full benefit of the effect upon his feelings before he solved the mysterious apparition. We leave the doctor to explain why he does not now believe in ghosts.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick does not believe in ghosts but tells a story of her parents occupying a house in Vermont which was said to be haunted. They were practical people, not afraid of spirits, and intended to buy the house. Every night they were awakened by noises overhead, as of heavy bodies being dragged across the floors, doors slamming, etc. One night Mrs. Kirkpatrick's mother, on going down into the cellar for vinegar, plainly saw the figure of a man sitting upon the vinegar barrel. She spoke to it and it vanished. The same figure was seen sitting upon a stump in the yard, which vanished upon being addressed as before.

Grandma Carr confesses to having once seen sights she could not account for. On one occasion while riding horseback along a country road she saw approaching a well dressed gentleman, whose appearance she noted particularly even to details of clothing, etc. Removing her eyes for a moment only and again fixing them upon the spot no one was to be seen. This happened in broad daylight. On another occasion she had retired for the night with all doors bolted, when she saw plainly a small man enter the door, cross the room and take a match from the safe as if to strike a light. Springing up she lit the candle and looked for the man, but no one was to be seen and the doors were bolted as she had left them.

The following incident, which is true, may not be irrelevant in this connection. It occurred about thirty years ago, and the witnesses, some of whom are yet living, were residents in this place. One of them was the owner of a farm in Christian County, where he had been harvesting wheat. This done, as the weather was very warm, he took the cooler hours of the night to journey homeward. While driving along at a moderate rate, upon a stretch of road level as a floor, the wagon was suddenly brought to a dead stop with a jar as if it had struck a pillar of adamant. The team did not seem as much surprised as the driver. He alighted, and carefully examined the spot by the light of a full moon. Nothing in the shape of a imprediment was to be seen. Several vain attempts were then made to start the horses but after the lapse of perhaps ten minutes, at the word, they moved on as if no obstacle had been met. His ghostship, too shy to become visible, had gone as unceremoniously as he came and left in the minds of all who met him there, a query that is yet unanswered.

Ed Seaton: "I never was fortunate enough to see one, though I have tramped around considerable for the purpose of getting where they were said to be."

Charles Smith: "I never took much stock in ghosts, but I would walk fourteen miles to see a genuine, pure, unadulterated, straight out-and-out ghost."

Will Sutton: "No one sees ghosts b -minded folks. I have been in lots of haunted (?) houses and seen lots of 'scarey' things, but, come to sift it right down, don't think anyone ever saw a ghost."

Robert Drach: "I have never seen one and have no opinion in regard to them."

Geo. Bowersox: "I think ghosts are optical delusions; don't you?"

Lou Littlepage says the only ghost he ever saw is a ghost of a show of getting enough strawberries to eat this summer unless the weather gets warmer.

Miss Mae Woolley has had no experience with ghosts, but has heard some very frightful ghost stories related.

Mrs. Lulu Martin: "Ghosts! Well, I do not believe in them at all. I am like an old negro woman my grandmother once owned in Kentucky, who said, when asked if she believed in ghosts: 'No, indeed, I don't; I tink when folks die and go to de good place dey don't want to come back, and when dey go to de bad place dey can't.' "

Henry Stewart: "I believe ghosts are all humbugs. What do you think about them?"

C. H. Metcalf: "Ghosts! Nonsense! If you don't want to be a ghost you just lay away that pencil and paper and come help me freeze that ice cream for that church supper."

B. E. Poley: "Well, I have been too busy this week to see a ghost if one should run right up and down the street here in front of me."

H. C. Hamilton, Vice-President of the Girard Bank, thinks the nearest he ever came to seeing a ghost was when he stood in front of the mirror with those new night shirts on.

Job Berriman's experience with ghosts dates back to his youthful days in New Jersey, when he saw a shadow in the form of a woman walking on a path toward a coal mine. "I never thought much about it," said Job, "until she disappeared as quick as a flash, and I do not know to this day where she went."

James Woolley: "My opinion is that this idea of people seeing ghosts is all perfect nonsense. I never saw any myself."

George Harlan: "I don't know anything about them. My goodness alive! I don't believe there is such a thing, do you?"

Albert Lyons: "I don't know a thing in the world about them; don't believe there is any; there may be, though. I thought I saw one once when about 19 years old. I was going to see my girl and, while crossing a narrow strip of timber, saw something which caused my hair to rise, but on getting off my horse and going up to it found it to be an old rotten stump."

George L. Tipton, editor of the "Gazette," says: "Well, you may tell them that I have gone out of the ghost business. When I first came to your city with my paper there was considerable excitement over a haunted house and I printed an interview with said ghost a column in length. Well, the next week, in order to pacify the owner of the property, I had to print an explanation of two columns and the next week two columns more; this was not all; to finish it all, one of the ministers preached a sermon the following Sunday on "Ghosts," and called upon me to publish it; I did so, in four columns of nonpareil, and that closed my ghost business, as I decided it was not a paying one."

Marion Wones, while returning from a drive one Sunday last fall, saw the same ghost seen by Arthur Gardner. When Marion saw it 'twas walking the fence of the cemetery. His hair stood on end, and the horse he was driving assumed the same position for a few moments, which seemed hours to Marion. He afterwards returned to the cemetery with a company of boys, but we believe did not ascertain the cause of his fright.

Jake Ring says: "I never saw a ghost but I have always thought I would like to."

Paul Stein says: "If any one sees a ghost he must be a ghost himself, for a ghost is invisible. One may see them with their ideas but not with their eyes."

Henry Stutsman had an experience with a ghost back in Indiana during his boyhood days, which took the form of a monster eating fire and the gnashing teeth would strike sparks of fire. This monster on further examination turned out to be a hollow stump on fire.

C. H. Woolley says: "Well, I know I saw one. I was riding into Carlinville one night, when it was pretty tolerably dark, and a great monster in white rose up before me, and the more I looked the larger it got, until finally it seemed to me about forty feet in height. On following it, I ascertained that my ghost was a man carrying a straw tick which he had just filled."

G. F. Drury, while going through timber several years ago, after dark, came upon two monsters in white, at which he shot the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun, and then learned he had shot at an old white cow and a drove of white hogs.

F. W. Haster saw something in his boyhood days in Germany which he is to this day unable to explain, and "that something" says Mr. Haster, "was a man without any head riding a horse through a vineyard. I made tracks for home not desiring any acquaintance with such a monster."

Will Carter says: "I don't believe in ghosts. If one be not afraid of the living why be afraid of the dead."

Arthur Gardner was returning from the country, where he had been working, one evening just at dusk, last fall, and thought to shorten his road by coming through the cemetery. When half way across he saw not a ghost but a ghostess, which caused him to shorten the remainder of the trip by increasing his speed to a great degree; he reached town almost breathless and since then steers clear of the cemetery after dark.

W. E. Eastham: "I have never had any dealings with ghosts."

Joe Morrill believes in no ghost but the Holy Ghost.

A. G. Leigh says he doesn't believe in ghosts, and is not looking for any, but if he should meet one on a right dark night he would be skeered.

——, sewing machine agent, says: "I had an experience one time, not with with a ghost exactly, but with a fellow who pretended to be one, and he received a shot in the arm from my Smith & Wesson, which will probably make him think twice before he makes any more ghostly pretensions."

G. C. Carroll has never yet had any experience with ghosts, but is living in constant dread of seeing one some Sunday in the east lane when returning home.

H. S. Yerington says; "I have no ghost story to tell you yet, but maybe I will have one some day."

G. A. Donaldson: "I never saw a ghost, but one dark night several years ago when returning home I brushed against a pea-fowl which was roosting on a fence and which let out such an earthly screech I thought a ghost had me sure."

P. H. Cates, agent C. & A. R. R.: "Do you want my opinion on ghosts? Well, you may say that I think any one who hasn't any more sense than to believe in them out to be fired out of the country."

B. R. Bellamy: "Ghosts! Naw. You just tell any one that believes in ghosts he hasn't got half sense and he doesn't read the Bible, or he wouldn't believe in 'em."

L. R. Farris: "The only ghost experience I ever had was when I fixed myself up to represent one and hid in a field of rye in order to frighten a negro who had been coming to see a negro girl at my father's place in Kentucky. The plan succeeded, for a more frightened darkey you never saw in your life, I reckon."

Geo. Drach: "Well, sir, I saw a ghost one time in St. Louis, several years ago, at the corner of Seventeenth and Biddle streets. The specter appeared there nightly, and had the people in that locality thoroughly alarmed; the police had shot at the apparition without effect; finally 'twas ascertained that the ghost was the creation of a mischievous German student, who had called to his assistance a magic lantern and a mirror."

John G. Fuss, publisher of Girard "Gazette:" "You ask me whether I ever saw a ghost. Who has not? When yet superstitious and coming up the tow-path of the Union Canal in my native State—Pennsylvania—I beheld, in the middle of the canal, an object as white as snow, the very image of a man, beckoning me to come forward, but fear overtook me and like a deer I rushed across the Tulpehocken, nearly drowning. What was my astonishment when next day I learned the apparition was nothing but a canal boatman, who had been tormented by mosquitos and was on his boat to get fresh air with no other habiliments but his night clothes. I was thoroughly frightened, however, and will not forget the affair to the end."

J. T. Crocker tells the following: "Many years ago, when a few French and the Indians were sole occupants of this region, a party of the former built a rude smelter in the depths of the timber east of here, at a point between Worden and Staunton. They bought crude gold from the Indians, conveyed it to this spot and converted it into plates of the precious metal, which they buried in the surronnding woods. These people were finally surprised by the Indians, their party destroyed and the smelter reduced to ruins. Thirty years ago one of their descendants, a Frenchman from New York, arrived with plats of the land for the purpose of taking possession of the site and recovering the treasure. The spot was well known by settlers at that time and was marked by the heavy stone foundations of the old smelter and broken remnants of iron vessels. The new comer engaged one after another of the native guides and hunters to conduct him to the spot, familiar to and oft visited by them all. In this instance, however, none of them were able to find the spot. The neighborhood turned out with no better success, nor has the old smelter ever been located to this day, and heavy timber still covers the face of the land. It is the firm belief of many of the natives that the old smelter was removed by supernatural agency, as it had been seen within a few days of the stranger's arrival."

J. T. Crocker tells a ghost story of his boyhood which we give for the benefit of the boys. "Returning from a coon hunt one very dark night, when about 12 years of age, in company with a brother as many years older, my nerves were considerably shaken by an apparition which shone with a white light in the darkness some little distance away. The figure was perhaps 6 feet high, and to my vivid imagination had a head and arms which moved as I moved. I said nothing, but quietly sought greater safety by placing my big brother between myself and the object of my fright. My brother reproved me for my fear and insisting that the object was harmless directed me to go and get a piece of it to take home. Of course I didn't want any, and it was only by dint of persuasion in the form of a twig cut from a tree near by that I was induced in the greatest terror to brave the ghostly presence and carry home a portion of his 'phosphoric' corporosity."

Girard.

Luther Trabue: "Yes, I have had some experience with ghosts, but have never been able to lay hold of one. Don't believe in them, yet I have no desire to sleep in the 'city of the dead' until I am thoroughly dead. I believe in no ghosts save the Holy Ghost."

F. Oscar Bethel believes that ghosts are material and not spiritual, but still he wouldn't want to stay all night in a "haunted house" without company.

Oscar Gates thinks there are no spirits in this locality excepting that which is dispensed in glasses to thirsty individuals.

John F. Roach thinks "a herd of black muley cattle would ward off anything in the ghost line."

Greenfield.

Aunt Lisa Heaten believes in spiritualism, but doesn't think that spirits come unbidden to torment or frighten people.

Harry McLean tells a funny story. He says that in the County Clare, Ireland, in 1858, he lived in the same parish with one Mat Whalen, who denied his God, and was in consequence excommunicated from the Catholic church. Matt married and had children. When he died there was nobody to keep the widow company at the wake, because the parish priest had warned all persons to keep away. Harry says "A Kerry man and myself slipped down to stay with Mary and the children. The corpse was in the loft where Mat had died. About 2 o'clock in the morning we were aroused by an awful noise in the loft. We got up and went out in the back yard and saw the devil in full dress coming down the ladder with Mat's corpse."

Walter Day has an interesting tale of his experience with ghosts near Clarksdale in Christian County. It was the ghost of a widow who was murdered by her son.

Charles Havin: "My ghost experience happened in Garrett County Ky., in the spring of 1872. One night I was out rather late at a dance and had to pass an old frame church on my road home. I never was afraid but I tell you this was one of the times that my hair seemed to stand. When I got in sight of the church I could see a light from the windows. As I got closer the light seemed to be getting larger and larger and when I was within about thirty feet of the house the light formed into the shape of a woman and exploded with the awfulest noise I ever heard in my life."

Mascoutah.

"Ghosts are frauds, and you will find few if any people here who believe in them. Why, sir, we have public schools and churches here. Our people are intelligent, progressive and educated, consequently do not believe in those things."

Although no one can be found that was present at the revelries held by the spooks at Peter's Park a quarter of a century ago, many knew the story. They used to meet there, the story runs, in great numbers, and they always made a night of it when they came. They danced and sang, drank beer and wine, and had a high old time generally. The people never disturbed them, but use to watch them dance and listen to their low weird music from behind friendly fences and shrubberies.

"Henry Appel was the only man I ever knew that saw a ghost," said Charley Scheve. "He did see one though and no mistake. One night he heard a fearful noise in the granary. Arming himself with a double-barrel shotgun he sallied forth to investigate. There in the granary was the ghost, a terrible-looking monster, with great horns and fiery eyes. He blazed away with both barrels at the demon and then ran as fast as his legs could carry him. The following morning a valuable white mare was found dead in the granary."

"I don't believe in ghosts," said Peter Friess, one of the oldest citizens of Mascoutah. "but I had a peculiar experience a few miles below here forty years ago, one that I shall remember until the day of my death. I had been visiting a neighbor and was returning to my stopping place about 10 o'clock at night. When passing through a narrow lane my horse suddenly stopped. After using every means in my power to get the animal started I alighted to learn if possible the cause of his strange behaviour. There just to the north side of the road was a dilapidated, deserted hut, the same in which a man had been most brutally murdered a few years previous. You can imagine that all the horrible details of that murder came back to me with lightning rapidity. I could see some object in the hut moving toward the fatal corner where the murdered man was found, then for a brief moment all was still as death, and then the most terrible sounds something like groans issued forth. Oh, no, I wasn't frightened. I don't know just how I got home, but I did, and I didn't tell my story for a long time either. Account for the groans? Oh, I think it was a stump-sucking horse."

A maid in one of the hotels has been seriously disturbed in her work several times at night by the sudden appearance of the ghost of the former proprietor. His ghostship is the counterpart in appearance of the former proprietor, and appears to delight in blowing out the lamp in the maid's hands. When the ghost blows out the light the maid promptly drops the lamp and makes for the ground floor at the rate of one flight of stairs to the jump. None of the guests have been disturbed except by the noise made by the maid in her rather rapid descent.

Mt. Vernon.

Sam Davis says that he does not believe in ghosts or anything of the kind but says he was over standing on a bridge after night fall and saw something laying on the sand which he took to be a man, who appeared to be in great agony as they could hear him groan and move around. Of course he ran away in a badly frightened condition, and the next morning when search was instituted nothing could be found of the supposed ghost. This was his only experience in the ghost line and he thinks it was a "put up" job to scare him.

Wade W. Way is rather inclined to believe in ghosts, but not to a very great extent, but says he was once so badly scared by hearing older persons talk of ghosts and spooks that he could not sleep any the following night.

A. O. Collins says there was never any such thing as a ghost and, of course, does not believe in them. He says that what some people see and call ghosts are only something which is fixed up merely for a scare, and thinks no one should believe in them.

Oscar E. Taylor is of the opinion that ghosts do exist, but cannot believe some of the unreasonable "ghost stories" which old story-tellers delight in telling. While another fellow and himself were sleeping in a large house, which was supposed to be haunted, something was heard to drop on the stove with a terrific crash. Next morning search was made but no trace of anything could be found.

Dr. W. H. Damon thinks that the ghost business is an imagination which attacks people at certain times. He says that he never saw a ghost or what was supposed to be one, and don't think he ever will.

S. N. Whicher says he never saw what was called a ghost and don't think there ever was such a thing, but thinks that what people see and call ghosts are only "shams" which are devised to scare the more superstitious class of people.

Bolton Slade, City Clerk, does not believe in ghosts or anything of the kind, and never saw one of them and never expects to. He thinks that what people see and call ghosts is only a diseased imagination.

Dr. H. Pearlier says he has seen some very ghostly looking objects which he could not account for, but thinks such a thing as a real ghost hardly ever existed.

Dr. Hugh Peaulet says he has seen things which he thought at the time were ghosts, but afterward found them to be only "scares."

Joseph Hartzell says there is no such a thing as a ghost and he never saw what was supposed to be one and don't think that he could be scared in any way by one, as he is in no way superstitious.

James T. Polcock, Sr., says he has never thought enough about ghosts to have much of an opinion about them. He says he has never seen anything that was supposed to be a ghost since he was 3 years old and does not think such a thing exists.

Elmer Crouch says he has seen things which he was led to believe were ghosts, but later were found to be only "scares." He thinks that what most people see and call ghosts is more imagination on their part than anything else.

Walter Fly says he does not believe in ghost nor spooks. He never saw what was supposed to be one, and does not think that such a thing exists.

Smith Johnson is of the opinion that such a thing as a ghost does not or never did exist.

C. D. Ham says most emphatically that he does not believe in ghosts, and that he never saw one, and never had any experience with one, as he never looked for any such thing.

Louis Robor says that he does not believe in ghosts and thinks it "folly" that any one should believe in such nonsense.

Wm. Chapman says that he does not think there is any such thing as ghosts, but thinks that evil spirits may haunt people on certain occasions.

E. E. Ellis is another who does not believe in ghosts in any way, shape or form. He says he has seen what might be called ghosts, but it was only something imaginary. He says there is not and never was any such thing as a ghost.

D. N. Goddard says he has seen things which were supposed to be ghosts, but were only "snides." He says his brother was once scared by a supposed ghost in a dark and lonely place, but it turned out to be only a man who was scaring him and he was never bothered by the "would be" ghost after he had shot at him once with a six-shooter. He thinks it ridiculous that any one should believe in ghosts.

Dr. J. H. Mitchell says he does not believe in ghosts or specters. He never saw or heard what was supposed to be one and does not believe there is any such thing. He has been in many dark and hideous places at all times of the night and never saw a ghost. Some people have a dread of going past or. through a cemetery at night, but he declares that there is no danger, as dead men never hurt any one; it is the live ones to look out for.

Norman A. Piercy is not a believer in ghosts and has never yet had the pleasure of seeing one though he has often looked for them and as a matter of course would like to see one if there is any such thing.

Harry Stamper says he does not believe in ghosts and never saw one and never wants to; in fact he has serious doubts about any such things existing.

Dr. B. B. Tatman thinks that ghosts exist only in people's minds. He never saw a ghost or anything that might resemble one. He thinks that such things are seen only in the mind's eye of people.

Mr. Frank Burnett thinks that there are no such things as ghosts, but does believe in spirits to a certain extent and thinks that they can haunt a person on certain occasions.

There are two houses in this city that are supposed to be haunted, or at least certain queer noises can be heard in them at times: groans can be heard at times and then a general slamming of doors throughout the whole house. No one can be induced to move in one of them, which is a very large house in a very lonely part of the town. No special investigations have been made, as no one seems to take any special interest in it. It is thought that if the thing were sifted down it would result in some simple explanation, as such things generally do.

Nashville.

Judge Vernor does not believe in ghosts, spirits or specters and has never seen anything that looked like one.

Ed Goger is not afraid of any ghosts or specters and says that when a boy he slept in a vault in a graveyard one night to escape a rain-storm, being too far from home to reach it before the storm came up, and wasn't scared a bit.

Wm. Standbrook does not believe in ghosts.

Wm. Porter has never had any experience with ghosts, but believes in the existence of spirits. He never passes a graveyard at night without keeping his weather eye open for something "uncanny."

George Huegely, Will Runk, Chas. Lutz and Ed Killer replied in a chorus: "There are no such things as ghosts and we don't believe in specters or such stuff."

Ph. C. Paul has heard a great many stories about spooks, but he is still of the opinion that such things do not really exist.

Mat Morgan of the City Hotel was very glad to be interviewed. "Ghosts! No I never saw any and don't believe in them. I believe in 'spirits,' though, and second sight. I tell you, one time I saw a lot of snakes in a room—— Oh, you don't want snake stories. Well, when you do, call on me. Good evening."

Uncle John McKilhannon could give your correspondent no pointers as to where a real, genuine, home-bred ghost story could be got track of. He does not believe in them anyhow, but the Irish, said he, are great hands in such matters.

Wm. Wagner believes in certain signs, such as foretell disaster, death, etc. "Without doubt," says he, "every death that has occurred in my family since I can remember has been foretold or warning sent me in some shape or other. Sometimes by apparitions, sometimes by inexplicable sounds and noises. But I don't believe in such things, further than where my family is concerned, as I have told you."

—J. M. Mason, Leon Marx and Lyman Phillips are in the same boat. None of them believe in specters, ghosts or spirits and have never seen any.

Clark Brown said: "I don't think there ever were any such things as ghosts, but if you want to hear of some go out into the country and interview some of the old settlers."

"We never saw any ghosts, specters or hobgoblins and never heard any spirits rap. There are no such things." Chorus by Wm. Jones, Dr. E. H. Henry, Christ Keyler and A. G. Hartnagel.

Prof. Pence condescended to be interviewed on the subject of ghosts. "I have never seen any apparition or ghost, and, of course, I do not believe in any such trash, although several years ago I had to listen to ghost stories, interpretations of signs, etc., for nearly a whole week. It was in the fall of 1876 while on a trip from St. Louis to Vicksburg in the James Howard. During that trip I got intimately acquainted with the captain of the steamer, Capt. Pigram. If ever a man believed in spirits and ghosts, he did. One story of his, I remember, was in regard to how he had been kept from going on board of a steamboat, after a visit to some of his family East, by feeling a hand on his shoulder pulling him back just as he was going to board the boat. Upon turning his head to see who was detaining him he could see no one. He knew instinctively that something was going to happen to that boat; so he retraced his steps and went back to his folks and told his experience. Sure enough, his premonition was correct; the boat he intended going on was burned to the water's edge on that very trip and many lives lost."

Judson K. Mason, while living at Harrisonville, Mo., one night as he was crossing the street on his way home from a neighbor's saw something in the roadway which to this day he cannot explain what it was. He says it had the body of a dog with a human head and face attached. This was in '64, right after the war. He yelled at the apparition and kicked at it, when the "thing" turned its head and with a fearful, terrible look in its eyes looked him straight in the face. He turned and ran back to the neighbor's house for help. Upon arriving again upon the spot with reinforcements the apparition had departed. Jud says this is as true as the gospel and he never could solve the mystery as to what kind of a being that "ghost" was. Mr. Mason also thinks that there is something in signs and the rapping of spirits.

Mayor Watts said: "I don't believe in ghosts o' specters, and especially I do not believe in 'spirits.' 'r Your correspondent, in view of the honorable Mayor's prohibition proclivities, believes Mr. Watts means what he says above—especially that about "spirits."

Will Watts said: "You want to find some one who has seen a ghost, specter or a spirit. Well, I have never seen any, and I don't believe in them."

C. T. Moore said: "Ghosts! There are none—never were any."

Olney.

Lewis Higgins says he don't believe in ghosts.

Charles Hollister does not believe there is any such thing as spirits or ghosts. He never saw a ghost.

Wm. Ham has never seen a ghost.

John Graves laughs at the idea of there being any such things as ghosts.

Charles Mantz says he can't be convinced that there is such a thing as a ghost.

Mr. H. Stauffer says he doesn't believe in such things as ghosts. He remembers the house which it was claimed was haunted, and of which Jno. A. Bonvell speaks, and has watched the same, but could never see anything.

Ed Rickard never saw a ghost and don't believe there is any ghost.

N. L. Crout does not believe in them.

John Spraker saw a ghost one night after going home from seeing his girl. He saw an object by the side of the road that was moving about. He investigated and found it to be an old stump.

F. T. Phillips never saw a ghost.

George Lutz don't believe in such things as ghosts, but says that he believes in a hereafter and doesn't see why we cannot have communication with our departed ones. He claims that he half believes in spirits.

Charles Hinman doesn't believe in ghosts or spirits.

Christian Gertsh doesn't fully believe in ghosts, but believes that a person born on a certain day can see spirits or foresee things.

Fred Bohren never saw a ghost but has heard about them.

Henry Metzger is a non-believer in ghosts.

The late postmaster, Eli Bowyer, had an experience with an alleged ghost near the Congregational Church. He was going home one evening, when, at the place named, he observed something dressed in white following him. He let it follow a little ways, and, turning, told the ghost that if he followed him any further he would cane him. Mr. Ghost stopped very suddenly. This same ghost had been frightening a number of people.

Sabin Baird says he knew of an old mill that was said to be haunted, and he himself had heard strange sounds and had tried to see the ghost, but never was able to, and he did not believe there was such a thing.

Edward Shaw says that in passing through a graveyard one night he saw a white object flitting around amongst the tombstones. He was somewhat frightened, but determined to see what it was. On investigation the ghost was found to be a white horse that was grazing. He does not believe in ghosts.

Joseph Winan says he does not believe them. He says he saw an object one night when a small boy that frightened him very much. It was a large pumpkin that had been cut to look like a man and was hung out on a stick, lighted. He believes all ghosts, etc., are only imaginary.

Millard Brown doesn't believe in them. He thinks a person can imagine he sees things, and that he has imagined, but never saw a real ghost.

Ed. P. Feutz does not believe in such things, and says that all ghost stories are imaginary.

John A. Bonnell believes in ghosts and has had some experience with them He lived in a house in the east part of the city, known as the Brisco House. He had the house rented and moved in with his family. There were two large rooms in the house, down stairs. In the east room was the stairway, and in the west room he used to sleep. The door between the two rooms, at a certain hour in the night—between 11 and 1 o'clock—would open, as if some one were at it. He fastened the door to keep it closed, but it would open. He at last fastened the door with heavy nails, but at the usual hour it would come open as easy as if it was not fastened. The house, when vacant, used to be lighted up and the neighbors would enter the building to see what the cause was, but the lights would go out the moment any one entered. The lady who owned the property died, saying that unless the property was turned over to a certain heir she would haunt the house as long as there was a shingle of it.

Pana.

C. D. Wallar says he knows nothing about spooks; he is "not one of them fellers."

D. McDonald said he knew a good deal about spooks, but when asked for particulars he did the oyster act.

John E. Neeley never saw a ghost,

Dr. G. W. Eddie is not informed in regard to ghosts.

L. Merrigan will meet his experience in "the sweet bye and bye."

Mrs. Susan Turrentine never saw a ghost, but would like to very much. When closely questioned in regard to spooks and spirits, she said that if there was a such a thing as a haunted house, she had lived in one. Some twenty-four years ago her husband traded for a farm a few miles southeast of Pana, that no family would live on very long—too much promenading through the rooms by the invisible spirits. They traded the property to a man by the name of Hubbard, who after living there awhile acknowledged that there was something queer about the house. One night's sojourn in the house satisfied all curiosity and took all the conceit from the unbelievers. A new house was built on another portion of the farm, and the old one burned. There were rappings and poundings.

Clara Kerr has never seen a ghost, but true to her sex, would like to; she said she was shown a house in Springfield many years ago that was said to be occupied by haunts—at least no one would live in it very long at a time.

Albert Stanton never saw a spook, but says he is not afraid of the dead. The living ones are those he fears.

A. B. Carman has heard of ghosts, but so far in life he has not been fortunate enough to meet one.

Cyrus Rayhill, not having had any experience, is an unbeliever.

Wm. Palmer is one of the unfortunates who has had no experience.

Frank Williams does not know anything about spooks.

E. M. Malz says he has been where it was reported that ghosts could be seen but so far has failed to form an acquaintance.

James True has to meet his experience in the future.

W. F. Fisher, jr., is not on intimate terms with any of the spirits.

R. Miller has not been convicted of the existence of the spookies.

T. O. Russell says there are no ghosts; he has never met one.

Johnny Hawker has never caught a ghost. He says if he does he will bring it over to the POST-DISPATCH man.

John Orr says he once thought he saw a ghost. He was passing a graveyard at midnight where a burial had taken place in the afternoon and the sheet that had covered the coffin had been forgotten. He is sensible of the feelings he had at that time yet.

J. F. Upchurch has had no experience.

A. Cowgill is experienceless in regard to ghosts.

Jake Swallow, editor of the "Palladium," has never seen any ghosts, but lots of spirits—real live ones.

Julius Broehl is not posted on ghosts.

F. T. Gilman never had any spook experience.

Charles Wall has never been popular with the spooks.

Thomas Joy has never been overjoyed by the close proximity of ghosts.

Griffith Evans is still an unbeliever in the existence of ghosts because he has never seen one.

Robert Haywood doesn't know anything about supernatural manifestations.

S. M. Haywood says that since he can remembee he has had enough of the practical things of life to occupy his mind, but will never forget a book called "The Three Spaniards" that he read when a boy; that he would read it till he would be so filled with fear that he would not go to bed in the dark. He now has no time for supernatural dreaming.

W. J. Jordan avers that he has not met any spooks.

D. J. Overhalt never saw any ghosts or spooks.

Adam Miller doesn't know much about spooks, having had no experience with them.

H. N. Schuyler is not informed on the spook question. He has never met any of them.

O. Stanton says he has seen what people called ghosts, but always, or mostly always, found them to be old rotten stumps.

Joseph M. Kammerzind has never had the pleasure of seeing a spook.

Charley Myers became exceedingly tickled when asked what he knew about spooks.

Joseph Sibley has never been introduced to any of the spooks.

Horace Powell gave a Yankee's reply by interrogating the interviewer. His ghost still sleepeth.

F. W. Stockbridge says that if spooks and spirits were as common as peppergrass, he would not believe in them.

Rev. Arthur Millard says, that directly he has never come into contact with any spooks or ghosts, but has talked with people who have seen persons who had been visited by ghosts.

Charles W. Meteer has never seen a spook. When a small boy he and some other boys took refuge from a rain storm in an old house that had stood empty quite a while; some of the boys said they must keep quiet as there were spooks in there. As the mere mention of spoo into the rain, running as fast as their legs could carry them and they did not stop until they had run two miles. He left the house with the others because he did not relish the idea of staying all alone.

James H. Hybarger so far has failed to meet any of the midnight walkers.

Thomas J. Vidler has had no experience.

F. A. Hess says he would like to see a ghost once. He doesn't care if the ghost is white, black, red, green or whatever color or shape his ghostship has a mind to take.

Col. P. J. Galvin says he has heard a good deal of ghosts but that he has never seen one.

Rev. H. S. Black has never seen any spooks or ghosts.

F. S. Hubbard, when asked for his spook experience said he did not know anything.

James Rawley says that the only thing he knows about ghosts is that they all have long tails.

Moses Watts has had no personal experience.

J. O. Henderson says he is no authority on ghosts, having never seen one.

Dr. G. W. Patton says ghosts are the result of diseased minds.

Mike Dempsey says he is not in the ghost or spook business at present.

Geo. Williams has not made a mash on any spooks yet, but would like to.

Jacob Ade is without personal experience in the ghost line.

G. G. Smith is not "stuck" on ghosts, for he has never seen one.

Supervisor William Stuhlman has failed so far to see any spooks.

Bernhard Hegle has not met any of the spook family yet.

P. M. Niccols never saw but one thing that looked spooky and he threw a stone and hit it and it proved to be a dog.

I. N. Weaver says his spook has not given him a call yet.

Jacob Alhime says he has never looked for any ghosts, and of course he has never seen any.

John Blount has never enjoyed a Tam O'Shanter sensation.

E. Timmerman has had no ghost experience, except that he once lived near where there was a great depression in the road that collected all the water in the vicinity, and all the old people said they had seen a headless man rolling a barrel around in the water after nightfall. He was away from home one night, and to get home he had to pass the spot where the ghost amused himself. It had rained during the afternoon, and when he neared the haunted precincts he heard something pattering along in the road behind him. His hair stood on end and he gave his horse the rein. The faster he went the faster the pattering. When he got home he found out that he had been followed by a neighbor's dog.

Police-Magistrate J. E. Southwick wishes to go on record that he has never seen a spook.

David M. White has never seen a specter.

Cash Tracy has no knowledge of ghosts.

J. N. Patton says ghosts are a creation of the imagination that frighten many people.

Herman Ackermann has heard of ghosts, but his optics never viewed any of the strange people.

Joe Walker has no recollection of ever having seen a ghost.

Rev. J. W. Hunter says he believes in the Holy Ghost, but that he has never seen any spooks.

J. V. Spindel is without personal experience.

Robert Nutt says he has never been favored with an interview.

James W. Newcomb has his first meeting with a ghost to take place.

R. C. Coyner has never seen a spook. He believes the individual to be the spook.

Geo. A. Wittman will meet his experience in the future—if he ever does.

C. R. Edwards says that his education on this topic has been neglected.

Night Policeman J. A. Condon is without experience.

Jesse Johnson has never been introduced to a spirit.

Gabe C. Butts says that years ago he saw a ghost in an Ohio pasture, and while he yet gazed at it the vision disappeared into the air.

John Howell went through the war as a soldier, but has never seen a spook.

J. C. McQuigg reports that his experience is yet to come.

Jacob Stamm is not one of the favored few.

Charles Ade, a German, thinks the people who see "spooks" are a little out of plumb, mentally.

Torrence Young says that the days of supernatural experiences are passed; yet, if it were God's desire to work his will in that mysterious way, we would see spirits at all times and under all circumstances.

John King says he don't take any stock in ghosts, but that several years ago while he was running a country newspaper in Southern Illinois he had an apparition come to him one night and try to brain him with a chair. The face of his would-be slayer was that of a good-paying patron of the paper, and within three days from the time of warning sure enough the patron attempted to knock him backwards down a pair of stairs as he attempted to go up the stairs. The patron assigned no cause for the deed, and as they both stood well in the community the matter was hushed up.

John Miller never saw a ghost, but says he has heard old men talk about seeing them, especially in places where men have been killed. He said he guessed that such things could happen.

Henry Shaw says that he has been around where they said there were ghosts, but never enjoyed the pleasure of meeting one.

A. C. Vandewater never came across any of the disembodied spirits.

Peter Molz never enjoyed the select society of a spirit.

Valentine Maisch has not seen any ghosts yet.

Charles Schwarts says he has talked with men who had seen ghosts, but personally he has had no experience, and if there are any of them around he desires the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to tell them that his latch string is on the outside.

W. F. Fisher, Sr., says he cannot speak on the subject from personal experience.

John Endris says he is still groping in the outer darkness in regard to spirits supernatural.

Capt. John W. Kitchell is no ghost believer and thinks that such stories should not be repeated before the young, as they create fear which it requires years to overcome.

H. A. Briggs has no use for ghosts. He can always find a natural cause for everything that at first appears unreasonable and out of the usual order.

M. J. Jones says he saw a ghost when a boy, but when asked for details begged the question by saying it was so long ago he had forgotten all about it. He has not seen any lately.

Wm. Frazer has never enjoyed the company of a ghost.

Samuel Rooseberry never believed enough in ghosts to lose any sleep over them. He has heard of them, but has had no experience.

Dr. Jacob Eberle says there is no such thing as ghosts.

H. J. Atkins says he has seen lots of spirits, and he had a case of 'em about three months ago.

S. J. Lester's education in the supernatural order has been sadly neglected.

Henry Clements has not been introduced to the spooks.

Dan Barris says he is no believer in spooks. He has seen about everything else.

Hugh Babcock says he has seen a ghost, but owing to the strong prejudice existing in the disbelief he refuses to give his experience, but avers that others saw the same ghost that he saw.

Anthony Alderson says that it is common to see ghosts in England. He has never seen any in this country.

'Squire G. P. Lawrence once lived by a graveyard and has seen ghosts.

John Proffitt has had no ghost experience.

John Schlett says if there are any ghosts running around loose about Pana he has failed to make their acquaintance.

John H. Robb denies the existence of ghosts.

Wm. Vickerage says he is not superstitious, hence he has never had a visit from any of the spook family.

Thomas Chapman has yet to go through his initiation into the mysterious order of specters.

W. H. Barr is spiritless and spookless.

L. W. Hubbard is not stuck on spooks.

S. C. Walden never saw a bigger ghost than his own shadow.

H. Rudig has to encounter his first experience yet.

Joseph Palmer says there is nothing spooky about him. He has seen a good deal, but always found a cause for the effect.

Wm. Swim says he has been slighted by the unnatural visitors.

Charles Stuhlman has heard of ghosts but has had no experience.

Dr A. Higgins has his first ghost yet to meet.

Bruce Caburn says he has seen a ghost, but refuses to go into details.

Charles Weisenborn has had no experience.

John A. McElroy is not superstitious, hence has no personal experience to give.

J. H. Barney never saw but one ghost and that one had a taste for apples. A judicious application of his boot caused the spirit to cry out in pain and vanish over the orchard fence.

Dr. J. J. Conner has had no experience in spooks, and doesn't allow ghost stories to be told about the house where the children can hear them.

Squire D. V. Canan is quite positive that there are no ghosts.

Will Darrah has never met a spook.

D. M. Keyes doesn't know anything about spectres.

W. M. Warren has never found any ghosts.

S. Friend says the only time he ever saw a ghost was when he drank six glasses of beer.

J. A. Race was away from home several years ago and was stopping at the house of a relative and all at once he had a premonition that something was wrong at home. He hurriedly ended his visit and took the cars for home. When he got there he found his son William screaming for dear life with a broken arm. He asked the time of the accident and found it happened at the time that he concluded to cut short his visit and go home. He had not intended to go home for several days had it not been for the premonition.

Preston W. Smith has had visions, but draws the line at ghosts.

Wm. Coe has not knowledge of and doesn't wish to be enlightened in regard to spooks.

H. Kirkpatrick has never been one of the favored few who have seen spooks.

Hon. J. A. Race is not acquainted with any of the unnatural visitors who disturb the peace of mind of some persons.

W. W. Morrison is not much on ghosts.

Chris Edwards says that if a man dies and goes to hell he can't come back, and if he goes to Heaven he doesn't want to come back.

W. M. Smith says he saw a ghost when a small boy, but would give no details.

James E. Reese hasn't seen a ghost yet.

Postmaster H. W. Newcomb says he is the wrong man to see about ghosts as he doesn't believe in such things.

Constable Geo. W. Marsland has not seen the distressed spirit of any one who has gone from earth.

Thomas Shehan doesn't know anything about disturbed spirits walking up and down the highways of the earth frightening people.

Tom Scott, a white man who is by trade a barber, relates the following: A young child was very sick; he and six others were in a room adjoining the one where the child was; they were engaged in quiet conversation and they all heard steps on the boards outside coming towards the house. The person, ghost, or whatever it was, came upon the stoop and there stopped. On looking out nothing was seen. The next evening at the same hour, with a sky perfectly clear, while some woman were washing the child, a vivid flash of lightning was seen to pass near the window. The next morning the child died. Mr. Scott avers that the signs seen were tokens of its death.

A. S. Knouff's knowledge of "spooks" is limited.

Getha Van Buren has never met a "spook."

W. H. Guilford never saw a ghost, but would like to have a meeting with one.

C. A. Hamilton is not intimately acquainted with any "spooks," but says he would like to enjoy the company of one.

B. M. Carr, editor of the "Gazette," has never had any personal acquaintance with any spirits, either natural or supernatural.

Nin Alexander has not seen his ghost yet.

Otis W. Little doesn't know a thing on earth about a ghost. He has been to all the haunted places he could get to but never saw a spirit yet.

George W. Sanders doesn't know anything about ghosts and doesn't believe in supernatural spirits. He thinks that the only ones who see ghosts must be diseased mentally, or put down spirits fermenti, and they can see spirits supernatural in number.

James Seitz never saw a spectre and doesn't believe in the supernatural.

E. S. Davis doesn't know a thing about ghosts.

Christian Ramseyer, a Swiss, says that when young, before he came to this country, he was working away from home. He paid his parents a visit one Saturday night; his bed was in the garret and shortly after retiring he heard something dropping on the floor like the falling of peas. This single dropping continued for quite a while and then the "ghosts" picked up a large quantity and hurled them to the floor. His nervous prostration was such that he was under the village doctor's care about ten days. The family moved from the house and in time it was torn down.

Elizabeth Ramfayer is not a believer in ghosts, but says that while a girl she kept house for her father in this State in the early 1800's in a log cabin that the father found empty on the edge of a clearing in what is now known as the "State of Macoupin." Every evening at dusk they would hear a sound like a man whistling at a great distance; the whistling would come nearer and nearer and finally the sound would seem to issue from the outside chimney corner and then cease, and nothing more would be heard of the "whistler" until the following evening, when the performance would be repeated.

E. Simmons is not a believer in spooks, but Wednesday night about 9 o'clock he said he did not know what to think when he saw two white objects issue out of the darkness right in front of him. The startled exclamation that fell from him caused the spooks as much terror as they caused him. Investigation brought out the fact that a father and son had been to a neighbor's straw rick for some "feathers" for their beds.

H. Ransdall's experience is very narrow.

Lina H. Williamson never saw a spook, but would like to have that pleasure.

Dr. J. Huber says spooky people generally have bad digestion, and that he was never afflicted that way.

James H. Yarnell, attorney, says he has read spook stories but never saw one.

Frank Schnitger has never had any experience.

Wm. Scoville says he thought he saw a ghost once, but would not go into details.

H. G. Springstun has no superstitious views.

Allan G. Wilson, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has had no experience with ghosts.

G. I. Ladd never saw any ghosts nor heard of any.

Enos Shaffer, druggist, has had no experience.

Judge William T. Dobbs says that ghosts are mystical things and are more of imagination than anything else.

H. Kelligar says that when a boy he heard many ghost stories, so many, in fact, that he was afraid to go across the street after dark; but when he became older he outgrew those fears.

M. Turrentine doesn't believe in spectres, but says that while going home from the Post-office at Windsor, Ill., several years ago he saw a man dressed in white clothes riding a white horse coming toward him on the highway, and when within 200 feet of him the "what was it" vanished into thin air.

Norman N. Parker never saw any ghosts in his life and doesn't believe in such things.

James D. Stead has never tackled a ghost. He believes them to be all imagination.

H. C. Scheer has never met any of the airy visitors.

Frank Mooney says that on the witness stand his testimony in regard to ghosts would not be worth a cent.

L. M. Henderson says you read about "witches" or "spirits" in the Bible. He has had no personal experience.

L. F. Mears says he has seen people who have seen ghosts, but he thinks it is all fear.

James P. Chapman has had no experience with ghosts.

Louis Jehle says that he knows there are such things as spirits for they move him sometimes.

Charles Glassgow never saw a ghost.

Prof. L. S. Ham has so far never met a ghost.

Arthur M. Carr never met a spook.

John Spell says he is from Posey County, but has never met a ghost.

Henry Funk is a good observer but has failed to see a ghost, and consequently knows little about them.

T. R. Ballard of Tower Hill doesn't know anything about ghosts but would like to.

H. B. Keach never saw a ghost. When a small boy he attended a school near a graveyard and used to conceal apples at night in the graveyard so as to have an unlimited supply of them convenient when wanted. His apples were never disturbed.

THE TELEPHONE EAR.

It Is the Left One, and May Become Prominent As a New Disease.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 30.—You have a telephone ear.

You may not know it, but you have all the same.

It is the left ear, for it is on record that only a very small percentage of men or women use the right ear at the telephone. As a matter of fact the telephone has suddenly come into prominence as a medical proposition, and unless the scientists are mistaken the bulk of men and women who use the telephone, within a few years may expect to find themselves rather hard of hearing in the left ear. This is because when using the telephone every muscle and nerve of the ear is strained to catch the faintest sound from the person speaking at the other end, and in some of the ear hospitals to-day patients are being treated for deafness in the left ear caused by the use of the telephone. Dr. Oliver W. Moore, the eminent eye and ear specialist, was asked the other day if he had heard of any cases of deafness from the telephone.

"It is rather difficult to state exactly," he replied. "I have seen where the repeated sound of an instrument or the repetition of any sound has caused deafness. Telegraph operators are in danger of injuring their sense of hearing. Boiler-makers often suffer from deafness. In the construction of boilers it is necessary for one man to be inside of the boiler and the other outside, and the incessant noise caused by the riveting of the boiler always causes either deafness or an affection of the ear. As to the telephone it no doubt has the same effect. It is natural and reasonable to suppose that a person listening for a sound, and not knowing the exact moment when it will come may injure the membrane of the ear, and in time this might affect the hearing power."

This brought up in a general way the question of deafness and its cure. I drew the attention of Dr. Moore to the fact that one of the most frequent advertisements seen in the daily newspapers is that deafness can be cured. I asked him "if it were true?" and he replied:

"The most common cause of deafness is catarrh. The next most common is a disease which is the result of scarlet fever or measles. These two diseases give rise to a great deal of deafness. Deafness can be cured. It is a popular fallacy, however, that all ear-disease should be let alone, and the patient will get better; especially is this true of running ears. No greater mistake could be made than this. In cases where the auditory nerve has been destroyed, or chronic inflammation of the drum-head has been developed deafness is incurable."

"Is deafness on the increase?"

"There are more people treated to-day than ever before, for the reason that the popular idea of letting things 'slide' is giving way before the onward march of an educated public, and the advances in medical science have made it possible for us to treat diseases more fully, and to achieve greater results than formerly.

"People who dive or who indulge during the hot summer weather in surf bathing are apt to injure their hearing, the danger not being so much the taking in of water through the canal of the ear as through the mouth and nose. People very often involuntarily take water into the mouth while bathing, which is transmitted from the mouth into the ear, producing virulent inflammation, so much so that death has been known to occur as the result of this ear trouble. Care should also be taken against catching cold by the proper regulations of clothing. The feet and neck should always be well protected against damp, especially people who are already subject to catarrhal affections, or children with running ears. A curious fact about catarrhal deafness is that those suffering from it hear better in a noise. In a crowd they will hear the finest whisper, whilst in a room they cannot hear ordinary sounds. This is a well-established fact. Those suffering from nervous deafness hear better in quiet places. The generally accepted explanation of the former phenomenon by the medical profession is that the intense noise has a stimulating effect upon the drum of the ear, causing it to contract or tighten up, and thus convey the sound vibrations to the auditory nerve.

"Another affection of the ear is accumulation of wax secreted by the glands. Many people have the bad habit of picking the ears with picks, hairpins and other things, which is very injurious and dangerous. Nothing smaller than one's elbow should ever be put in the ear, even physicians should never attempt to extract foreign substances without first examining the ear and observing them with the proper instruments. The only proper way of cleaning the ear is by means of a syringe and water. If you do not accomplish your object with this, then consult an aurist."

"Are any of these instruments that are sold as aids to the hearing of any use?"

"The ear drums that are sold and advertised so extensively to-day are for the most part a fraud. They are nothing more than a piece of rubber about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. They are of no value whatever, except in cases where there is perforation, and in such cases only very rarely, one in five hundred being benefited."

HUNDREDS of styles nobbiest waists from 15c to the finest star waists made.
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK GLEANED AMONG THE FRATERNAL ORDERS.

Pleasing Entertainments Seem to Be the Rule Everywhere—Interesting Incidents in Legion of Honor Circles—Visitors Royally Entertained—New Members Joining the Lodges and Councils—Gossip.

Park Council, No. 19, Order of Chosen Friends, is still adding new recruits to its ranks at each regular meeting at their hall, corner of Park and St. Ange avenues. Two applications were received at their last meeting and two candidates will be initiated at the next meeting.

Pearl Council, No. 15, has experienced quite a boom since moving into their new hall, corner of Tenth and Carroll streets, having three applications pending and more under surveillance. Councilor J. S. Andrew, together with the energetic corps of officers and members, is determined to place Pearl Council side by side with the leading sister councils of the order in this city. He extends a cordial invitation to all members of the order to visit them on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

The officers of Pearl Council made an ineffectual attempt to visit Carondelet Council, No. 21, unawares and by stealth at their last meeting on May 17, but the members of Carondelet Council had in some mysterious manner anticipated the "Surprising Pearls" and met them as they crossed their threshold in a spirit that was both entertaining and fraternal and characteristic of the good fellowship existing in Carondelet Council.

Pearl Council has under discussion the propriety of placing patent fans in their council room for the purpose of keeping the members cool and "level headed" during the heated term of the summer months.

Councilor J. S. Andrew of Pearl promises to have a rich treat in store awaiting all members and visitors who may be present at their next meeting on June 5, having two candidates to be initiated into the mysteries of the order and other entertaining exercises.

Over two thousand members of the Chosen Friends and at least ten thousand of the friends of the order were greatly disappointed on last Tuesday, May 28, at the unavoidable postponement of the grand anniversary entertainment to have been given on that day at Kensington Garden. Elaborate preparations for the celebration had been effected, but the heavy rainstorm which set in during the forenoon precluded all possibility of their hopes being realized. The committee, consisting of Friends Steber, McMillan, Glaze, Howard, Andrew and others braved the elements and met at the Garden early in the afternoon. They at once decided on a postponement of the affair to another date, which will be agreed upon at the next meeting of the Protective Committee, which will be held at the office of L. A. Steber, corner Broadway and Olive street, on Saturday evening, June 8. The entertainment will be given at the same place in the latter part of the month, announcement of which will be made through the POST-DISPATCH and secretaries of the various Councils. Tickets and badges already issued will be good for the adjourned entertainment.

The following Councils report applications this week: St. Louis, No. 2; Park, No. 19; Evergreen, No. 52; Teutonia, No. 62; P. Cohen, No. 67; William Tell, No, 71, and Granite, No. 50.

Bright Light Council, No. 59, entertained their members with a "mule party" at their last meeting under the auspices of Friend Mrs. Eckhardt. A large number of members were in attendance and two prizes were awarded to the successful pin-stickers. Friend W. A. Duncan, playing in the role of the "mule," made the hit of the evening.

Magnolia Council, No. 58, held a very interesting session on last Friday evening. Among the visitors were W. C. Hill, Councilor, and J. F. Mace, Secretary of Granite Council, No. 50.

Friend Harvey J. Smith, Councilor, reports Homer Council, No. 17, in a flourishing condition.

Isabel Council, No. 48, meeting in the southern part of the city, returns flattering reports of progress and success.

Liberty Council, No. 46, served refreshments at their last meeting to a large attendance, and at their next meeting will initiate as new members two prominent officials.

Granite Council, No. 50, initiated one candidate on last Monday evening, received two applications and will initiate two candidates at their next meeting on June 9.

Councilor W. C. Hill of Granite Council is the youngest officer filling that position in the city. He is of fine appearance and is capable, dignified and courteous.

Legion of Honor.

Ferguson (the Baby Council) made her maiden effort to entertain the families and friends of her members on last Friday night. She has every reason to feel proud of the venture for the undertaking was a grand success in every particular, from the first piano solo by Mrs. F. A. Mahew to the closing act of the "Virginia Reel," in the dance that followed. The literary and musical programme elicited much deserved applause.

The artists who consented to lend their talent for the entertainment of those present were the following well-known residents: Piano solo, Mrs. F. A. Mahew; song, Mrs. Geo. Gross; recitation, Mrs. E. D. Luckey; piano solo, Miss Maud Coulter; song, Mrs. Eloise Garesche; flute obligato, Mr. E. Slevin; mandolin and guitar, Mr. and Mrs. Will Heuerstreet.

Great credit is due Mrs. Jas. Waters for the taste displayed in the decoration of the hall and stage. To her efficient management the successful "Feeding of the Multitude" can be attributed.

Sam Pryor and Frank Tiffin acted as ushers, and both in full dress. This surprised everybody as this was the only occasion ever known where they both appeared at the same time in "full." It can't be that one belonged to Lee Hutchinson, for he made the third party in the same garb while acting in the capacity of doorkeeper. But then this will come up under "new business."

A. E. Dowell was expected to give a recitation, but being unavoidably absent, A. H. Loflin consented to fill the vacancy with an oration, and rendered—well, see the records of Excelsior Council, volume 6, pages 8 to 962.

Chancellor Hall's remarks were short, but appropriate, and several members were so unkind as to intimate that had Jim Waters occupied the Chancellor's position the difference would have been noticeable.

Guide Cunningham insisted on encoring Laflin, and if Profs. Luckey and Miller had not held him he would have run Ad for a third term.

The latest acquisition to Ferguson Council's list of representative men is Fred Mauget, the enterprising and popular ticket brother. Bro. Mauget and Vice-Chancellor Hesser were conspicuous among the dancers.

Ferguson prides herself on her possession of legal talent, and well she may, for the names of many of the most prominent lawyers in the city and county are on the roster. Strange to say, the only representative of this aggregation present was Judge Geo. S. Case.

Alpha's next meeting is on Thursday, June 6, and a large turnout is expected as the new and original "Tripod degree" will be worked on the eight candidates who took the first and oriental degree at the last meeting. These lucky individuals should feel honored to be selected as the first to be put in harness and tested on this memorable occasion.

To the members who "fit" this—bear in mind that the new work with the "tripod" cannot be done on "lunch nights;" so to witness it, 'tis advisable to get your suppers before coming.

Alpha regrets the loss by death of Brother Frazer, an estimable member who passed away during the week. He was a true worker and stood high in the ranks.

Brother Gus Weber has Alpha's profound sympathy. He will be warmly greeted by the entire legion on his assured acquittal of the charge of "doing nothing."

Though advanced in years, Rev. John Glevlow, the well-known secret society enthusiast, hopes yet to join Alpha and her fortunes. His friends feel that his neglect of this duty has been the error of his good life.

Charlie Wallace of Alpha leaves this city soon to locate in Colorado.

Tower Council initiated five candidates last night in its usual impressive manner.

Bro. Fred Young, late of Excelsior, says that Tower can't give him any new degrees as he has been through them all.

Bro. Christie of Tower has moved to East St. Louis.

Tower has a n[illegible] ball cranks in her membership, and it was only the fact that they pose better as cranks than as players that kept Tower out of the Legion League.

Empire Council will meet for the first time next Tuesday evening in their hall in the Odd Fellows' Building.

Recorder Brown of Empire Council met with a sad affliction during the past week in the death of a little daughter.

West End Council had a rousing meeting last night. The membership shows an increase of about forty or more during the past month. Verily, C. T. Boles is a hustler.

To smoke or not to smoke, that is the question that will trouble Empire's members next Tuesday night, as it is understood that smoking will not be permitted in the lodge-rooms of the new Odd Fellows' Building.

J. P. Holland of Alpha, who for the past two years has been the manager of the St. Louis branch of an Eastern clock company, will return to New York in a few days.

Commercial Council, No. 13, Legion of Honor, held its regular meeting on Tuesday, May 28. As the next meeting of the council will be held in the new Odd Fellows' Hall and as the conditions of the lease of the new quarters preclude the possibility of storing all the vast paraphernalia in the space assigned to the council, it was deemed best to dispose of the surplus articles in an equitable manner among the members. The property was distributed as follows: To Brother Howard Ranney, a solid silver service of thirty pieces, a very antique and costly set, and representing the booty of some barbaric chief, who, on his return from the invasion of Roman territory, buried these trophies in the earth for safe keeping, where they were found by Prussian soldiers, excavating for military purposes. A short time ago they were loaned to the council for use at the banquet given to Supreme Chancellor Estes, on which occasion Dug Scott sipped so much Hunyadi out of a quaintly formed cup as to render his behavior barbaric for the balance of the evening; to Brother John I. Foley was given all the 800 fitted pieces of lumber used in the construction of the portable tank and wooden horse which had done such excellent service in the impressive Greek initiation ceremonies; to Recorder Chas. Moffitt permission was granted to remove eighty-two empty cirder casks (one-eighths), the accumulation of twelve meeting nights, he having been guaranteed a rebate of 25 cents each on their return to Anheuser-Busch's apple farm. The generosity of the council now became unbunded, and several staple articles usually kept in ante-rooms, such as five gross two-quart bottles mustard, half case lunch tongue, eight suits Roman toga and a spike for making vent were freely offered to the members, but all declined, some urging that as another council still met at Druids' the articles would no doubt be used at the first installation of their officers. Commercial Council will give a house-warming at its next meeting. Look out for it. Tiny Well, we should say so.

Knights of Pythias.

THE official visits of the Grand Chancellor, accompanied by the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, have been continued during the week. On Monday night last Washington Lodge, 133, was visited and an exemplification of the secret work given. On Wednesday Excelsior Lodge was visited and on Friday night the Grand officers called at Red Cross, No. 54. The enthusiasm seems to be unabated and the order is growing very strong in this city, there being now seventeen English and two German lodges within its corporate limits.

Excelsior Lodge initiated one pilgrim into the mysteries of the rank of Page at its last convention and will prove the Page in the rank of Esquire Wednesday next. Tickets for the picnic to be given on the 21st of June were distributed among the members. The committee who have the affair in charge are Past Chancellors Hild, Coan and Tipling.

Paragon Lodge at its last convention changed its by-law so as to meet on Mondays instead of Wednesdays and will hold their next convention in the new hall, Odd Fellows' Building.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 128, had a largely attended convention and had work in the rank of Page on Friday last.

Robert E. Cowan Lodge, 131, had an interesting session on Monday last, the evening being devoted to business. It is expected that the next Esquire knighted by this lodge will receive the rank in amplified form and Chancellor Commander O'Bear has promised the Grand Chancellor that none shall excel and few equal this lodge.

Star Division, No. 9, of the Uniformed Rank held their regular weekly drill on Thursday last and Capt. Fertile is much pleased at the interest exhibited and the proficiency in drill which is being attained by the division.

Last Friday night was one which will long be remembered by the members of Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, and the various visitors. Five Esquires were advanced to Knighthood in true Red Cross style. Beardstown Lodge, No. 207, of Beardstown, Ill., came down for the purpose of seeing this famous lodge confer that rank. The delegation consisted of C. E. Jones, Chancellor Commander; Knights Stanton, Bishop, Herstz, Roach, Rathburn, Roberts, Gillen, Mason and others. Visitors from Indiana and one from Kentucky were present. Grand Chancellor and Grand Keeper of Records and Seals were also present during the evening, and as usual a large number from sister city lodges. At their next meeting nine pilgrims will be initiated.

Red Cross Division, No. 4, held their business meeting on Tuesday last. Quite a number of candidates were received and four applications were on the desk of the Sir Knight Recorder. After the business had been concluded the division marched to the castle hall of Aurora Lodge, No. 64, and paid them a fraternal visit.

On Tuesday next the Grand Chancellor, accompanied by the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, will leave for New Madrid for the purpose of instituting a lodge to be known as Myrtle Wreath Lodge No. 139. The petition for charter contains the names of some of the best citizens of the town, and the lodge will start under their favorable auspices.

Summit City Lodge No. 138 was instituted on Tuesday last at Aurora by Special Deputy Grand Chancellor P. O. Snyder of Peirce City, assisted by the Knights of the surrounding country, and Crotona Lodge No. 137 was instituted on the 17th inst., at West Plains, Howell County, by Past Grand Chancellor Cowan of Florida, acting as a special deputy for Grand Chancellor Holmes. The reports from both these lodges show that the seed has been planted upon fertile soil.

Star Division No. 9, U. R., last Thursday evening appointed Lieutenant S. K. Commander Harry F. Tillottson as a committee of one to act with a like committee from each lodge and division to make arrangements for memorial services to be held June 11, 1889, a day set apart by the Supreme Chancellor of the World as memorial day. The services are to be on a grand scale.

A. L. of H.

Legion Circle, consisting as it does of the members of the leading councils, will give its big excursion next Thursday, June 6. The steamer Grand Republic has been chartered for the occasion, and the committee in charge promises to suspass anything of the kind ever undertaken by the order. Invitations were not distributed broadcast. The members of the leading and reputable organizations were all invited, however, and it is definitely assured that Ivy Council, George Washington Council, Lafayette Council (400 strong), the jolly Mozarts, the P. A. T. Club, with their famous quartette of male voices, and the Qui Vive, Montefiore and Allermania Clubs will be on hand, each to lend an additional attraction to the attendant festivities of the day. The officers in charge are Messrs. Julius Harris, Gus Gregory, H. Stadler, Geo. W. Davis, Byron Sharp, T. C. Dempsey, Mat J. Koncen, Frank Dugan, Harry Faulkner, Wm. Dowdle, Herman C. Elbrecht, Val Vogel, J. Lawdan and F. Wilkins, and they stake their reputations upon a good crowd and a fine time. The boat leaves the foot of Louisa street at 7:30 o'clock and returns at 11.

Lafayette Council, 39, held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening last, but owing to the inclement weather the introduction of the razzle-dazzle degree was postponed for one week, at which time a certain gallant will do a grotesque aerial act which would put to shame Forepaugh's star performers.

The candidates are waiting to join the silent committee.

"In the Gloaming, or the Poor Married Man Waiting in the Rain," will be sung by the renowned P. A. T. Quartette, with a chorus of 300 voices, on the occasion of the Legion Circle excursion, June 6. Prof. Mat Koncen is also drilling his band for the occasion.

"Eat, Drink and Be Merry" is suspended from a window in Future's council chamber, and Joe Baer, Billy Pyle and Joe Klesker never fail to grab "soup" when time is called.

Joe Judge left the council hall in a maze a couple of weeks ago. He usually leaves in a cab, but he fired the driver this time. Recorder Billy Hobbs and his eulogy had been too much for him. It was touchingly powerful, and the "grand old man" never before knew he had so many virtues. Such sketches are usually saved for obituary notices and funeral experience meetings, and the unsolicited testimonial will probably make Joe walk in the air for another year.

The members of Lafayette very much regret the retirement from active membership of the late Senator Henry Manistee. His years of service have raised him high in the estimation of his companions and he will always have the interests of the order at heart.

Conrad Bock is the only man in the order who can wag his tongue in a dozen different languages. It is the unanimous desire of his companions that he be retained as the right bower to that grand orator, Lyman Harding.

On next Thursday evening John A. Sloan Council will receive the grand officers at their hall, Osage street and Iowa avenue. The Lotta Dramatic Club has volunteered the services of its members for the occasion and the West End Quartette will render some choice vocal and instrumental selections.

Grand preparations are being made by the A. F. and A. M. for the dedication of the Masonic Home. The committee has awarded the contract for the furnishing of music to Joe Lampert.

Did you hear the news? George has a baby girl at his house and the boys have been kept busy suggesting appropriate names for the little wanderer.

"Base ball for blood," says Lafayette to Future. "We will meet you on the field of honor June 16th. You can put that in your pipe and smoke it." Lafayette means business.

Mozart Council gives its grand picnic to-day and a number of the members of the other councils announced their intentions of going along to enjoy the fun. The P. A. T. Quartette will furnish the music for the occasion.

Myrtle Council entertained the grand officers on last Tuesday evening, that distinguished body being ably represented by Jos. M. Judge, John A. Sloan, Dr. Gib. Carson, Mrs. Emily Demars, Eli Pearls and others. Recorder Billy Hobbs, the popular ladies' man, did his usual "roasting," this time at the expense of Joseph Judge. Billy insists that the latter's laundry bills are twice as large as usual since he began his rounds of the different councils. At any rate, everybody present became satisfied as to Myrtle's hospitality and Billy's good nature.

Lafayette Council's picnic takes place on June 16, at Lake Ramona. Take the Cable & Western Railway. "A word to the wise," etc.

Thomas McNeary of Uhrig's Cave has been tendered a vote of thanks by the members of Lafayette for his kindness and hospitality in allowing the entertainment committee the use of his house and grounds.

Joe Lampert's many friends will rejoice with him at his unbounded success in the rendition of the music on the occasion of the dedication of the Masonic Home.

How would it do for such men as Lyman Harding, Jr., O. F. Overbeck, Kelly, Judge Garrett S. Van Wagoner, Billy Hobbs and others each to write an essay on the subject of "Progression" and have their creations read in the meetings of the different councils by the secretaries.

Mozart Council knows how to treat its visitors. Many were the warm expressions of admiration and praise heard at the close of the Council's last entertainment. That same crowd goes down the river to-day. Go.

Future Council says Lafayette has no right to use their name unless they mean business. "Future Council wants to play ball and will meet Lafayette at Lake Ramona."

June 4 is the date on which the Grand Council will make its official visit to Future. The boys will receive them in lordly style.

Said a prominent member: "It is simply wonderful the number of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCHES sold to members of our order, and I suppose it is the same way with those interested in other organizations. If I miss a meeting I get full particulars in the secret society columns of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Even my wife remarks the enterprise displayed." The order appreciates the kindness of the "only" Sunday newspaper in St. Louis.

Mr. Niedham of Lafayette never comes near the council on meeting nights, but was with Myrtle ladies on Tuesday evening.

The efforts of the drill corps will show off to a great advantage at the picnic on June 6. The members have been attending strictly to business and a regular drill has been held at least one evening every week for some time past.

What is the matter with St. Louis? The good-looking sextette has not appeared at any of the ladies' councils lately. Can some person answer for them in the next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH?

Joe Baer and Chas. Withenburg are two of the greatest acrobats in the order. See them.

Picnic lawn parties are being discussed in the different councils at present.

Jackson Council has an excellent orator in Eli Pearls. His motto is, "Get there, Eli," and he seems to do so in the matter of consuming time.

On June 6, Future Council will give its annual summer night concert. Companions from sister councils are cordially invited.

Remember Future's annual excursion of June 30.

John Collins is practicing a new and novel song for next Tuesday evening.

The laws of the American Legion of Honor are so explicit that but little opportunity is afforded the "constitutional expounders" to distinguish themselves. Perhaps this accounts for the somewhat singular fact that the many distinguished lawyers in the order seldom speak at the meetings.

The National Union.

The National Union is a benevolent and social order which has never come prominently before the St. Louis public. There are five councils in this city and a congress of councils met at the hall, corner Franklin avenue and Eighth street, Tuesday, May 21, to devise ways and means to start the order on a boom. This order was instituted in May, 1881, and J. N. Gage of Chicago is President of the Senate. There are forty-five councils in the city of Chicago, and the order is very strong in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

The cost of insurance for the year 1888 on a policy of $1,000 to each individual carrying such amount was for the age of 21 years $2.73 per $1,000, increasing up to the age of 50 years to $8.06 per $1,000, thus establishing the claim to being the cheapest insurance in the country.

Mound City Council is the banner council in this city, having a membership of 150. It has been named the "Railroad Council" on account of the number of prominent railway officials within its fold.

T. A. Huey is President and presides in a fair and impartial manner, working hard to increase its membership during the current year by at least 100 new members. He is being supported enthusiastically by the officers and individual members of the council.

A. M. Legg is Vice-President and fulfils the duty of the office in a highly creditable manner. He is, however, more at home when the entertainments and social features are introduced.

Jas. S. Lake attends to the duties of the ex-President's chair, and is a hard worker for the order. He is limited by the President to five-minute speeches when constitutional questions come up.

M. L. Becker is Treasurer and has filled the office for several terms. He is the most welcome attendant at the council's meetings, as he always brings the cigars with him.

R. E. Berger is Secretary and puts the business through without a hitch, thus contributing largely to the success of the meetings of the council.

F. L. Hastedt is Financial Secretary and sees that the boys are duly informed of assessment calls to the Treasurer. Louie is one of the "Pony Battery" and always impatient to charge the refreshment table.

Scott Williams is Chaplain and acquits himself in a manner which would do credit to any "parson," notwithstanding the fact that he is a "railroad man."

G. S. Tyler is Speaker and delivers the part assigned to him in a dramatic manner. The boys remark his resemblance to Salvini.

Mound City Council is on a boom having adopted the policy of giving entertainments at each meeting night. The result has been from two to nine initiations each meeting of the council for several months past, and a full treasury.

Mound City visited Laclede Council at their last meeting, fifty of the members attending in a body. President O. O. Girard of Laclede evidently expected them, as he had a most excellent programme arranged for the occasion, which will live long in the memory of the members present. After the programme refreshments were served in abundance. Several speeches were made, Walter Bain of Mound City acquitting himself in a most happy manner.

Missouri Council will move to new quarters in the Odd Fellows' Hall at its next meeting. It is reported that this council is in a most flourishing condition. We believe they have learned their method of procedure from Mound City.

The Congress of Councils was entertained in the council chamber by Future Great Council. The officers of this council determined to keep up with the procession, and a number of new applications are expected to be read at the next meeting as a consequence of the boom.

The idea of the councils visiting each other is a good one, and more progress has been made in the order since the first of the year than ever before.

Among the prominent railroad men on the roster of the Mound City Council may be mentioned: C. P. Chesebro, General Car Accountant Wabash Railway; A. S. Dodge, General Freight Agent M., K. & T. Railway; H. W. Gays, General Manager Wiggins Ferry Co.; E. D. Usner, Auditor T., P. & W. Railway; F. A. Wann, General Freight Agent C. & O. Railway; A. S. White, General Freight Agent I. & St. L. Railway, and others.

Catholic Knights of America.

Branch 274 is now all smiles and happiness. Love reigns in at least two hearts, and the other members of the branch rejoice with them in their newly acquired treasures. It does seem a little "tuff" that both the honored President and his efficient Secretary should go off on their bridal jaunt at the same time, but that is just the way it has happened, and the members must submit to the inevitable and pay the benedicts back in their own coin.

President Will Wheeler has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Shardon, while Secretary A. A. Meyer drew a prize in the matrimonial lottery when he wedded Miss Felbrun. All brother knights join in sending them the heartiest of congratulations.

Bro. Will Wheeler and his bride spent a few days in St. Louis while on their tour, stopping at the Southern.

A circular has been issued by Bro. James Healey calling a meeting for the purpose of organizing a uniform rank. Attend your next branch meeting and see that those interested are sent as delegates to the above meeting. Come yourself, as all are welcome.

"The uniform rank will catch me," says Bro. Mulchahy.

The Young Men's Branch anticipate the accomplishment of great things in the interests of the order. The branch will attend the Uniform Rank's meeting in a body.

St. Joseph Branch, 427, will on Thursday evening, June 13, take out a jolly crowd on the Grand Republic. It will be impossible for any one to miss having a good time in the hands of Bros. Lucke, Trauel, Rosentahl, Schulte and others.

One strong, concerted effort on the part of all before the warm weather sets in would add largely to our present membership. See what you can do toward bringing one application to the next meeting.

Bro. Flynn of 167 has been going the rounds and remarked that he would never tire, having been so well received everywhere he went.

Bro. F. Vierling of 427 is a live and active worker for his branch.

Bro. Murphy's resolutions are well gotten up and are presented at the proper time. In all cases brothers should work together and they cannot help but bring about the desired results.

Branch 319, Kansas City, is booming. But why should it be otherwise when Bro. Ownes leaves nothing undone which will in any way further the interest of his branch and the order?

The State officers look forward with a great deal of pleasure to their visit next month to St. Joe and Kansas City.

President Stephen Kincella of 282 is at all times to be found at his post of duty.

Bro. Jno. P. Duffy has filled more houses than other member of the order.

"That stove was hot, but not too hot for us."—Brothers Helrung and Grimm.

Brother Frank X. Helbling of 447 buys strawberries enough for all the members of his branch.

Branch 307 boasts of its many good qualities, but its strongest features are in its live President, Rev. Father Brennan, and Secretary J. F. Young.

Royal Arcanum.

Members of Valley Council are proud of the last year's record of the Royal Arcanum. The receipts of the general fund for the year amounted to $54,000 and the expenditures for the same period to $47,000. The widows and orphans' benefit fund now amounts to $2,000,000, and the total amount paid for death losses for the same period was also over $2,000,000, leaving a cash balance of $133,000 to commence the year 1889. The gain in membership amounted to nearly eleven thousand. New York bears off the honors for the gain in membership in actual numbers during the past year and Missouri ranks seventh, but first in percentage of gain. There were 669 deaths in the whole year, seventeen in Missouri, 131 in New York and none in California, Colorado or Vermont. The expenses of the Supreme Council amounted to only $36,853, an insignificant sum when compared to the millions received and disbursed. Members of Valley Council congratulate the supreme officers for this splendid showing. The management of this great order deserves the highest praise. With such a record it is not surprising that the order is rapidly spreading throughout the State, and that the indications are that Missouri will soon rank numerically as one of the foremost jurisdictions in the order.

Valley Council is steadily nearing the 1,000 mark, every meeting witnessing accessions of well-known citizens.

The last meeting of Valley Council was a roarer, the hall being filled to overflowing. Every member present voted it one of the best meetings in Valley's history.

A little ripple of discontent appeared on Valley's placid surface at the last meeting, but through the intervention of a distinguished legal brother, just initiated, the matter was satisfactorily arranged and all unpleasant results avoided.

Valley Council is never at a loss for a presiding justice. In addition to Judges Valliant, Campbell, Schweppe, Holland and Dozier, Judge Blair was added to the list at the last meeting.

Dan F. Noonan, the incomparable K. B. of Valley Council, is much missed by his brethren, who, hower, rejoice in his recovery from his recent serious illness and hope soon to see him among them.

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum will meet next Tuesday at Atlantic City. The representatives from Missouri will be Jos. W. Goddard and H. W. Chandler.

Past Supreme Regent Swain of Boston was among the visitors at the last meeting of Valley Council. He says that Valley is a household word in the East, but yet he will have to report upon his return that "the half had not been told." He especially admired the perfection to which duty 9 had been brought, and the dignity and thoroughness with which judicial investigations are conducted in this renowned council.

A. O. U. W.

Mizpah Lodge, No. 360, A. O. U. W., had its usual large attendance on last Friday evening at Euterpe Hall, Jefferson avenue and Walnut street. One candidate was initiated and two applications received. Several candidates will pass through the mysteries of the "Orient" next Friday. Bro. John K. Murrell gave a fine exhibition in artillery practice of a "masked battery." Bros. Samuel Jones and John Gormley were the victims sacrificed in behalf of honor on the field of battle and history will record their deeds of valor.

The Executive Commitee, consisting of Bros. A. C. Maroney, Wm. H. Glaze, John K. Murrell, O. A. Hager, Henry Cohen, Chas. Birkenmeier, Thos. Kinneavy and A. E. Upton, have had two meetings. They report great progress and are working industriously in making arrangements for the picnic to be given by Mizpah Lodge about the middle of July. The committee is determined to have a first-class affair, and will see that every detail be given proper attention. There will be no lack of facilities for transportation as was the unfortunate fact last year, as it will be given a short distance from the city.

Railway Lodge, No. 41, has made arrangements to entertain a large crowd of members and visitors at their regular meeting on next Tuesday e[illegible], June 4, at their hall, southwest cor[illegible]venty-ninth and Market streets. Several of the leading orators of the sister lodges and the Select Knights of America have signified their intention to be present.

Samuel Jones, Recorder of Mizpah Lodge, No. 360, contemplates taking a leave of absence for about six months, and in company with Bros. Fette, Murrell and Gormley, will make a tour of the Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast, returning on steamer via the Isthmus of Panama and New York. The tourists expect to leave St. Louis on July 1, and will return some time late in November. The trip will be a most delightful one.

Knights of Father Mathew.

Emerald Council, No. 10, on last Monday evening held an open meeting in honor of the visit to the council by the Executive Board. The large hall of St. Lawrence O'Toole's school building was well filled with members of the council and their many friends. Stirring addresses were made by Rev. D. J. Lavery and by Bros. Joseph P. Hartnett and John Enright on the part of the board, and by Capt. Thomas S. Finan on behalf of the council. After this the following choice programme was rendered: Overture by St. Bridget's Military Band, selections by a quartette consisting of Mesdames O'Callahan and Cosgrove and Messrs. O'Callahan and Simmons; alto solo by Miss Denari, duet by Messrs. O'Callahan and Simmons, selections by the Alpine Quartette, consisting of Messrs. Shaefer, Cook, Hayet and Chamberlain; solo by Mrs. Cosgrove, musical selections by the Ophelia Mandolin and Guitar Quintette, duet by the Misses Ward and Holmes and medley on the piano by Miss M. Gibbons. Refreshments were then served in the dining-room of the building and a dance completed the evening's entertainment, which was one of the most enjoyable that could be given.

Brothers Hartnett, Ryan, Kelleher, McInerny and Finan of the Executive Board paid a visit on last Sunday to Immaculate Conception Council No. 25 at Hannibal, where they met with a grand reception from the members of the Council. Whilst in Hannibal they visited the Oakwood Council, where they were equally well received. They returned home well pleased with the workings of these two councils and with the reception received at their hands.

American Fraternal Circle.

The new council of the American Fraternal Circle has sent for its charter and will soon be in good running order.

A mistake was made in the announcement of the place of meeting of the circle. Instead of Walhalla Hall, meetings will be held at the place of Fred H. Kicker, northeast corner of Nineteenth and Biddle streets, until further notice.

The American Fraternal Circle is better than a savings bank. It protects you when you are sick; it benefits you while you are living, and it provides for your family in event of your death.

The new council will hold its charter list open for a few weeks longer in order to afford all eligible candidates an opportunity to enroll their names.

Hon. F. C. Latrobe, Mayor of Baltimore, Md., is a prominent member of the order and is an influential factor in the Supreme Council.

An open meeting is called for next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at which time application blanks may be secured on the ground floor.

Here is the way one prominent member puts it. He says: "In three years' time I will have enough money to justify me in getting married, and if I can find a lady soon enough and induce her to join the order, our united receipts will start us out in fine style." Ladies are admitted to the order on the same basis as their masculine friends.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Pride of St. Louis Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, is doing noble work for the advancement of the order. This lodge meets at Tuscan Hall, Washington and Leffingwell avenues, and on its roster may be found the names of many of the most prominent residents in that vicinity. The members feel considerably encouraged over a report rendered, which states that the increase in membership within the past six months is greater than ever before in the history of the lodge.

The regular annual excursion of Initial Lodge will go out on the Annie P. Silver Tuesday evening next. Passes are in demand for the occasion, which is complimentary to the membership of the order and their friends. Indications point to an unusually large number of excursionists for the occasion. Messrs. Drown and Schawacker have charge of affairs as committee of arrangements, and a prominent lady member of the lodge will second Capt. Brolaski in command of the boat.

Odd-Fellows.

In order to celebrate the occasion of their first meeting in the new Odd-Fellows' Temple at Ninth and Olive streets, DeSoto Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., on last Tuesday evening entertained a large and enthusiastic coterie of its members and friends. A candidate was elected and will be initiated the first Tuesday in June, St. Louis Degree Corps, No. 1, conferring the degree in its usual style, according to the ritual prescribed.

Brothers Black, Rothermel, Fredericks, Crane and others will occupy their usual posts at the next regular meeting of DeSoto Lodge.

DeSoto Lodge is on a boom. A well-known citizen presented a petition for membership at the last meeting.

Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule.

Castle Washington, No. 4, made its session of Thursday evening, May 30, an open meeting devoted to social enjoyment and friendly greeting. An impromptu programme of music, recitations, etc., was presented and, with the addition of strawberries, ice cream and cake, was well received by those fortunate enough to be present. Misses Bell Loeb, Grant, Skinner and Rein, and Messrs. Kleekamp and Hetherington favored the Castle with vocal and instrumental music.

Order of Mutual Protection.

Uhland Lodge, No. 21, will give its first grand complimentary concert this afternoon at Hehrlein's Garden, Cherokee street and Texas avenue.

The Picnic Committee will meet next Wednesday evening at the hall of St. Louis Lodge, Thirteenth and Franklin avenue. All delegates are earnestly desired to be present as business of importance is to be transacted.

Uhland, Wane, Liberty, St. Louis and Garfield lodges will meet at their halls this week.

Select Knights of America.

Jefferson Legion, 88, Select Knights of America, will confer degrees upon three applicants at their next meeting, which will be held June 3.

An excursion and picnic will be given by Jefferson Legion on Sunday, June 30, at which time the members of the legion and their friends will enjoy themselves at Pacific, Mo.

On and after June 6 St. Louis Castle, No. 6, Knights of the Golden Eagle, will hold its regular meeting on Thursday evenings.

$15 FINE silk-faced suits, $7.50. Great reduction sale.
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

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TIME TABLE

Of Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sunday; †Daily; ‖Except Saturday; ‡Except Monday; ¶Monday.

	Depart.	Arrive.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line.)		
Day Express	† 7:25 am	† 7:30 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.		
10 hours to Cin. & Lou.; 4 Solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.		
Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:25 am	* 7:22 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:40 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 7:20 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	5:15 pm	8:45 am
CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.		
New Orleans & Memp's Fast L.	† 7:40 pm	† 7:55 pm
Cairo & Memphis Express	† 7:40 pm	† 7:55 am
Cairo & Paducah Express	† 7:45 am	* 12:30 pm
Duquoin & Chester Express	* 4:55 pm	* 12:30 pm
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.		
Kansas City Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 am
Chicago Express Mail	† 8:30 am	† 7:30 am
Alton Express	* 10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Through Chicago Express	† 4:40 pm	† 10:40 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 6:10 pm	* 1:40 pm
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:55 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City Night Express	† 8:20 pm	† 7:35 am
INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS (BEE LINE).		
Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York. No change of cars.		
Day Express	† 7:35 am	† 6:00 pm
New York and Cincinnati Limited Express	† 8:55 am	† 7:40 pm
Alton Express Daily	10:40 am	8:10 am
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 10:35 am
New York, Boston & Cincinnati Express	† 7:05 pm	† 7:30 am
Alton Express Daily	5:55 pm	1:45 pm
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS R. R. (The Air Line.)		
Louisville and Washington City Day Express	* 7:50 am	* 7:45 pm
Louisville Night Express, fast line	* 7:35 pm	* 7:25 am
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	....	† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 am	† 7:45 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	....
Belleville Accommodation	† 10:45 am	† 1:50 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.		
New Orleans Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:25 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	† 8:20 am	† 6:40 pm
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:25 am
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'n	* 5:20 pm	* 10:55 am
VANDALIA LINE.		
Day Express, daily	7:25 am	5:00 pm
Pennsylvania Special, daily	8:10 am	7:30 pm
Chicago Express, exc. Sunday	7:25 am	7:30 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp. daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	7:55 am
Cincin. Day Exp. exc. Sunday	8:10 am	7:30 pm
Cincin. Night Express, daily	7:30 pm	7:00 am
WABASH RAILWAY.		
Chicago and Peoria Express	* 7:05 am	* 7:25 pm
Chicago and Peoria Fast Exp.	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom.	* 4:45 pm	* 10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
WABASH WESTERN RAILWAY.		
Through Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	* 9:00 am	* 6:40 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	† 8:35 pm	† 6:40 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 8:20 am	* 8:10 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	11:10 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	4:20 pm	4:00 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 12:40 pm	* 12:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 5:50 pm
FROM VINE STREET STATION.		
Belt Line (Sunday only)	9:45 am	9:40 am
Ferguson accommodation	* 10:25 am	* 10:15 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	2:30 pm	2:20 pm
Ferguson accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Charles accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	6:15 pm	5:55 pm
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.		
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 8:30 am	* 8:50 am
Through Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 12:30 pm	* 10:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 1:00 pm	* 10:20 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 4:00 pm	* 3:15 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:20 pm	* 7:50 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 6:30 pm	* 6:15 pm
Through Express	† 8:15 pm	† 6:30 am
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.		
Columbus Accommodation	† 8:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Galveston and Laredo Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Malvern and Memphis Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:30 am
El Paso and California	† 9:30 pm	† 6:20 am
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Washington Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	8:00 am
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:40 am
Colorado and Texas Express	† 9.15	† 6:40 am
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:10 pm	....
Texas & St. Louis Express	....	† 7:30 am
ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL.		
Bowling Green and Hannibal Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Through Express	† 9:00 am	6:40 pm

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS R. R.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Union Depot	8:20	11:00	2:50	5:30
Arrive at Belleville	9:15	11:55	3:45	6:25
Leave Belleville	7:05	9:45	1:10	4:20
Arrive Union Depot	8:00	10:40	2:05	5:15

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD (Bluff Line).		
Grafton Express	* 8:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex.	* 4:25 pm	* 1:45 pm
Jerseyville Express	* 5:55 pm	* 10:40 am
ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN R. R.		
St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids and Burlington Ex.	* 9:20 am	* 5:15 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and California Express	† 8:05 pm	† 7:20 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines Exp.	† 8:15 pm	† 6:25 am
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.		
St. Paul, Dubuque, Omaha and Denver Express	† 9:30 am	† 5:20 pm
La Crosse, Omaha, Lincoln and Denver Express	‡ 8:15 pm	‡ 6:50 am

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Leaves Saturday, June 1, at 4 p. m.
Str. MARY MORTON....Cubberly, Master
Leaves Wednesday, June 5, at 4 p. m.
From wharfboat, foot of Washington av. ISAAC P. LUSK, Genl. Agt.

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DAILY AT 3 P. M.
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Directors of the T[illegible] bee Gold Mining Co. at their last regular m[illegible]ly meeting declared a dividend of 5 cents per sh[illegible] payable on June 10 to stockholders of record. [illegible] transfer books will close on June 5 and open on [illegible] 11.
H. [illegible], Presid[illegible]
C[illegible] Secy. and Treas.